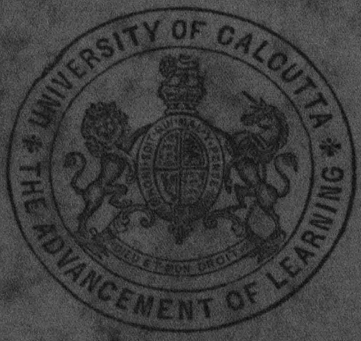
THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1881-82.



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I.

Calcutta University Calendar, 1881-82.

MAY.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
[illegible]	M	
[illegible]	T	
[illegible]	W	
[illegible]	T	
[illegible]	F	
[illegible]	S	
[illegible]	S	
23	M	
24	T	Empress's Birthday.
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

JUNE

1	W		
2	T		
3	F		83
4	S		84
5	S		84
			84
			85
6	M		
7	T	Hindu Holiday.	86
8	W		87
9	T		88
10	F		
11	S		8
12	S		
13	M		
14	T		
15	W		
16	T		
17	F		
18	S		
19	S		
20	M		
21	T		
22	W		
23	T		
24	F		
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.	
26	S		
27	M	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations begin.	
28	T		
29	W		
30	T		

JULY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	Meeting of the Senate
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate
31	S	

AUGUST.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Law.
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	Hindu Holiday.
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	University of Madras founded, 1857.
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	Hindu Holiday.
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	Durga Puja Holidays begin.
29	T	
30	F	

OCTOBER.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Hindu Holiday.
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	[Examinations.
28	F	Last day of applications for Entrance and F. A.
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	Hindu Holiday.

NOVEMBER.

1	T	Hindu Holiday.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
[illegible]	F	
[illegible]	S	
[illegible]	S	
[illegible]	M	
[illegible]	T	
[illegible]	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	Entrance and F. A. Examinations begin.
29	T	
30	W	

DECEMBER.

1	T	Last day of application for B. A. and B. L. [Examinations
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	Christmas Holidays begin.
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	Last day of application for Honor and M. A. [Examinations.
30	F	
31	S	

JANUARY.

1	S	New Year's Day.
2	M	B. A. and B. L. Examinations begin.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
	T	
	W	
	T	
	F	
	S	
	S	
	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	Hindu Holiday.
25	W	Ditto.
26	T	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	Honor, M. A., and Studentship Examinations begin.
31	T	

FEBRUARY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	Examinations in Medicine begin.
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicats.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	

MARCH.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	Hindu Holiday.
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
[illegible]	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
[illegible]	S	
[illegible]	M	
[illegible]	T	
[illegible]	W	
[illegible]	T	
[illegible]	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of the Senate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

APRIL

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	Hindu Holiday.
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	Meeting of the Syndicate
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of the Senate.
30	S	

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II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India;

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta;
The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;
The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,
The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provincial Member of the Supreme Council of India,
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD;
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers
Chief Engineer in Bengal;
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire.
Doctor in Medicine,
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College in Bengal;
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity;
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;
PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
rk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
ernment Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts;
Moulavy MUHAMMAD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah;
ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta;
RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

ng the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter come or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall ntinue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic d Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta: d such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual cession, and shall have a common seal; and by such name

shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice, within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Ch[illegible] and such number of e[illegible] and other Fellows as th[illegible] ernor-General of India in Council hath already ap[illegible] or shall from time to time, by any order published [illegible] *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Cha[illegible] Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time [illegible] constitute the Senate of the said University: [illegible] that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chance[illegible] Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta*

Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governor in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted, to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall not be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general object and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honors and the granting of marks of Honor for higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meeting the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and general, touching all other matters whatever regarding said University. And all such bye-laws and regula when reduced into writing, and after the common sea the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shal binding upon all other persons, members of the said versity, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred b same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of Degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees to be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual Accounts.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

Preamble.

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees thereinmentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT NO. XXI OF 1875.

Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th December 1875.

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such Degrees and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such Degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and the examination of those Degrees were declared to apply to Degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such Degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the executive government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant Academical Degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such Degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such Degree;

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor, and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being, certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such Degree.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate may be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of the Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should [illegible] necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absen[illegible] more than three months, or to proceed to Europe [illegible] office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Re[illegible] Library, Common Seal, and such other property o[illegible] University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, an[illegible] Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, [illegible] shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed :—

Hoogly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhangulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawar, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibsagar, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Dhubri.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.
	Pali.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the Hist[illegible] India. The Elements of Physical Geography, as in Bla[illegible] Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so [illegible] of general Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories [illegible]

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time [illegible] Syndicate. (*See Appendix B.*)

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain, as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII inclusive.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order, with a column showing the age stated

by each candidate in his application. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his applica- [illegible] with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, [illegible] to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by [illegible] Syndicate. Every such application must reach the [illegible] the Registrar at least thirty days before the date [illegible] the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, Jubbulpore, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Rangoon, Nagpur.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

6. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate:—
(a) Psychology.
(b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—Languages.*

English: and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.
	Pali.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on G[illegible] and Idiom.

II.—History.

Ancient History.

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

Plane Trigonometry.

As far as the Solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

V.

One of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in [illegible] of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical [illegible] Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate [illegible] form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.)

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.†

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the

* Including experimental illustrations.

† The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.
	Pali.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be selected by the candidate :—

(*a*)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.
2. Moral Philosophy as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.
Dissertation on Virtue.
Sermons, I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1 History of England, Green's Short History of the English people.

2 History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on Representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews, from the beginning of the Monarchy to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B)

(*c*)

1.	Algebra	as laid down in the Course for Honors.
2.	Plane Trigonometry ...	
3.	Analytical Conic sections ...	

B.

I —English.

II —Mathematics, as (II) of the (A) Course.

III —Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(*d*)	Acoustics ...	as in Ganot.
	Thermotics ...	
	Optics ...	
	Magnetism ..	
	Electricity ...	
(*e*)	General Physiology.	
	Animal Physiology.	
	Zoology.	
(*f*)	General Physiology.	
	Vegetable Physiology.	
	Botany.	
(*g*)	Geology.	
	Mineralogy.	
	Palæontology.	

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

General.

1. Female candidates shall be examined in a separate place under the superintendence of ladies

2. No female candidate shall be admitted to any examination without presenting a certificate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate, signed by a member of the Senate, or the head of an affiliated institution.

3. In all examinations, the fees paid by female candidates shall be the same as those paid by males.

4. No unsuccessful candidate shall be entitled to a refund of her fee.

Entrance Examinations of Female Candidates.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

F. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subject prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the F. A Course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Botany for the subjects included in the second Mathematical paper in the F. A. Examination

B. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in any affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the F. A. Examination.

2. Female candidates shall also be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the B. A. Course, with the option of substituting French German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Political Economy for the Mathematical subjects in this examination.

4. The names of those female candidates who may succeed in passing the B A Examination shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the convocation, with a view to their being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may, at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.)

5. Honors in languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*) History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

(*b*) Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.

(*c*) History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.

(*d*) Political Economy.

(*e*) Taylor's Historical Evidence (Transmission of Ancient Books).

The examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See* Appendix B.)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Mill's Logic, Books III and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

(*a*) Zoology.

[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

(*b*) Botany.

[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]

(*c*) Geology.

[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]

(*d*) Mineralogy.

[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Technology.]

(*e*) Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
History of Philosophy.

Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*) Natural Theology.
(*b*) Elements of Jurisprudence.
(*c*) Evidences of Revealed Religion, as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, [illegible] the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly [illegible]nce in their merits.

The candidate who shall be placed first in the first [illegible] in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a [illegible] of books to the value of one hundred rupees; and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

5. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the Degree of M. A., be granted a certificate to that effect. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of his fee.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor [illegible] shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall comm[illegible] such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date [illegible] approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—*

The Principles of Jurisprudence.
The Theory and Law of Property.

* List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

The Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities.

The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in matters of fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.

Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence; the Theory and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities; and Legal History and Constitution.

ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Mortgage, Registration, Limitation and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Civil Procedure and Evidence.

Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to

pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b.*) Hindu Law.
(*c.*) Mahomedan Law.
(*d.*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e.*) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.
(*f.*) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g.*) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.
(*h.*) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property.

} as administered in India.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at le[illegible] be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law ; and there shall [illegible] a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the E[illegible] think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor ; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for the Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted o the Examination :—

Of having completed his nineteenth year.

Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three Aca- l years after passing the *First Examination in Arts.*†

Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate,

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*‡

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*)—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*)—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

† This certificate will be required at the Examination in March 1878 and thereafter.

‡ Practical demonstrations will be given at the Botanical Garden ;

entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of [illegible] sence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examin[illegible] animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of any Vernacular School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination, on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having passed the final Examination of the Vernacular School of Medicine with marked distinction.

(*d.*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of

* See Appendix B.

Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidat be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinati payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each sion; and in the case of a candidate who has already to pass, on the production of a certificate of having a a further course of hospital practice and clinical instr subsequently to his last failure, for one academical ye

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

at a [illegible] An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in [illegible]ne shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall com- [illegible] at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the [illegible] be approximately notified in the Calendar for the [illegible] The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled [illegible] the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

[illegible]ny undergraduate of the University, who can pro- [illegible]rtificates to the following effect, may be admitted [illegible] Examination :—

a. Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

b. Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

c. Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 20 Lectures.†

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† Practical demonstrations will be given at the Botanical Gardens.

d. Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e. Of having dissected during three Winter Terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion; in the case of a candidate who has already failed to [illegible] on the production of a certificate of having atten[illegible] further course of hospital practice and clinical instru[illegible] subsequently to his last failure, for one academical yea[illegible]

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and pra[illegible]

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the foll[illegible] subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

Second M. B. Examination.

8. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University.

Two Courses each of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical [illegible]rations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the [illegible]sion [illegible] and nature of the operations so performed.

[illegible] Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* [illegible]tions and of having regularly attended one course of [illegible]l demonstrations in the Dead House.

[illegible] Of having conducted at least six Labours.

[illegible]ficates on this subject will be received from any legally quali[illegible]ctitioner in Medicine.

[illegible] Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months' attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College of School or Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may

be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

11. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic [illegible] to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful [illegible] of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in [illegible] necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that m[illegible] died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great Surgical injuries, and expla[illegible] object to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*.) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 lectures.

(*c.*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor [illegible]edicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more [illegible]e following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*
Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice *or*
Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c.*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form [illegible] tered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one m[illegible] before the date fixed for the commencement of the E[illegible] nation.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable b[illegible] candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless h[illegible] have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate wh[illegible] to pass or present himself for Examination shall not [illegible] titled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate m[illegible] admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations o[illegible] ment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occa[illegible]

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

(a.) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(b.) Of having attained the age of 35 years,

(c.) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years

(d) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(e.) Of having passed the B. A. Examination, *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined*, † *or*

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the Session of 1859.

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers

Moral Philosophy,—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence‡ in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

* Any person who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion, and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Binomial Theorem.
Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with Deductions.
Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity.
Mechanical Powers.
Friction.

Dynamics.

General laws of motion.
Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.
Vibration of simple Pendulums.
Collision of bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids.
Specific gravity.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.
Elastic fluids.
Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine height of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.
Percussion and resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction and radiation for plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye; Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of Inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers,' Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steels and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements. Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of line, cutting and embankments, tunnels, gradients, curves.

Practice of Bridge-Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, joints, centres for bridges, roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over weirs, tanks, canals, sluices, locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of iron and wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains, and detrusion. Deflection of beams. Various forms of beams, solid and hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines, advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; levers; cranks; rolling contacts; sliding contacts; mechanism for modifying motion; accumulation and regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering, and Architectural. Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical, and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens of each kind to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.

Topographical Survey of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate* may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science
IV. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. Construction.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.

Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without Examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of the University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School† at which the candidate has been educated continuously since the 1st July next preceding the examination, or if he has not been a pupil of any one School continuously since that date, by the principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above named candidate; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

The 188 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.
Age on the 1st of January next.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e. at school, or present occupation*).
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of schools, as having been in existence since the 1st March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 188 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry.*)

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature† of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination.

APPENDIX A.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the* Course.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

The 188

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c, &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which he desires to be examined:—

A. Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subject.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

* State whether in the A. or B. Course.

Forms of application for admission of Female Candidates.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that she has signed the above application

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 188 . }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.
Religion
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation)
Whether she has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year
Town or village where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 188 .}

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry*).
Do. do. (Botany or 2nd paper in Mathematics).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the* Course.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 188 .}

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

* State whether in the A. or B. Course.

Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which she desires to be examined :—
A. Course—
2nd Language.
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subjects.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The Applications and Certificate of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing.

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering

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BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing

---

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering

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CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance

I certify that aged , duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18, and has been placed in the Division.

The 18 *Registrar.*

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for Licence in at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 *Registrar.*

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division

University of Calcutta, *Registrar.*
The 18 .

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bacheler in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Honors.

This is to certify that passed the Honor Examination in in the year 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta, *Registrar.*
The 18 .

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1881.

English.

Readings from English History selected and edited by John Richard Green, Part III.

Greek.

Xenophon	...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ...	...	... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Ovid ...	...	... Tristium Elegiæ. Miscellanea
Cæsar ..	...	.. De Bello Gallico, Book IV.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat, in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ...	...	... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.		

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Rev. K. M Banerjea, D. L.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana	...	... Bálkanda.
Rajniti ...	...	.. The first two chapters.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Uriya.

Rámáyana	...	... Sundra Kânda.
Jiban Charita	...	... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa	...	... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia	...	... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta		... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

Pali.

(i). Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text.)
(ii.) Selections from the Játakas (Professor Fausboll's edition), the Apannakajataka (36 pages of text.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1882.

English.

Lethbridge's Selections from Modern English Literature. (The portions to be read will be notified during the year.)

Greek.

Xenophon	...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ...	...	... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Ovid ...	...	... Metamorphoseon Fabulæ,* I-XIV, both inclusive.
Cicero ...	...	... De Amicitia.

Sanskrit.

Sanskritapath	...	... Part II by Pandit Harischandra Kabiratna.
Upakramanika.		

Arabic.

*Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ..	...	... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.		

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

*Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

Thacker, Spink & Co.

Urdu.

*Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
*Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ... ... Balkánda.
Rájnití ... ... The first two Chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyana ... ... Sundra Kánda
Jiban Charita ... ... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara, by Fakeer Chand Senapati
Raghuvansa ... ... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia ... ... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873)

Pali.

(i). Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
(ii). Selections from the Játakas (Professor Fausboll's edition), the Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1883.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cæsar ... ... Commentarii de Bello Gallico, Book I.

Arabic

*Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

*Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

Urdu.

*Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C S I.
*Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ... Balkánda.
Rajnití .. ... The first two chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyana	...	... Sundrakánda.
Jiban Charita	...	... Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara, by Fakeer Chand Senapati.

Armenian.

History of Armenia	...	Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka.
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

(i). Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
(ii) Selections from the Játakas (Professor Fausboll's edition), the Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1881.

English.

*Milton, ...	...	... Paradise Lost, Book II.
*Cowper ...	...	... The Task. Books IV, V, VI.
*Selections from Byron, Scott, Moore, Wordsworth &c		
*Robertson	...	... History of Charles V, Book I.
*Paley ...	...	.. Selections from Natural Theology.
*Selections from the Spectator and Rambler.		
Hutton ...	...	... Life of Scott (Morley's English Men of Letters).

Greek.

Euripides	...	... Medea.
Herodotus	...	... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

*Tibullus	...	... Selections.
*Propertius	...	... Selections.
Livy ..	...	... Book V.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	... Books I to VIII, inclusive.
Bhattikavya	...	... Books I to V, do.

Arabic.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, I—LXXII.
Job, Chapters I—V.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ...	...	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ...	...	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah ...	...	Ditto.

Pali.

(i.) Jatakas (Fausboll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, inclusive, pages 95—234.

(ii.) Dhammapada (Fausboll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates.

Sivanath Sastri ...	... Nirbasitarvilap.
Akshay Kumar Dutt	... Dharmaniti

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1882.

English.

Milton	... L' Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Johnson	... Vanity of Human Wishes
Wordsworth ...	.. Selections by Turner, in Rivington's English School Classics Edited by F. Storr.
Longfellow ...	... Evangeline.
Collins	... Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers)
Rosamond Waite ...	... The Duke of Wellington (Historical Biographies edited by Creighton)
Black	... Life of Goldsmith (Morley's English Men of Letters).

Greek.

Herodotus ...	... Book IV.
Euripides ...	... Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus	Selections.*
Martialis	. Selections *
Cicero	. . Orations against Catiline, III and IV.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	. Books I to VIII inclusive
Bhattikávya ...	... Books I to V inclusive

Arabic.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth
Psalms I—LXXII.
Job, I—V.

Persian.

Sih nasar-i-Zahuri ...	... First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ...	... Ditto.
Sekandar Namah ...	... Ditto.

Thacker, Spink & Co.

Pali.

(i.) Jatakas (Fausboll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, inclusive, pages 95—234.

(ii.) Dhammapada (Fausboll's edition), the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates.

Sivanath Sastri	Nirbásitarviláp.
Akshay Kumar Dutt	Dharmaníti.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1883.

English.

Goldwin Smith	Life of Cowper (Morley's English Men of Letters Series.)
Collins	Homer's Odyssey (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Blackie	Self-Culture.
Stopford Brooke	Primer of English Literature, page 108 to the end, (Literature Primers edited by J. R. Green, M A)
Cowper*	The Task, Books I and IV (Hales.)
Gray	Poems (Rivington's English School Classics)
Wordsworth	Excursion, Book I, The Wanderer: (Rivington's English School Classics.)

Greek.

Herodotus	Book IV.
Euripides	Hecuba.

Latin.

Virgil	Æneid, Book VI.
Cicero	Orations against Catiline, III and IV.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	Books I to VIII inclusive.
Bhattikavya	Books I to V inclusive.

Arabic.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth
Psalms I—LXXII.
Job, I—V.

Persian.

Sih nasar-i-Zahuri	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil ...	Ditto
Qasaid-i-Urfi	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah	Ditto.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Pali.

(i.) Jatakas (Fausbóll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, inclusive, pages 95—234.
(ii.) Dhammapada (Fausboll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates.

Sivanath Sastri ... ... Nirbásitarviláp.
Akshay Kumar Dutt ... Dharmaníti.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1882.

English.

Shakespeare ... ... Macbeth, Richard III, Midsummer Night's Dream.
Milton ... ... Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Hymn on the Nativity.
Wordsworth ... ... Excursion, Book I (Rivington's School Classics).
Bacon ... ... Essays
Huxley ... . Life of Hume } Morley's English
Morrison ... ... Life of Gibbon } Men of Letters.
John Stuart Blackie ... Self Culture.

Greek.

Sophocles ... ... Philoctetes.
Demosthenes ... ... De Corona.

Latin.

Virgil ... ... Georgics, Books I and II.
Tacitus ... ... Histories, Books I and II.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava .. ... Books I to VII.
Meghaduta.
Sakuntalá ... ... (Devanagari Recension.)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani ... ... } As contained in Selections by
Hamasah, first 31 pages ... } Colonel Lees.
Mutanabbi ... ... }

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali ... The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ... ... 50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ... ... First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi ... Ditto.

Pali.

(i.) Kaccháyano (Senart's edition).
(ii.) Abhidamma Sangaha

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates

Karnarjuna Kavya first six Cantos, by Baladeva Pahita.
Vahyavastur sahita Manavaprakritir Sambandha Vichar, by Akshay Kumar Datta.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1883.

English.

Shakespeare ...	... King Lear, Julius Cæsar, Merchant of Venice.
Milton	... Paradise Lost, Books III—VI, inclusive.
Keats	... Hyperion.
Burke	... Reflections on the French Revolution.
Morley	... Life of Burke (English Men of Letters).
Church	... Spenser (English Men of Letters).
Stopford Brooke ...	... Primer of English Literature.

Greek.

Sophocles ..	.. Philoctetes.
Demosthenes ...	... De Corona.

Latin.

Virgil	... Georgics, III and IV.
Cicero	... Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus	... Germania.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava ...	... Books I to VII.
Meghaduta	
Sakuntala ...	... (Devanagari Recension.)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamani ...	... As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 89 pages	...
Mutanabbi ...	...

Persian.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	... The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ...	... 50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	... First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	.. Ditto.

Pali.

(i.) Kacchayano (Senart's edition).
(ii.) Abhidamma Sangaha.

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates.

Karnarjuna Kavya first six Cantos, by Baladeva Pálita.
Vahyavastur sahita Manavaprakritir Sambandha Vichar, by Akshay Kumar Datta.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1884.

English.

Myers	Wordsworth (Morley's English Men of Letters)
Fowler	Locke (Morley's English Men of Letters)
Locke	Conduct of the Understanding (edited by Fowler)

Arnold's Selections from the Spectator, pages 1—228

Shakespeare	The Taming of the Shrew, King John, Coriolanus, (with Dowden's Shakespeare Primer)
Milton	Paradise Lost, Books VIII, IX and X

Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book IV, edited by Peter Peterson, M A.

Greek.

Sophocles	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	De Corona.

Latin

Horace	Odes, Books I and II.
Cicero	Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus	Germania.

Sanskrit

Kumar Sambhava ...	... Books I to VII.
Meghaduta.	
Sakuntala ...	... (Devanagari Recension.)

Hebrew

Deuteronomy
Psalms I—XII.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 39 pages ...	
Mutanabbi	

Persian.

Veqai Neamat Khan 'Ali ...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nadiri	50 pages from page 181.
Qasaid Khaqani	First 50 pages
Quasaid Badar Chachi ...	Ditto.

Pali.

(i) Kaccayano (Senart's edition).
(ii) Abhidamma Sangaha

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates.

Karnarjuna Kavya first six Cantos, by Baladeva Palita.
Vabyavastur sahita Manavaprakritir Sambandha Vichar, by Akshay Kumar Datta.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1882 AND 1883.

English.

Poetry and Drama

Shakespeare	Othello, Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, Much Ado about Nothing, Merry Wives of Windsor.
Fletcher	Two Noble Kinsmen.
Spenser	Fairy Queen, Books I and II.
Tennyson	Princess.
Dryden	Absalom and Achithophel.

Prose.

Ascham	The Schoolmaster.
Browne	Religio Medici
Lowell	My Study Windows.
Matthew Arnold	Culture and Anarchy.
Freeman	Historical Essays, First Series.
Trollope	Life of Thackeray (English Men of Letters).

HONOR EXAMINATION.

GREEK.

Homer	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar	Olympic Odes
Æschylus	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides	Hecuba and Medea
Aristophanes	Knights, Clouds and Frogs
Herodotus	Books II and III, to the end of Chap LXVI
Thucydides	Books VI and VIII
Demosthenes	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato	Republic.
Aristotle	Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

Virgil	Georgics, Æneid, first six books.
Horace	Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8). Epistles I, De Arte Poetica
Juvenal	Satires (except 2, 6, 9.)
Persius	Satires.
Lucretius	Books I and VI.
Catullus	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	Aulularia.
Terence	Andria
Livy	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust	Bellum Catilinarium.

Cicero	Orations against Catiline, first book of Letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Arabic.

Hammasah	The whole.
Mutanabbi	
Makamát-i-Hariri	
Saba-i-Moallakah	

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Persian.

Poetry.

Firdausi	Shahnamah, Vol. I.
Khákáni	Tuhfat u'l Irakayn.
Badar Cháchi	Kasáid.
Hakim Sanái	Hadikoh.
Anwari	Diwán.
Habil Kááni	Kasáid, 1st half.

Prose.

Sásán V	Dasátir.
Fuzlu'llah Shirázi	Wassáf, Vols. I, II, III.
Abu'l Fazl	Akbar Namah, Vol. I.
Mulla Tughra	Ruksát.
Munshi Muhammad Mahdi ...	Durrai Nádiri.

Rhetoric.

Shamsúddín Fakir	Hadáiku'l Balághat.

Prosody.

Sayfi	Urúz.
Jámi	Kawáfi.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Sanskrit.

Kalidasa	Vikramorvasi.
Bhartrihari	Bhattikavya. VI—IX.
Bhavabhuti	Viracharita, Uttaracharita.
Súdraka	Mrichchakatika.
Bánabhatta	Kadambari.
Sriharsha	Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Magha	Sisupalabadha, XIII—XVI, inclusive.
Vyása and Sankara... ..	Vedánta Sutra, with Sankara Bhashya, II Adhyáya, 2nd Pada.

Katha Upanishad with Sankara Bháshya.

Rig Veda Sanhita ...	...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta ..	...	Kávya Prakása
Jagadisa ...	...	Tarkamrita
Vachaspati Misra, ...	...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini	...	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi

For the History of Sanskrit Literature, the following books are recommended .—

(1) Weber's History of Indian Literature.
(2) Colebrooke's Miscellaneous Essays, edited by Professor E. B. Cowell.
(3) Max Müller's History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
(4) Goldstucker's Panini.
(5) Wilson's Essays on the Religion of the Hindus, (Rost's Edition).

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1882

History.

(*a*). As a period—
The History of England, 1603 to 1688.

Books recommended.

Macaulay's History of England
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
Carlyle's Life and Letters of Cromwell.
Burnet's History of his own Times.
Mahon's Life of Conde
Hallam's History of English Literature.
Russell's History of Modern Europe.
Whitelock's Memorials
Guizot's Cromwell and the English Common wealth.
Annals of England (John Henry and James Parker).

(*b*). Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
(*c*). Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
(*d*). Political Economy.
(*e*). Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1883 AND 1884.

History.

(*a*). As a period—The History of England in the reign of George III

The following books are recommended :—

Massey's History of England during the reign of George III.
Erskine May's Constitutional History of England.
Stanhope's History of England.
Stanhope's Life of Pitt.
Trevelyan's Early Life of C. J. Fox.
Brougham's Men of Letters of the time of George III.
Jesse's Memoirs of the Reign of George III.
Alison's History of Europe.

(*b*). Constitutional History of England as in Hallam.
(*c*). History of Modern Civilization as in Guizot.
(*d*). Political Economy.
(*e*). Taylor's Historical Evidence (Transmission of Ancient Books.)

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History.

Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.
Miss Edith Thompson's England, being Vol II of the Historical Course for Schools, edited by E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.

Geography.

C. B. Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology: Reid's Inquiry, or Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
Logic: Fowler's Deductive Logic (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

History of England · Green's Short History of the English People.
Elphinstone's History of India. [Vol II.
Macfarlane's British India, or Marshman's History of India,

TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE FOR THE B. A. DEGREE.

Physical Geography.

Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(*d*)—*Physics* { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*e*)—*Zoology* { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology } as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(*f*)—*Botany* { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany } as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general

acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV, and of Part II (Systematic Botany) the following only.—

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS OF THE NATURAL ORDERS.

(*For the Examination of* 1882 *and* 1883.)

Ranunculaceæ,	Combretaceæ,	Loranthaceæ,
Dilleniaceæ,	Lythraceæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,
Menispermaceæ,	Cucurbitaceæ,	Casuarinaceæ,
Nymphæaceæ,	Compositæ,	Piperaceæ,
Capparidaceæ,	Asclepiadaceæ,	Pandanaceæ,
Tamaricaceæ,	Convolvulaceæ,	Dioscoreaceæ,
Sterculiaceæ,	Boraginaceæ,	Smilaceæ,
Sapindaceæ,	Verbenaceæ,	Liliaceæ,
Meliaceæ,	Bignoniaceæ,	Orchidaceæ,
Anacardiaceæ,	Scrophulariaceæ,	Gramineæ,
Leguminosæ,	Nyctaginaceæ,	
Rosaceæ,	Chenopodiaceæ,	

and the general characters of Horse-tails, Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, Lichens, and Fungi.

N. B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(*g*).—*Geology* { Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology } as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology: and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series,) Chapter 1, and the following Minerals.—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*.—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites, Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz* :—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar

Oxides, *viz.* :—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz*, :—Arragonite, Cerusite Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.* :—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet Epidote, Micas, Felspar, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c, *viz.* :—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

N B.—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Chaps I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Chap. XXV to the end

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Chap IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N B.—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—VIII, and Chap. XII

N. B.—All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, La Grange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Chaps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Chaps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Chaps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N. B.—In Chap VIII, only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Chap VI on refraction and reflection at different surfaces in any manner

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below .—

Chap II.	Articles	17—19, 33, 36.
„ III.	„	10.
„ V.	„	11, 12.
„ VI (1)	„	4—8.
„ VI (2)	„	9—12.
„ VI. (3)	„	10, 11, 19, 24, 25.
„ VII.	„	7—15, 18.
„ VIII.	„	9—11, 16—21.
„ X.	„	6—8, 34—36.
„ XI.	„	12 to end.

Text-Book in Political Economy for the B A Examination Female Candidates

Manual of Political Economy by Professor Fawcett

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities and Legal History and Constitution—

Markby's Elements of Law (including Supplement)
Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book II Introduction and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4, Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6.
Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1870, pp 1—226
Ditto 1872
Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6 Act XXI of 1870 (The Hindu Wills Act, 1870), and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as are therein specifically referred to, *except* Parts XXX and XXXI and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL

2 The Land Tenures of Bengal, the Revenue Laws, the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription—
Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).
Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).
Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions)
Act XI of 1859, Sections 9—15, 33—37. }
Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166—168. }
Act VIII of 1869 (B C), Sections 2—20 }
Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4—23. }
Macpherson on Mortgages.
Registration Act of 1877.
Limitation Act of 1877

3 The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.
Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11, and 12.

4. The Law of Contract and Torts.
Macpherson on Contracts
Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapters 7 and 8.
The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

5. Civil Procedure and Evidence
The following Chapters of the Code of Civil Procedure—
Chapter I
Chapter II, Sections 15—18, 20—25.
Chapter III, Sections 26—35.
Chapter IV.
Chapter V, Sections 48—50, 59—63.
Chapter VI, Sections 64—71.
Chapters VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.
Chapters XVI, XVII.
Chapter XIX, Sections 223—229, 266—285.
Chapters XX, XXI, XXII
Chapters XXX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX, XL
Chapter XLI, Sections 540—544.
Chapter XLVI.

The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—

The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—443, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).

The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI, and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.

The amendments of the Penal Code, so far as they relate to the sections not above excluded.

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY.

FOR THE FIRST L. M. S. AND FIRST M B. EXAMINATIONS.

(*See Regulations, First L. M. S, para. 2, First M B., para. (2.)*

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants; the principles of Hooker and Bentham's system of classification of plants; a detailed account of eight* natural orders which are especially important in Bengal.

For the First Examination in Arts of Female Candidates.

Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany; the whole of Part I and Chapter 1 of Part II. *viz*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of flowering plants, the Principles of their natural classification, and the Diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders:

1. Malvaceæ.	4. Urticaceæ.
2. Leguminosæ.	5 Aroideæ
3. Cucurbitaceæ.	6 Gramineæ.

* To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate. See. L. M. S. Regulations, para. 6.

V.

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J. Sime, Esq., B.A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., C.S.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.
Col. W. R. M. Holroyd.
Colin Browning, Esq., M.A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Bapudeb Shastri, C.I.E.
Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.

H G. Keene, Esq , C S
J. D Sandford, Esq , M A., C S
K. Deighton, Esq . M A
A S. Harrison, Esq , B A , F.R A S.
C B Clarke, Esq , M A.
Baboo Mahendralal Sarcar, M D
A. C Lyall, Esq, C S , C B
J Beames, Esq , C S , LL D
W. W Hunter, B A , LL D., C.S., C I E ,
A W Croft, Esq , M A.
Major H S Jarrett
Rev S Dyson, D D.
Baboo Durgacharan Law
Baboo Gaurdas Basak
The Hon'ble H L Dampier, C S.
Maulvi Kabir-uddin Ahmed
Baboo Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
B. D Colvin, Esq , B A
Baboo Omeshchunder Dutt
The Hon'ble H J Reynolds, B.A , C S
A Colvin Esq , C S
L H. Griffin, Esq , C S
H B Medlicott, Esq , M A., F G S F.R S.
F S Growse, Esq , M A , C S , C I E
The Hon'ble J O'Kinealy, M A., C S
M S. Howell, Esq , B A , C S
Raja Jaykissen Das, Bahadur, C S I
P Hordern, Esq , M A
J C Nesfield, Esq , M A
The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C S I.
Munshi Ramchandra.
V Ball, Esq , M.A.
Thakur Guiprasad of Baiswan.
Baba Khim Sing Bedi, C I E
H Roberts, Esq
Sir S C Bayley, K C S.I.
The Hon'ble A Mackenzie, B.A , C S.
W M. Souttar, Esq , M A , C S
Nawab Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C S.I
Roper Lethbridge, Esq , M A., C I E.
A W. Garrett Esq , B A.
J Eliot, Esq , M A.
Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
Rev. Father E Lafont, S J., C I.E.
Rev J E Rayne
Anundmohan Bose, Esq , M A.
Baboo Kalicharan Banerjea, M A., B L
C. E. Bernard, Esq , C S , C.S I.
D. M Barbour, Esq , C S
C J Lyall, Esq., B A , C.S
W. T. Blanford, Esq., F.R.S , F.G S.

Dr. Saurindramohan Tagore, C.I.E.
Rev. Jas. Robertson, M.A.
A. Pedler, Esq., F.C.S.
A. E. Gough, Esq., M A.
The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
Baboo Prasannakumar Ray, D. Sc.
Rev. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph. D.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjea, M.A., D L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A.
Rev. W. Hastie, B D.
F. J. Biden, Esq., M.A.
Baden Powell. Esq , C.S.
Captain A. C Talbot, B.S.C.
Edward Buck, Esq , C.S.
A. M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Gobind Chunder Dutt.
Rev. H. Finter.
Baboo Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

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Members :

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
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W. A. Montriou, Esq.
Raja Harendrakrishna, Bahadur.
Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadur.
A. P. Howell, Esq , C S.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C I E.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner, C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble R. Spankie.
H. Bell. Esq.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq , M.A.
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The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., C.S.
The Hon'ble Amir Ali, M A.
The Hon'ble C. F. Egerton Allen, B.A.
Anund Mohun Bose, Esq., M.A.

The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. F. Pinsep, C.S.
The Hon'ble G. H. F. Evans.
Baboo Mohinimohan Ray.
The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjea, M.A., D.L.
Baboo Rasbihari Ghosh, M.A., B.L.
Syud Mahmud.

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Baboo Jagadbandhu Basu, M.D.
Baboo Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
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H. F. Blanford, Esq
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H. H Locke, Esq.
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B. Leslie, Esq , C E.
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Colonel F S. Stanton, R.E.
W. T Blanford, F.R.S., F.G S.
Major-General A. Cadell, R E.
G L. Molesworth, Esq , C I E.
Major J. Herschel, R E , F R.S., F R.A S.
H. Levinge, Esq , C.E.
A. W. Croft, Esq , M.A.
John Eliot, Esq , M.A.

Registrar:

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, Esq., M A

SUCCESSION LISTS FROM 1857.

Chancellors:

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K T., G C B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart. G.C B., K S I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.
1872 The Hon'ble Thomas George Baring Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M S.I.
1879. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S I.
1880. The Most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., Marquess of Ripon.

Vice-Chancellors:

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL.D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C.S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I , C.S.
1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.
1877. The Hon'ble William Markby.
1878. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander, J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.

Registrars:

1857. William Grapel, Esq., M.A.
1858. H. Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. { J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A., / Rev. J. Richards, M.A., } *Officiating.*
1863. H. Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1873. W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1875. { H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A. / W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A. / J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating*
1876. { J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. / A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1877. Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.

EXAMINERS.

Entrance Examination, 1881.

English	Rev. J. Edwards. W. Young, Esq. J. Mann, Esq. Rev. W. Johnson
Greek and Latin ...	A. Clarke Edwards, Esq. H. M. Percival, Esq.
Bengali and Sanskrit ..	Baboo Nakuleswar Banerjee. " Rajanikanta Gupta. " Gopalchandra Gupta. " Bereswar Chatterjea.
Hindi and Oriya ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.
Arabic, Persian and Urdu ...	Major H. S. Jarrett.
History and Geography ...	R. Carter, Esq. Rev. Lalbehari Dey. Baboo Prasannakumar Ray. Rev. A. F. Rudolf Hœrnle.
Mathematics	Rev. E. S. Summers. Very Rev. D. Van Impe, S.J. J. A. Martin, Esq. Rev. G. H. Rouse.

First arts and B. A. Examinations, 1881-82.

English	Rev. R. J. Bell. W. T. Webb, Esq.
Greek and Latin ...	A. Clarke Edwards, Esq. H. M. Percival, Esq.

Arabic and Persian ...	Major H. S. Jarrett.
Sanskrit	Rev. K M. Banerjee, D. L. Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna.
History	Rev. J Robertson. M J. White, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	H. W. M'Cann, Esq., D Sc. W N. Boutflower, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science ...	Rev. W. Hastie. A. R Thomson, Esq
Physical Science	Dr Murray Thomson. A. Ewbank, Esq.
Botany	Dr Geo. King.

Law

B. L. Examination, 1881.

C. Piffard, Esq. | B. L. Gupta, Esq.

Honors in Law.

C. Piffard, Esq. | B. L Gupta, Esq

MEDICINE.

L. M. S. and M. B. First and Second Examinations, 1881

Anatomy	Dr. K. McLeod.
Chemistry	Dr. C J. H Warden.
Medicine and Midwifery ...	Dr. R. C. Chandra.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery	Dr. D. O'C. Raye.
Physiology and Comp. Anatomy	Dr. T. R. Lewis.
Materia Medica	Dr. R. Harvey.
Pathology and Hygiene ...	Dr. C. H Joubert
Medical Jurisprudence ...	Dr. F. C. Nicholson.
Botany	Dr D. D. Cunningham.

Honors in Midwifery.

R. C. Chandra, Esq., M.D.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Tax They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B. A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the degree of B. M.

Black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of M. D. or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor-in-Law.

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation:—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M.A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India ; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy
7. Moral Sciences :—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities ; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish :—

I.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II.—A Scholarship of Rs 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, Natural

Theology and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for Degree of M A, such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes"

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships, or increase their number.

5 The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his will, to the University, the sum of Rs 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the will:

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some 5 per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that Degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869.	Kartikchandra Mitra	..		...	Presy. Coll.
1870.	Saradacharn Mitra ...	...		...	Ditto.
1871.	Isanchandra Basu ...	..		...	Ditto.
1872.	Rajaninath Ray ..	...		...	Ditto.
1873.	Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay...			...	Ditto.
1874.	Prasannakumar Lahiri	...		...	Ditto.
1875	Nilkanta Sarkar ...	...		...	Ditto.
1876	Bipinbihari Gupta ...	...		...	Ditto.
1877.	Chandrasekhar Sarkar	...		...	Ditto.
1878	Suryyakumar Agasti	...		...	Ditto.
1879.	Atulkrishna Ray ..	...		...	Ditto.
1880.	Digambar Chatterjee	...		...	Ditto.

Entrance ...

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prasanna Coomar Tagore, C. S. I., bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate, at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee, as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my will is that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lecture shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures:—

1. That in the month of August in each year, the Faculty of Law shall name four or more subjects, upon one of which (to be selected by himself) the Professor for the following year shall be required to deliver a course of at least twelve lectures.

2. That immediately after the subjects shall have been thus named, advertisements shall be published in such newspapers as the Syndicate may think proper, stating the subjects for the lectures, and inviting candidates for the Professorship.

3. That the candidates shall then send in their names to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January following; and each candidate shall be required to state upon which of the subjects he is willing to lecture.

4. That the election of the Professor shall then take place in the month of March; and that he shall be appointed for one year only,—the Senate being at liberty to re-elect him, if they shall think proper.

PROFESSORS.

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1871. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1872. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. A. Phillips, Esq.
1876. Babu Rashbihari Ghosh.
1877. E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.
1878. Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
1879. Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra.
1880. Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.
1881. W. F. Agnew, Esq.
1882. Babu Upendranath Mitra.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000, appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The general principles laid down by the Committee, and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption, were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, French and German classics. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate:—

Regulations for the management of the University Library.

I. (*a.*) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

Appointment of the Committee.

(*b.*) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(*c.*) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise, at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated.

(*d.*) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee.

Powers and duties of Committee.

2. (*a.*) It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations.

(*b.*) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(*c.*) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the name of borrowers, the dates of borrowing and returning and such further details as they may deem advisable.

Privileges of Fellows.

3. The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 (*a*).

Admission of Non-Fellows.

4. (*a.*) Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research. Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

(*b.*) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(*c.*) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M., on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise.

Conditions of borrowing and returning books.

5. (*a.*) Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4 (*a*) may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not at one and the same time have more than ten volumes, in his possession on loan from the Library. In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

(*b.*) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower.

(c.) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book.

(d.) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(e.) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8, and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the original borrower until returned by the second applicant.

Suspension of privileges.

6. The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which, under these Regulations, he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid, any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Books not to be removed.

7. (a.) Books which are valuable on account of their rarity or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library.

(b.) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

Mutilation and disfigurement of books.

8. (a. The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

(b.) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured copy of the book, and shall be liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges. Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee.

Annual inspection of Library.

9. (a.) A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

(b.) During this period of inspection the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year.

(c.) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for

each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower.

Days of opening and closing.

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose:—

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000, in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a Gold Medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the Degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS.

1874.	Prasannakumar Lahiri,	...	Presidency College.
1875.	Jnanendranath Das,	...	Ditto.
1876.	Haraprasad Bhattacharyya,	...	Ditto.
1877.	Prasannanarayan Chaudhuri,	...	Free Church Instn.
1878.	Kunjalal Nag,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
1879.	Kedarnath Basu,	...	Ditto.
1880.	Ramprasanna Mukhopadhyay,	..	Presidency College.
1881.	Haribar Lahiri,	...	Ditto.

HARIS CHANDRA PRIZE.

Rajah Harischandra Chaudhuri, a Zemindar of Mymensing made over to the University a six per cent. Municipal Debenture bond for Rs. 2,000, in order to found a prize to be called the "Harischandra Prize," to be awarded to the best student in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a Hindu native of

Bengal, in consideration of his prosecuting his studies in Mathematics with a view to the attainment of the Higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon his attaining that Degree in that subject, but not otherwise.

WOODROW MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The subscribers to the fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the late Mr. Woodrow, made over to the University of Calcutta Rs. 4,800 in Government Promissory Notes of the four per cent. Loan, in order to establish a science scholarship to be awarded to the best student in Chemistry and Physics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a native of Bengal, who does not hold any University, Government, or Private scholarship, on condition that he pursue his studies in some well organized Institution for the degree of Master of Arts in science.

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

1879.	Brajaballabh Datta,	...	Krishnaghar College.
1880.	Biharilal Sarkar,	...	Presidency College.
1881.	Prasannakumar Guha,	...	Dacca College.

PACHETE SANSKRIT PRIZE.

Maharaja Nilmani Sing Deo Bahadur, Zemindar of Pachete made over to the University of Calcutta two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1879, in order to found a Prize to be called "the *Pachete Sanskrit Prize*" to be awarded to the student who stands highest in Sanskrit among the successful candidates at the First Arts Examination of the year.

HERSCHEL MEDAL.

The Committee of the Herschel Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 1,800 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes on the following conditions:

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Herschel Medal" on one side.

2. That the Medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that candidate among the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who obtains the highest marks in Dynamics and Astronomy.

COBDEN MEDALIST.

1879.	Sukul Kalisankar,	...	Presidency College.
1880.	Manmathanath Ghosh,	...	Free Church Institution.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In Arts.

(Up to the B. A. Standard.)

1. Presidency College, affiliated in 1857.
2. Hugli College, 1857.
3. Dacca College, 1857.
4. Krishnaghar College, 1857.
5. Berhampore College, 1857.
6. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.
7. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
8. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
9. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
10. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857.
11. Serampore College, 1857.
12. Agra College, 1860.
13. Benares College, 1860.
14. Jabalpur High School, 1860.
15. Sanskrit College, 1860.
16. Bishop's College, 1860.
17. Ajmere College, 1862.
18. Bareilly College, 1862.
19. Patna College, 1862.
20. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
21. St. John's College, Agra, 1862.
22. Jaynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
23. Lahore Government College, 1864.
24. Delhi Government College, 1864.
25. St. Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
26. St. Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864.
27. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
28. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
29. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta, 1865.
30. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
31. Church Mission School, Umritsar, 1865.
32. Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1866.
33. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
34. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
35. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
36. Mussoorie School, 1869.
37. Allahabad High School, 1869.
38. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
39. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1876.
40. Rajshahye College, 1878.
41. Trinity College, Kandy, 1878.
42. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1879.
43. Mahomedan Oriental College, Aligarh, 1881.

(Up to the First Arts Standard.)

1. Gowhatty High School, 1866.
2. Calcutta Madrassa, 1867.
3. Sehore High School, 1868.
4. Chittagong College, 1869.

5. St. Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
6. London Mission School, Benares, 1871
7. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
8. Midnapur College, 1873.
9. Jaypur Maharajah's College, 1873.
10. Patialah Maharajah's School. 1874.
11. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876
12. Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877.
13. Residency College, Indore, 1877
14. Rungpur College, 1877.
15. St Francis De Sales's School, Nagpur. 1879.
16. Government High School, Rangoon, 1879.
17. Christian Boarding School, Batala, 1880.
18. Rajkumar College, Nowgong, 1880.
19. City College, Calcutta, 1881.

In Law.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hugli College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Krishnaghar College, 1864.
5. Berhampore College, 1864.
6. Patna College, 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1869.
9. Chittagong College, 1869
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870.
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
12. Rajshahye College, 1880.

In Medicine.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

In Engineering.

1. Thomason College, Rurki, 1864.
2. Government Engineering College, Howrah, April, 1880.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b.*) A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4 The Syndicate may, with the sanction of of the Governor General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, and Law.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., *viz.*:—

The Burdwan Scholarship	...	value Rs.		50	a month.
„ Dwarkanauth Tagore	...	„	„	50	„
„ Bird Scholarship	...	„	„	40	„
„ Ryan Scholarship	...	„	„	40	„
Three Hindu College Scholarships		„	„	30	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A.
Offg. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic ...	Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.
Professor Natural Science ...	Mr. J. Eliot, M.A.
Professor of Chemistry ...	Mr. A. Pedler.
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy	Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A.
Professors of Mathematics ..	Mr. W. Booth, B.A. Mr. H. W. M'Cann, M.A. D. Sc.
Professors of English Literature ...	Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A. Babu Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
Professor of History ...	Mr. M. Prothero, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	Babu Rajkrishna Banerjea.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nilmani Mookerjee, M.A.
Assistant Professor of English ...	Mr. H. M. Percival, M.A.
Lecturer on English ...	Babu C. C. Banerjea.
Teacher of Sanskrit ...	Babu Harischandra Bhattacharyya.
Teacher of Arabic and Persian ...	Maulavi Ahmad.

Law Department.

Lecturers in Law	Mr J. G. Apcar. Mr. W. F. Agnew Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L Mr. Amir Ali, M.A.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Mohsin, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs 45,000 to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Mohsin's legacy. The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpended revenue, until the income amounted to Rs 51,000 per annum. In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purpose of Mahomedan education throughout Bengal, and accordingly increased

the provincial assignment for education in Bengal by Rs. 50 000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 6 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs 5 per mensem for the 1st year class, and Rs 7 for the 2nd and 3rd year classes.

Scholarships.

In 1846, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Two Junior Scholarships, of Rs. 8 per mensem, are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

Zemindarees Scholarship

*D C Smyth, Esq
Maharajah Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadoor
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
" Kalinath Moonshee.
" Pran Chunder Roy.
" Sree Narain Chowdry
" Ram Narain Mookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics ..	Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A.
Professor of History and English Literature .	Rev. Lalbihari Day.
Professor of Logic and English Literature	Mr. J. Mann, M A.
Offg. Lecturer on Botany ...	Mr. W. H. Gregg, B.A., M.B.
Offg Lecturer on Chemistry and Physical Geography ..	Mr. A. C. Dutt.
Law Lecturer	Babu Nabankrishna Mookerjee, M.A., B L.
Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit ...	Babu Gopalchandra Gupta.
Asst. Profr. of Arabic ...	Maulvi Abul Khair, M A.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected partly by public subscription, in 1841.

Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, and instruction is given up to the standard of the M. A. Examination in Honors of the University of Calcutta. Lectures in Law also are delivered, and students are prepared for the B. L. Examination.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 6, and in the Law Department, of Rs. 7.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly Prize, the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late A. F. Donnelly, Esq., and a prize called the Lewis Prize, the value of the interest of Rs. 500, subscribed by students of the college, in memory of G. Lewis, Esq., one of the former Principals of the college, are awarded annually, the former for proficience in History and the latter for proficience in English.

Two Scholarships, called the Nawab Ahsanullah Scholarships, are held in the 3rd and 4th years respectively.

Attached to the College and under the control of the Principal is the Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel, founded in memory of the late Bábu Raj Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker of Dacca. It is supported by an annual contribution from his son, Bábu Protáp Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker, and a monthly capitation grant from the Government of Bengal.

Under the control of the Principal are the Collegiate School and the Survey School. The staff of the former consists of a Head Master, eleven Anglo-Vernacular Masters, three Pandits, and one Maulvi; the latter, of a Head Master and two Assistant Masters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	(*Vacant.*)
Offg. ditto and Professor of English Literature ..	Mr. John van Someren Pope, M.A.
Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, ...	Mr. P. K. Ray, D. Sc.
Professor of English Literature,	Mr. G. A. Stack, (*on deputation*).
Professor of Natural Science...	Mr. A. Macdonell, M.A.
Lecturer on English ...	Mr. W. B. Livingstone, (*on deputation.*
Lecturer on English, (*temporary*)	Bábu Nilkantha Majumdar, M.A.
Lecturer on Mathematics ...	Bábu Mathuranáth Chattopádhyaya, M.A.

Medical Officer and Lecturer on Chemistry ...	Bábu Priyanáth Basu, L.M.S.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit	Bábu Ramánath Ghosh, M.A.
Lecturer on Arabic and Persian	Maulvi Shaik Golam Sobhan.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Law Lecturer	Rajanikantha Chandhuri, B. A., B.L.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master	Bábu Kailáschandra Ghosh.

SURVEY SCHOOL.

Head Master	Bábu Haricharn Nág.

DONNELLY MEDALISTS.		LEWIS PRIZEMEN.	
1878.	Bipinbihari Sen.	1878.	(None awarded).
1879.	Mahendrakumár Ghosh.	1879.	Hridaynath Majumdar. Saradaprasad Sen. Basantakumar Ghosh.
1880.	Kunjabihari De.	1880.	Kalachand Mitra. Anantakumár Basu.
1881.	Umacharan Banerjee. Girischandra Datta.	1881.	Girischandra Sen. Chandrakumar Chatterji.

PRINCIPALS.

1841	...	...	J. Ireland, M.A.
1844	...	...	T. Wise, M.D.
1846	...	...	G. Lewis.
1856	...	...	W. Brennand (*offg.*)
1856	...	...	L. Clint, B.A.
1857	...	...	W. Brennand (*offg.*)
1857	...	...	W. Brennand.
1873	...	...	A. W. Croft, M.A. (*offg.*)
1874	...	...	A. W. Garrett, B.A. (*offg.*)
1875	...	...	A. W. Garrett, B.A.
1875	...	...	A. Ewbank, M.A.
1878	...	...	J. v. S. Pope, M.A. (*offg.*)

Krishnaghar College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may

have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Sarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871, the B.A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College was re-established on its original footing.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	F. J. Rowe, M.A.
Offg. ditto ...	W. H. Paulson, B.A.
Professors ...	J. A. Martin, B.A. Umeschandra Datta.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay.
Lectr. in Physical Science	Babu Baradaprasad Ghosh, M.A.
Ditto Mathematics ...	Babu Nilkanta Sarkar, M.A.
Ditto Chemistry ...	Babu Ambikacharan Sen, M.A. (*on leave for 3 years*).

Law Department.

Law Lecturer ... Babu Baranasi Ray, B.L.

Succession List of Principals.

1845. Capt. D. L. Richardson.	1858. A. Smith, M.A.
1846. M. G. Rochfort.	1870. S. Lobb, M.A.
1855. E. Lodge, B.A.	1874. E. Lethbridge, M.A.
1857. J. Graves, M.A. (*offg.*)	1877. F. J. Rowe, M.A.
1857. L. Clint, B.A.	1879. W. H. Paulson, B.A. (*offg.*)

Berhampore College.

Affiliated, 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta. The Law Department was abolished in 1875. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

There is attached to the College a Hindoo Hostel, the boarder's fee being Rs. 4 for students, and Rs 6 for teachers, per mensem Efforts are being made to build a new Hostel in connection with the College In aid of this a public meeting was convened in December 1880, at which a public subscription was commenced by the wealthy gentlemen of the district. The plans of the building have been already prepared.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	W. B. Livingstone.
Professor	Haridas Ghosh.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	Madhabchandra Tarkasiddhanta.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany	Benimadhab Basu.
Head Master	Nilmani Ganguli.

Ten teachers in the Collegiate School.

Principals.

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.
1858. R L. Martin, M.A , Head Master in charge.
1858. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M.A., ditto.
1861. R. Hand.
1875 G Bellett, M A.
1877. Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari (offg.)
1880. W. B. Livingstone.

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honor of the donor. A few years later a Girls' Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas de Souza, and Sons of Calcutta. These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders, on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second, of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English litera-

ture, styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boy from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A. de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—J. H. Belchambers.

Secretary—H A Twidale.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Prin. and Profr. of Classics and Phil. Rev. J. J. B. Coles, M.A. *(Oxford).*

Profr. of English and History ... Mr. C. A Andrews, B.A. *(Cantab).*

Profr. of Mathematics and Chemistry, Mr. J. Hardie, M A., *(St. Andrews University).*

List of Principals:

1850. Rev. A. Morgan.	1869. R. Dick, M.A.
1855. George Smith, LL. D	1869 Rev B. Robinson.
1859. J. W McCrindle, M.A.	1870. H. Roberts.
1866. J. Sime, B.A.	1877. Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.

1881. Rev. J. J. B. Coles, M.A.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This School was founded in 1845, and was formerly located in Chowringhee, Calcutta. In 1863, the want of a good school in the hills was much felt, and Calcutta being well supplied with schools, the old premises were sold, and with the proceeds an estate was purchased in Darjeeling, and a new school bearing the same as the school in Calcutta was built.

In 1858, two scholarships, worth 20 rupees a month, were founded as a memorial of Bishop Wilson, who had been from the beginning a warm friend to the school. One is given every year, and held for two years.

In 1863, Mr. Patrick Arson of Calcutta bequeathed to the school Rs. 3,500—Government securities 5 per cent.—to establish an "Arson scholarship."

The school is managed by a Committee meeting in Calcutta, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President and the Archdeacon Vice-president. The present Secretary is the Rev Welbore MacCarthy, senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. There is also a Referee in Darjeeling, who inspects the accounts and consults with the Rector in emergencies.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of religious training upon the principles of the Church of England.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. R. Carter, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford ...	Rector and Head Master.
Mr G W. Scott, B.A., Calcutta University	1st Assistant.
Mr. A. W. Alcock, ...	2nd Ditto.
Mr. H H. Hedra, ...	3rd Assistant and Drawing Master.
Ashraf Hussin, ...	Munshi.

List of Rectors:

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.
1849. Rev. S. Slater.
1852. Rev. J. Richards, M A.
1855. Rev. G. Pridham, B C L.
1859. Rev. W Ayerst, M.A.
1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.
1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M A.
1866 Rev. G. M Wilson, M.A
1877. Rev. L. F. Phillips, M.A. (*offg*)
1878. Mr. R. Carter, B.A.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution since 1875 has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Examinations.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins Gold Medal of Rs. 80, to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. William C. Fyfe, Principal (*Europe.*)
" James Robertson, M.A., Offg. Principal.
" John Hector, M.A.
" Roderick N. Macdonald, M.A.
Babu Kali Charan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
" Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.
" Dev Sankar Dey, M.A.
" Haridas Gargari, M.A.
Pandit Brajanath Sarma.

La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oudh.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The School was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was, according to the provision in General Martin's will, named "La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls. The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the School, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the School.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

Boarders and Day Scholars are also received on payment of a monthly fee.

Acting Governors.

The Venerable Archdeacon Baly.
Colonel W. Chitty.
The Rev. G. S. Gillian, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sewell White.
The Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, Senr. Cathedral Chaplain.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service.

Head Master, F. J. Biden, M.A.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 700. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A., Principal.
" W. Johnson, B.A., offg. ditto.
" J. F. Taylor, B.A.
Babu Gangadhar Banerjee, M.A.
Pandit Ramkumar Chakrabarti.
Babu Debendranath Ray, B.A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore

Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking After the death of Dr Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J C Marshman, Esq, the only surviving member of the original Council On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European professors, assisted by twelve native teachers The number of youths in the College Department is about seventy, in the School, three hundred

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding school for the children of native preachers Scholarships to the amount of about Rs. 40 monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the library

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity

The present members of the Council are —R. Scott-Moncrieff, Esq., Revs. J. Trafford, and C. B. Lewis

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Principal	Rev. Albert Williams.
Profr of Mathematics ..	Rev E S. Summers, B A, Trin. Col, Camb
Sanskrit Professors ...	Babu Umeschandra Banerjea. „ Jadabchandra Banerjea.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1860 It was originally endowed by the late Gungadhur Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently, the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors; the latter of a Head Master, ten Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and seven Maulvis and Pandits.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Principal ..	K Deighton, M A
Professor of Literature ...	A. Thomson
Ditto Mathematics ..	Ramasankar Misra.
Head Master	J Statham.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh It is divided into two departments, the Sanskrit College and the English College, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

I.—SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus. It teaches Grammar, Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted The number of students on the roll of this College is 430. Monthly Government Scholarships amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a scholarship.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Pandit Harinath Dube,	...	Professor of Poetry.
„ Ramamisra Sastri,	..	Ditto Grammar
„ Kailaschandra Bhattacharjea,	...	Ditto Logic.
„ Sitalprasád Tiwari,	...	Ditto Law.
„ Bechansrám Tiwari,	...	Ditto Sankhya.
„ Baba Deva Sastri, C.I.E.	...	Ditto Mathematics.
„ Venkatesh Sastri,	...	Ditto Hindu Astronomy.
„ Devakrishna Misra,	...	Ditto Sahitya.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Pandit Damodar Sastri,	...	Asst Professor of Grammar.
„ Bhawaniprasád Dikshit,	...	Ditto „ Logic
„ Ramakrishna Sastri,	...	Ditto „ Sankhya.
„ Gangádhara Sastri,	...	Ditto „ Mathematics.

II.—ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M A. standard, has a School Department attached There are 70 students in the College, and 490 in the School Departments. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 5 to 3 in the College, and from Rs. 1-8-0 to 0-6 0 in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and departmental Examinations There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 100 per mensem

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for the district students The number of Boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Dr G Thibaut,	... ...	Principal.
Mr J Kibble, M A.	... ...	Profr. of English Literature.
Babu Lakshmisankar Misra, M.A.	...	Ditto Physical Science.
„ Umeśchandra Sanyal, M.A.	...	Ditto Mathematics.
Maulavi Muhammed Musa,	...	Ditto Arabic.
Pandit Vindhyaprasád Sukla,	...	Ditto Sanskrit.

Jabalpur High School.

(FOUNDED, 1836)

AFFILIATED, 1860

This institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May, 1837, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a Standard two years below Entrance All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee.

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

President	... ...	W. Young.
1st Assistant	... ...	J H Firth.
2nd ditto	... ...	K. C. Datta.
3rd ditto	... ...	Dwarkanath Sarkar.
4th ditto	... ...	Lala Kunjbihari Lal.
5th ditto	... ...	B. Ghantaya.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This is a Government Institution.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively. At present English is taught here up to the F. A. Standard and Sanskrit to the standard prescribed for the Honor Examination in Sanskrit as also for the Sanskrit Title Examination in several branches

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 and Rs. 1 in the School Department. The privilege of the lower fee of Rs. 2 is con-

ceded to 20 students of the College Department and Re. 1 to 100 students of the School Department who are descendants of *bona fide pandits*. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs 50, 35, and 25, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg Principal ... Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.

English.

Lecturer	.. ...	Babu Sibchandra Gui, M A , B L.
Ditto	... ...	„ Bireswar Chatterjee, M A., B.L.
Head Master	... ...	„ Jadunath Mukerjee.
Second ditto	... ...	„ Ramnath Chatterjee, M A
Third ditto	... ...	„ Siddheswar Banerjee, B A.

And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric	.. ...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.
Professor of Literature and Grammar	... ...	„ Girischandra Vidyaratna.
Professor of Law ...	...	„ Madusudan Smritiratna.
Asst Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar	... ...	„ Ramnarayan Tarkaratna.

And seven other Pandits.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution, promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youths in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters In accordance with this, its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev John Natt.

Twenty one Scholarships,—founded by various societies and individuals.

Visitor

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA

Principal

REV JOHN W. COE, D D.

List of Principals

1821	W Hodge Mill, D D	1867	Thomas Skelton, M A.
1841	G Undy Withers, D.D	1873	Robert M. Stewart, M A.
1849	William Kay, D D	1875	Rev John W Coe, D D

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851 On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in mathematics An annual donation of Rs 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships. Connected with the College are a well supported library, and commodious boarding-houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	F. L. Reid.
Head Master ...	T Harris, B A
Teacher of Mathematics ..	Shyamsundar Lal, B A.
Asst. ditto ditto ...	Pandit Amoluck Chand.

And ten Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher	Misra Salug Ram Shastri.
Head Arabic and Persian Teacher	Maulvi Muhammad Hussen.

And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere, opened on 1st May, 1870.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Head Master ... .. M Hazari Mull.

And two English Teachers, seven Oriental Teachers, and two Monitors.

Bareilly Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It was opened as a School in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852. In 1876 it was reduced to the status of a High School.

The College is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee, which varies accordingly to the class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... E. A. Phillips.
Offg. Ditto	...	... P. Kennedy, M A.

The Head Master is assisted by a large staff of English and Oriental teachers.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 6; and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 6 in the General Department; and of Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullab Narayan of Sonsbursa. They can be held only by those students from the Bhagulpore High School or Monghyr Zillah School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 8, tenable for two years which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zillah School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	...	... A. Ewbank, M A.
Professor	...	... M. Nowat, M.A.
Ditto	...	... S. Robson, M A.
Asst. Professor	..	... J. Behrendt.
Asst. Lecturer on Science		... N. N. Basu, M.A.
Asst Professor of Sanskrit		... Chhoto Ram Tiwari.
Head Maulvie	...	... Syud Imdad Imam.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	...	Nabinchandra De, B.A., B.L.

St Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building, No 10, Park Street formerly appropriated by the late Dr Carew for St. John's College. Since 1865, the adjoining house enlarged and improved, forms part of the College

Its object is to give to Catholic youths a full course of liberal education, and to train up their hearts to virtue. Pupils of other religions persuasions are also admitted on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846

The College has an Infant class, a Lower and an Upper School Departments, averaging over 400 pupils, and a College Department of about 90 to 100 students. The course of studies embraces all subjects up to the M. A. Standard

Competitions are held during the year, and medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination

A solar spectroscopic observatory, a meteorological observatory, and a splendid museum of Physical Science Instruments are attached to the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Rector and Profr of Philosophy .	The Very Rev. D. Van Impe, S.J.
Professors of English Literature	Rev. J Henry, S J., Prefect of Studies. Rev. R. Deefholts S J.
Professor of Physical Science ...	Rev E Lafont, S J
Professors of Mathematics .	Rev E Younan, S J Rev. P. Hipp, S.J.
Professor of Chemistry History and Physical Geography ..	Rev. V. Campignealles, S.J.
Professors of Latin	Rev. A. De Bie, S J. Rev. R. Deefholts, S J
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit O C. Tarkalankara
Professor of Persian ...	Maulvi Mearajuddin Ahmed

List of Rectors.

Very Rev J De Vos, S J, 1860.
Very Rev. H. Depelchin, S J, 1864.
Very Rev. E Lafont, S J., 1871.
Very Rev. D. Van Impe, S.J., 1879.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1862

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome Gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kittoe, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1 The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each and tenable for one year These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2 There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3 Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi, and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T Valpy French, M A.
1858	" H. W Shackel, M.A.
1861	" J Barton, M A.
1863.	" C. Elliard Vines, M.A.
1878.	" J. A. Lloyd, M A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. J Lloyd, M A.
Head Master	Mr. A H Wright.
Asst Master	Babu Haricharan Chakarbati.
Ditto	Babu Damin Lall, B A.
Ditto	Mr. Samuel Thomas
Ditto	Muttra Dass
Moulvie	Maulvi Abdul Mahbud.
Pandit	Kali Das.

And others.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs. 252-12 per mensem.

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the School was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

Scholarships.

Thomason ...	...	...	...	Rs.	52
Vankatacharyya's	...	...	...	,,	260
Munshi Situl Singh's ...		...	...	,,	200
Raja Sattya Anaud Ghosaul's		...	...	,,	60
Ditto ditto a gold medal, value		...	...	,,	100
Dr. Muir's Sanskrit ditto		...	...	,,	200

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	Rev. Brocklesby Davis, M.A. late fellow St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
Head Master	... ...	Timothy Luther
Second ditto	... ...	Bisheshwar Pandya.

And ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for scholarships from the Panjab University College. By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Panjab University College and the Calcutta University Examinations; and the Arts scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time.

The Delhi Government College has been incorporated with it since 1st April 1877. All students passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, or the Panjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 2. The number of students on the 1st March, 1878 was 120, distributed over five classes.

A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold are given to those students in the Panjab who pass highest in the M.A. and B.A. examinations of the Calcutta University respectively.

Besides Scholarships and medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph. D., Barrister-at-Law.
Senior Professor ...	... J. Sime, B.A.
Professor	... R Dick, M A.
Ditto	C. R. Stulpnagel, Ph. D.
Professor of Natural Science	... J. C Oman.
Officiating Professor ...	.. F. L. Reid.
Ditto ditto ...	... Babu Sasibhushan Mukerji, M A., B.L.
Assistant Professor ...	... W. J. D Johnstone.
Ditto of Arabic ...	... Maulvi Muhammad Husain.
Ditto of Sanskrit ...	... P. Bhagwan Das.

Delhi College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by the voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the Instruction, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces. In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	... R. Dick, M.A (offg.).
Professor ...	... G. R. A. Mackay (offg.).
Asst. Professor ...	Babu Isanchandra Ghosh (offg.).

Arabic and Persian Profr. Maulvi Ziauddin Khan (offg.)
Sanskrit Teacher ... Pandit Kashinath Kanti (offg.)

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University.

The College has connected with it, under the management o. the Principal, a District School, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M.A.
E. Willmot, B.A.
C. R. Cooke, B.A.
S. Sime, M.A.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by the Right Reverend James Chapman, D.D., First Bishop of Colombo, A.D. 1851.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

Visitor ... The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden ... The Rev. Edward Francis Miller, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge).
Sub-Warden ... The Rev. T Felton Falkner, M.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge).
Tutor and Divinity Lecturer { The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.
Librarian ... The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.
Organist { Mr. Harry Drew, Assoc. Mus., Trinity College, London.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. T. Felton Falkner, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Mr. Harry Drew.
Mr. F. H. Pereira.
Mr. A. D.A. Seneviratne.

Lower School.

HEAD MASTER.

Mr. J. S. Ainley, Culham Training College.

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. F. B. Nicholas.
Mr. J. R. Peiris.
H. W. Navasivayum.
E. D. Jansz.

The College Course includes Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy, and the English Language. The subjects read during each year are those required by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the Examinations in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Exhibitions.

The 'Edinburgh' Scholarship,

The 'Gregory' Scholarship,

founded by Sampson Rajepakse Modeliyar, each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21;

Ten Divinity Studentships.

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and

Four 'Prince of Wales' Exhibitions,

founded for the purpose of aiding the children of poor and deserving parents in obtaining a higher education than their means would otherwise admit of.

Every pupil of the Collegiate School who has passed the Entrance Examination, must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

The General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried,—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871. Dr. Ogilvie was succeeded by Dr. Robert Jardine who retired in 1876; after which Mr. James Wilson officiated as Principal for the next two years.

The General A[illegible] divided into two departments,—the Colle[illegible] School Department.

The College Department which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, was attended in 1880 by 360—409 students, divided into five classes, and paying a monthly fee of Rs 5 each In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, the Sanskrit language and Literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, Chemistry, Mental Philosophy, and the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion

The School Department was attended in 1880 by 620 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge

The Government Grant to the General Assembly's College has been raised in 1881 from Rs 350 to Rs 600 a month in consequence of the large increase in the number of students.

Scholarships and Prizes.

1 The Macfarlane Gold Medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year

2 The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship, of at least Rs 5 per mensem, is awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F A. Examination of the University This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for the two years after passing the First Examination in Arts

3 The Macleod Memorial Scholarship is awarded to a Christian student, who, being an undergraduate of the Calcutta University, is preparing for the ministry of the Christian Church.

4. The Gregory Gold Medal is given for Scripture knowledge

5. The Maha Ranee Surnomoyee has made a donation of Rs 600 to be awarded to the two most distinguished B A Graduates of 1882, who continue to study for Honors.

6. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Prof of Philosophy	...	Rev. W Hastie, M A., B.D
Prof of English Literature	...	Mr. J Wilson.
Prof of English Literature	...	Rev J Edwards, M A.
Profr of English , ..	..	Mr. W Fish, M A.
Profr of Mathematics ..	..	Babu Gaurisanker De, M A.
Profr of Chemistry and Botany	...	Dr. N Ray, M B C M (Edin)
Profr of Sanskrit ..	..	Pandit Bireswar Vidyaratna.
Profr. of Sanskrit ...	...	Pandit Harischandra Tarka. lankar.

And twenty-five Teachers in the School Department.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Panjab, and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman M.A., Principal; C. B. Newton, B.A.; Mr. R. C. Dass, Head Master; and seventeen other Teachers.

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhar and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwur, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

Prizes and Scholarships.

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 20 per mensem, are given half-yearly to the most proficient students of the three senior classes.

Secretaries.

1862. Pandit Ajoodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Bahal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jugun Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	Mr. S. Sharman, B.A.
1st Asst. and Math. Master ...	Babu Murli Dhar.
2nd Assistant	Mr. E. Williams.
Sanskrit Teacher	Pandit Joogul Kishore.
Persian Teacher	Moulvie Goolzar Ali.

Eight other [redacted]rs, one Moonshi, and one Pandit.

Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters. At present there are about 130 boys on the books. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English, Scripture, and elementary Mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The government of the School is vested in the following Board :—

Visitor.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

Governors (ex-officio).

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

Four Local Governors elected.

The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew.
Captain Nisbet.
Major Westmorland.
J. Walker, Esq.
C. B. Leupolt, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

Head Master	...	Rev. S. Slater.
1st Assistant Master	...	Mr. A. H. Hildesley, B.A.
2nd ditto ...	...	Mr. E. E. J. Chanter.
3rd ditto ...	...	Mr. R. J. Taylor.
4th ditto	...	Mr. W. H. Lett.

There are 20 Exhibitions of the value of Rs. 10 a month each, in the gift of the Governors.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Rev. S. B. Barrell, B.A.
Offg. Principal	...	... Rev. D. H. G. Dunne.
Head Master	...	... Mr. R. Thomas.

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates seventy-one thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the Province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, the District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The students of the College Department and of the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes pay a fee of one rupee. The fee for the Law class to students in Arts is one rupee; to all others it is two rupees for the first year and three rupees for subsequent years.

In addition to [illegible] scholarships, there are local scholarships to the v[illegible]

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Mr. Michael J. White, M A.
Professor of Science	...	Mr. J. Gall, M.A., LL.B. (Lond.)
Ditto of English Literature,	...	Mr. A. H. Pirie.
Law Lecturer ...	...	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B.L.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B.L.
Ditto of Persian ...	...	Munshi Ramkissen.
Head Master of School	...	Babu Saratchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B L.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This Institution was established in 1810, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

The pupils consist of foundationers (100), boarders (100), and day scholars (about 40). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs 35 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioners of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving boys in each class on prize-day, 1st December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads, who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Mr. T. G. Sykes, B.A.
Head Master ...	...	Mr. J. Gannon, B.A.
Asst. ditto ...	...	Mr. T. Reid, M.A.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150 and 100, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	... Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.
Second ditto ...	.. ,, T. A. Rambart, B.A.
Head Assistant ditto	... Mr. H. Allen.
Assistant ditto ...	... Mr. W. C. Horst, B.A.
Ditto ditto ...	... Mr. A. G. Wolfe.
Ditto ditto ...	... Mr. A. D. Turner.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	... Mr. W. C. Horst, B.A.
Second ditto	... Mr. G. J. Wright.
Asst. Masters	... Mr. H. E. Smyth. Mr. A. E. Wordsworth. Mr. F. P. McTighe.
Munshi ...	... Janki Pershad.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally [illegible] co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudator[illegible] Provinces and territories

adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches.

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments, are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the University B. L Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard.

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chirkaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly. These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C. S. I., of Rampore, by a *waqf nama* dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 monthly "to be given to those students who pass in Arabic."

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	A. S. Harrison, B.A.
Profr. of History and Philosophy...	W. H. Wright, B.A.
Ditto Mathematics ...	W. N. Boutflower, B.A.
Ditto Physical Science ...	S. A. Hill, B Sc.
Ditto Oriental Literature ...	Maulvi Zakaullah.
Ditto Sanskrit ...	Pandit Aditya Ram, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law ...	C. H. Hill, B.A.
Sub-Professor ...	Pandit Ajodhyanath.

Ravenshaw College, Katak.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was opened as a Zilla School in 1841, raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in February 1876. Instruction is given up to the B.A. Degree Examination of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4.

A Law Department is added this session.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	S. Ager.
Asst. Professor	... ...	Lakshinarayan Das. M.A., B.L.
Ditto	... ...	Abinaschandra Chatterjee, B.A.
Lecturer in Science	... ...	Girischandra Basu, M.A.
Do. in English	... ...	Devendra Nath Basu, M A.
Ditto in Sanskrit	... ...	Ramprasanna Tarkaratna.
Head Master	... ...	Ramdas Chakravarti.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	... ...	Lakshinarayan Das, M.A., B.L.

Rajshahye College.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zilla School in 1836. In 1873, it was raised to a Second Grade College (High School), and in 1878, to a First Grade College, the additional expenditure on this account being met partly by a state contribution and partly by local subscriptions and the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Hara Nath Roy Bahadur of Dubalhati. Instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Lectures in Law also are delivered and students are prepared for the B. L. Examination. The students in the General Department and also those in the Law Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3. There is one Free Studentship called the Mayo Free Studentship tenable for two years open to the students in the 3rd year class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal	... ...	Mr. A. Clarke Edwards, M.A.
Professor	... ...	Babu Haragovinda Sen.
Asst. Professor of Mathematics	..	Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
Lecturer on Physical Science	...	Hiralal Mookerjee, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit	...	Baikanthnath Tarkabhushan.
Head Master, Collegiate School	...	Kalikumar Das, B.A.
2nd Master, ditto	...	Loknath Chakravarti, B.A.

And eight other Assistant Masters, two Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

[redacted]

Law Lecturer [redacted] ndranath Sanyal, B.A., B.L.

Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

This Institution which was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the special object of teaching the higher classes of the up-country Singhalese, is now affiliated up to the standard for the B. A. Degree.

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by local subscriptions. There is accommodation for about 24 boarders and a Resident Assistant Tutor.

Instruction is given in English, Latin, Mathematics, and other necessary branches of liberal education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Rev. R. Collins, M.A.
Vice-Principal ...	...	Mr. Thos. Dunn.
Resident Asst. Tutors	...	Mr. C. N. Edwards. ,, J. W. Wirekoow. ,, A. Weeresoonye. ,, W. E. Goonetillike.
Singhalese Pandit	...	,, G. Gunesêkora.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravarti, Madhava Chandra Dhara, Patitpavana Sen, Ganga Charan Sen, Jadava Chandra Palit, and Baistava Charan Addi, with the late Babu Shama Charan Mullick as its patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a committee of native gentlemen, consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three departments—a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January 1874.

College Department.

In this Department, the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 5; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Surendranath Banerji, B.A.
" Prasannakumar Lahiri, M.A.
" Baidyanath Basu, M.A.
" Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
" Khudiram Basu, B.A.
" Chandidas Ghosh, M.A.
Pandit Nabinchandra Vidyaratna.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

There are twenty-one Teachers, six Pandits, and two Superintendents in this Department.

Vernacular Department.

This Department teaches boys Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in Bengali. The admission fee is Re. 1; and the tuition fee is Re. 1 per month.

There are three Pandits and one Superintendent in this Department.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834 a Zilla School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zilla School was raised in May, 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Srinath Sen.
2nd ditto	...	...	Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd ditto	...	...	Dina Nath Sen, B.A.
Head Pandit	...	...	Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July, 1819, the zamindari was [illegible] al was commuted to a fixed annual charge [illegible] 000.

In 1873, the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free and was devoted to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded; and the sum of Rs. 35,000 *plus* the schooling fees, was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and the Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of two departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic, rhetoric, and Muhammadan law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic (taught in the vernacular) was made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department. The monthly fee is eight annas; average number of students, 180. The *Anglo-Persian* Department is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380.

The *Branch School* is a middle class English school, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students for the Madrasah. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 320.

There are 16 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10-8-6 awarded in the Arabic Department; 9 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 5-4-3 in the Anglo-Persian Department; and four Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 3 in the Branch School. Two junior Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Archibald E. Gough, B.A.
Offg. Do.	Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.
Head Maulvi, Arabic Department ...	Maulvi, Abdul Hai.
Head Master	Babu Nandalal Das.

Eight Maulvis, eleven English Teachers, one Pandit.

Former Principals.

Col. S. D. Riley.	Capt. E. St. George.
A. Sprenger, M.D.	J. Sutcliffe, M.A.
Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D.	H. Blochmann, M.A.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was re-organized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the Chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs. 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, [illegible] nant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., [illegible] laced on the same

footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 5,127-4-5.

There are two Scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	A. Mears.
2nd English Master	Deo Pershad.
3rd ditto	Ramvullubh.
Head Pandit	Gunesh Shastri.
Head Maulvie	Syed Mahomed.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Maulvies.

Chittagong College.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted into a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3, and in the Law Department (preparing for the Senior Pleadership Examination) a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The Goluk Babu's scholarship of Rs. 8 per month, tenable for two years, is awarded to the best student, who fails to obtain a Government Junior Scholarship, on passing the Entrance Examination from any school in the Chittagong District.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	Babu Chandramohan Majumdar, M.A.
2nd Master	,, Rajkumar Sen, B.A.
3rd Master	(Vacant).
Law Lecturer	Babu Nabinchandra Das, M.A., B L.
Senior Pandit	,, Piyarimohan Bhattacharyya.

And eight other Masters, a Pandit, and two Maulvies.

St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Bergi, of the order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. Having been plundered by the Mutineers in July, 1857, it re-opene[illegible] its foundation, St. Peter's

College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater number of the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the Calcutta University Examinations in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the survey. The fee for boarders is Rs. 15 a month, besides an annual charge of Rs. 10 for the use of books, stationery, and medical attendance; that for day-scholars is Rs. 4 a month for tuition, and Rs. 5 a year for the use of books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 35, and of day-scholars, 30: St. Peter's College has been in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Written examinations are held three times a year, and reports of the progress, health, and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector and Prefect of studies	Very Rev. Fr. Symphorim, O.C.
Vice-Rector	Rev. Fr. Julius, O.C.
Head Master	Mr. A. Vernon.
Second ditto	Mr. G. Evans.
Third ditto	Mr. A. A. Zuzarte.
Fourth ditto	Mr. J. Greson.
Fifth ditto	Bro. Bonaventure.
Moonshee	Valait Khan.

London Mission School, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This Institution was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of students. It has from four hundred to four hundred and fifty on the rolls.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the Institution with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the Institution awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	[illegible]ett, M.A., (London.)
Professor of History	[illegible]
Physical Science	[illegible]ock.

Head Master of the Upper Department	Rev. Kashi Nath Dutt.
Head Master of the Junior Department	Babu Chotkan Lal.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Gopal Lal, B.A., B.L.

And fourteen Teachers of English, four Pandits, one Maulvie, two Moonshees, and one Bengali Pandit.

London Mission School, Mirzapore.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small Vernacular schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindee. Instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions, and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. Thomas Insell.
Head Master	Mr. Archibald Ross.

Six Assistant English Teachers, three Maulvies, three Pandits.

Midnapur College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This Institution was founded as a Zillah School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873. Since Government Orders of the 16th October, 1877, changing the nomenclature of Government School, it has been called Midnapur 2nd Grade College. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an Endowment Fund, raised by the people of the District of Midnapur. Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a [illegible] School Department. Into the former, such students are [illegible] the University Entrance Examination and [illegible] First Examination in Arts,

The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Babu Gangadhar Acharyya.
2nd ditto	...	...	„ Syamacharan Das.
3rd ditto	...	...	„ Isanchandra Datta, M.A., B.L.
Head Pandit	.	...	„ Bholanath Chakrabarti.

With eight other English Teachers, one Pandit and one Persian Teacher.

Jaypur Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jaypur State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent up its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, was, accordingly, constituted, and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindee Department where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department. In the two latter, the course is specially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the undergraduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other departments of the institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Babu Dinanath Mukerji, B.A.
Head Master	...	...	„ Chandranath Ray.
Second Master	...	...	„ Amritalal De, B.A., B.L.

Head Maulvi	...	...	Rashid-ud-din.
Second Maulvi	...	...	Abd-ur-Rahman.
Sanskrit Teachers	...	...	Pandit Gobind Ram.
			,, Nanoo Lal.

And eleven other English teachers and eight Maulvies and four Hindi teachers.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855. Moonshee Kishen Sharup.
1865. Kantichandra Mukerji.
1876. Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
1877. Dinanath Mukerji, B.A. (*offg.*)
1879. Chandranath Basu, M.A.

Patiala Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1874.

This School originally established by His Highness Maharajah Narinder Singh, was thoroughly reorganized by His Highness Maharajah Mahinder Singh, the late Maharajah of Patiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in the English, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit languages. In January 1874 this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. The School is also affiliated to the Panjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that institution, as well as for those of the Calcutta University. The School is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharajah from his Treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs. 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the School. Poor boys are admitted free and receive stipends for their maintenance. A Gold Medal of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boys of the school for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Patiala, and laying the foundation stone of the Mahinder College in March 1875.

Under the orders of the Council of Regency, a First Arts class was opened in the year 1880 and a Principal appointed also. In the English Department, instruction is now given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University and the Proficiency Examination of the Panjab University College.

The Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Departments train up students for the following Examinations of the latter University :—the Shastri, Bisharada, Pragya, and Entrance Examinations in Sanskrit; the Munshi Fazil, Munshi, and Entrance Examinations, in Persian ; the [illegible] Alim, Maulvi, and Entrance Examinations [illegible]

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Jogendranath Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.	... ...	Principal.
Harimohun Basu ...	...	Head Master Sanskrit Department.
Lala Din Doyal ...	...	Head Master, Persian Department.
Vacant ...	...	Head Master, English Department.
Maulvi Mahomed Hossen	...	Head Master, Arabic Department.
Maulvi Yusuf Ali	...	First Persian teacher.
Munshi Sookhanlal	...	Second Persian teacher.
Pandit Ganeshilal	...	First teacher of Mathematics.
Pandit Ramkissen	...	First teacher of Sanskrit.
Pandit Basdev	...	Second teacher of Sanskrit.
Bhai Jodh Singh	...	Teacher of Goormukhi.

Assisted by five junior English teachers, three Maulvis, four Pandits, five Persian teachers and three teachers of Mathematics.

Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present up to the First Arts standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the "Crowther" Scholarship, of the annual value of Rs. 100.

They may also compete for two annual Scholarships, of the value of Rs. 120 and Rs. 80, called the "Kilner" Scholarships; and for one of the annual value of Rs. 60, called the "Squance" Scholarship.

From the Upper School, Christian young men may be sent to a Central Training Institution in which they receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent ...	...	Rev. J. G. Pearson.
Principal ...	..	Rev. G. J. Trimmer.
Vice-Principal ...	...	Rev. R. N. Setukavaler, M.A.
Pandit ...	...	T. Sanmogan.

The Residency College, Indore.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This College was [illegible] the sons of native chiefs. [illegible]blished in 1876. It has special classes for fees, and the interest o[illegible] The revenue is derived from local funds, of 200 students on the rolls [illegible]an accumulated fund. There are upwards

INS[illegible]TRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Mr. Jos. W. Alexander.
Professor ...	...	,, Guru Pershad, M.A.
Head Master ...	...	,, N. M. Khory.
Second Master ...	...	Babu Makaradhwaja Sinha.

A[illegible]d nine other teachers.

Rungpur College.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, proposed to convert the Zillah School of Rungpur into a High School, on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the college classes were opened in January, 1877.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Chandranath Bhattacharyya.
Head Pandit	...	...	Syamacharan Chatterji.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College is limited to ten (10), and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held in Arts at the University.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month [illegible] ordinarily distributed among the students of the fiv[illegible]

To students of the 4th and 5th* years, 20 Senior Scholarships, at Rs. 12 a month, ...	Rs.	240	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	,,	80	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	,,	80	0	0
Total per mensem ...	,,	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded upon the results of the College examination at the end of the 1st year. They are tenable for two years on the same condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

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* For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry. General Anatomy and Physiology.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body. Pathology. Hygiene.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medl. Wards, 6 months. Surgl. Wards, ditto. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl. wards 6 months Surgl. Wards, ditto. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl. Wards, 3 months. Surgl. do. do. Eye Infirmary do. Outdoor Dispensary, do. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.
Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology ...	D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy, ...	J. Anderson, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Anatomy ...	D. O'Connell Raye, M.B.
Professor of Botany ...	G. King, M.B.
Professor of Materia Medica ...	R. C. Chandra.
Professor of Chemistry ...	C. J. H. Warden, M.D.
Professor of Medicine ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.
Professor of Surgery ...	K. McLeod, A.M., M.D.
Professor of Midwifery	T. E. Charles, M.D.
Do. Do. ...	R. Harvey, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ...	S. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	H. Cayley.
Professor of Pathology ...	J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.
Professor of Hygiene ...	R. Lidderdale, M.D.
Lecturer on Dentistry ...	W. T. Woods.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy ...	Gobindachandra Chatterjee.
2nd ditto ditto. ...	Rajmohan Banerjee.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1853. M. J. Bramley.
1856. J. McRae, M.D.
1856. T. W. Wilson, M.D.
1857. W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.
1860. S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (offg.).
1861. N. Chevers, M.D.
1865. C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.)
1866. J. Ewart, M.D. (offg.)
1868. N. Chevers, M.D.
1872. D. B. Smith, M.D.
1873. N. Chevers, M.D.
1876. D. B. Smith, M.D.
1877. J. M. Coates, M.D. (offg.)
1878. D. B. Smith, M.D., M.R.C.P., London.
1880. J. M. Coates, M.D.

Secretaries.

1837. David Hare.
1841. F. J. Mouat, M.D.
1854. E. Goodeve, M.B.
1855. F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

P. W. D.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to sup-

ply the Public Works Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen, and Head Artificers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of all ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

Engineer Class.

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D The first eight passed students (whether European or Native) receive appointments as Apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not guaranteed appointments. Candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in language, literature, history, mathematics and Elementary drawing and physical science.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best student; one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 100 for the two best native students; besides two prizes of Rs 100 and five of Rs. 50, open to all.

Upper Subordinate Class.

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers," after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three stipends of Rs 10 each, all tenable for two years, are annually allotted to students of 2nd and 3rd grades respectively.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 80, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also allowed to those of the second grade.

Lower Subordinate Class.

This Class, intended for natives of India only, consists of Soldiers and Civilians. Most of the students remain for one year only at College, and if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, Estimators, or Draughtsmen of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to qualification, and are appointed to the P. W. D., according as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee of appointment. Six of the most promising students are each year selected for a further year's training. They have the preference in selection for vacancies.

The Entrance Examination is competitive, and in the Urdu language. For Military candidates it comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic; and for Civilian candidates, for class A, elementary mathematics, Indian history, and geography, and the use of English figures and words. For class, B, a recommendation by an Executive Engineer that the candidate is a useful man only is required. Civilian candidates for class A, must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly. There are two scholarships of Rs. 20 a month and four of Rs. 15 for students selected for second year's training. For first year students, Class A, there are sixteen scholarships of Rs. 5, and for Class B. twelve of Rs. 10 a month. Non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

Note—There is every probability that the course for this class will be reduced to one year or a year and a half, and very considerably altered.

Courses of Study in principal Classes.

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer class.

Native Military Surveying Class.

A class of 25 native N. C. O. and Sepoys of the Q. O. Guides Corps are annually passed through a ten months' course in simple Military Engineering and Surveying.

[With the exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

Outside Examinations.

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for the grades of Assistant Engineer, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, and 4th grade Accountant of the P[illegible]ntes who present themselves under certain [illegible]

Subsidiary Departments.

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing over 13,500 volumes.
2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs, and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public.
3. A BOOK DEPOT for sale of the College publications and Text-books.
4. A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

Staff.

The principal Staff of the College is as follows:—

Principal	Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E.
Assistant Principals ...	Capt. Allan Cunningham, R.E., Hon. Fel. of King's Coll., London. Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. ,, G. P. Onslow, R.E.
Professor of Experimental Science ...	Mr. Murray Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.E., and Fel. U.C.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class	Mr. C. C. Sullivan.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Classes	Mr. G. T. Sparke.
Five Assistant Masters, Upper Subordinate Class ...	[Various.]
Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class	Babu Lala Behari Lal.
Seven Assistant Masters, ditto ...	[Various.]

For further detailed information, see the Thomason College Calendar published at Roorkee, N. W. P. price Rs. 4-12.

Government Engineering College, Howrah.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

The College was opened on the 5th April 1880, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal. All classes of the community are admitted, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the following:

(1.) Civil Engineers.
(2.) Mechanical [illegible]
(3.) Civil Over[illegible]
(4.) Mechanic[illegible]

Pupils for the two higher classes are admitted on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination: their theoretical course, including three hours daily in the shops, is completed in four years, and the fifth or last year is spent by Civil Engineers at Akra to learn brick-making, and on works in actual course of instruction, by Mechanical Engineers, in supervising actual work in the shops.

For admittance to the lower classes there is an Entrance Examination, but any candidate who has passed the University Entrance Examination in English and Mathematics is admitted without further test. The theoretical course for these classes, including 4 hours daily in the shops, continues for 3½ years and the remaining 1½ year is spent by Civil Overseers as by Civil Engineers, whereas Mechanical Overseers work entirely in the shops during the last year and a half.

With regard to fees and Scholarships the following is extracted from the resolution issued with the Calcutta Gazette, dated 17th December, 1879.

In regard to the charge for education at the institution, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided, after careful consideration, that the fee for the two higher engineering classes shall be Rs. 8 per mensem during the four years of their instruction in class, but that existing students of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, who may elect one of the engineering courses in the new institution, may be allowed to continue their studies on a payment of Rs. 5 a month. For Civil Overseers the charge will be Rs. 3 per mensem during the 3½ years of their instruction in class, and for draftsmen the fee will be the same. No fee will be charged to any student after the completion of his theoretical course. The Mechanical Overseer class will consist exclusively of regular apprentices, who must be boarders; and the charge will be for Europeans and Eurasians, up to 30 in number, Rs. 5 each per mensem, and for natives up to 40 in number Rs. 3 per mensem; but apprentices may be received in excess of that number on payment, if Europeans and Eurasians, of the full fee of Rs. 15 per mensem, and if natives, of Rs 8 per mensem. Existing Dehree students who join the institution will be allowed to continue on the terms on which they were originally received.

The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that one scholarship of Rs. 20, three of Rs. 15, and six of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, shall be given annually to students entering the Engineer classes of the institution; and that scholarships of the same number and value shall be again competed for at the end of the second year's course; provided that the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination. These scholarships will be given independently of the scholarships now open to those who pass the Entrance Examination of the University. For the Civil Overseer classes ten scholarships of Rs. 7 per mensem, tenable for 3½ years, subject to diligence and good conduct, will also be granted annually; provided, as in the Engineer classes, the number of [illegible] awarded does not exceed one half the number of candid[illegible]

In lieu of the five stipends of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, which are at present given to the best five students of the Civil Engineering College who pass the final examination, either ten stipends of Rs. 50, or else four of Rs. 50 and ten of Rs. 30 each, will be granted to those engineer students at the new institution who pass the best examination at the end of the fourth year. Similarly, at the end of the 3½ years' course of Civil Overseers, either ten stipends of Rs. 20, or else four of Rs. 20, and ten of Rs. 12, tenable for 1½ years will be granted. These stipends will be paid by the Public Works Department, and will be liable to forfeiture in case of misconduct.

To Mechanical Overseers, as apprentices, the system of scholarships will not be applicable, An equivalent for this will be provided by allowing those who make the best progress a share in the value of the work done by them after the expiration of the first year of their apprenticeship.

It will be obligatory in the case of apprentices (class 4) that they should board on the premises; and the boarding system will be extended as far as possible, so as to include all other students who may desire to take advantage of it. Any boarding-house, that may thus be established for other than apprentices, will be conducted on the principle of paying its own expenses, rent only excepted. It is hoped that a boarding charge of Rs. 20 a month for Europeans and Eurasians in the Engineer classes, and Rs. 15 in the Overseer classes, and a uniform charge of Rs. 8 for the native boarders will be found sufficient.

In addition there are two scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month, attached to this College, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second-year Engineer class.

Instructive Staff.

Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering	Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A. L.C.E. Dublin.
Offg. Do. ...	Mr. J. S. Slater, C.E.
Superintendent of Work Shop ...	Mr. C. Fouracres, C.E.
Professor of Civil Engineering ...	Mr. E. F. Mondy.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B.A.
Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science ...	Vacant.
Professor of Drawing... ...	Mr. J. T. Bartlett.
Teacher	Mr C. Gilmore
Asst. Teacher	Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt.

Note.—There is every probability that the course for this class will be reduced to one year or a year and a half, and very considerably altered.

Batala Christian Boys Boarding School and College.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

This establishment was opened in April, 1878 for the reception of the sons of Native Christians of a class that should be able to pay fees. It is intended to afford to students advantages of such an education as may fit them for future Government employment or professional careers. The establishment is a Church Missionary Institution. It was affiliated in 1880 to the Calcutta University. Students prepare in it for the First Arts Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Honorary Principal,	...	...	Rev. F. H. Baring, M.A.
Asst. Professor,	...	...	Babu J. C. Singha.
Ditto. ...	...	...	Maulvi Qudrat-ullah.

St. Francis de Sales' College, Nagpur.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was founded in 1867 by the Society of St. Francis de Sales.

It receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 a month.

The object of this College is to educate Catholic youth, but it is at the same time open to children of other persuasions on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embrace all the subjects required for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Prizes are annually awarded to the best scholars.

Fees.

The students of the College pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5.

The schooling fees range from Rs. 5 to annas 8.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. C. Pelvat,...	...	Prin. and Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Science.
Rev. P. Wall, ...	...	Prof. of English.
Rev. C. R Montagnoux,	...	Prof. of Classics and History.
Rev. J. M. Girard,	...	Prof. of Mathematics and Philosophy.
Jagannath Ganesh D.	...	Sanskrit.

Masters.

Bro. C. Gailliard,
Mr. C E. Martin,
Bro J. Panisset,
} Assistant Masters.

There are besides eight other Assistant Masters.

Government High School, Rangoon.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

College Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. G. Hodson, ... Principal (Offg.)
E. Forchhammer, Ph. D. Leipsig,... Professor of Páli.
A. R. Hayes, M. A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, ... } Teacher of Mathematics.
R. Romanis, D Sc., Edinburgh, .. Teacher of Science.

A uniform monthly fee of 4 rupees is charged throughout the College and High School classes.

Attached to the school is a boarding establishment accommodating about 100 boarders (chiefly Burmese) under the direct management of resident European Masters.

A Normal School, with English and Anglo-Vernacular departments, trains teachers for employment in Government and Aided schools throughout British Burma.

Art classes for free-hand and mechanical drawing: also, Surveying classes form a part of the school department.

The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This Institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Mahomedans of Upper India, under the leadership of Syed Ahmed Khán Bahadur, C.S.I. The objects in view are to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Mahomedan community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government Educational Institutions, and to reconcile the Mahomedans to the study of Western Science and Literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Mahomedan community. However the Institution is catholic in its character and is open to students of every creed and race.

This Institution was first opened as a School in June 1875, and in January 1878 it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination. Lately a B. A. Class has been opened, and the College Committee has applied to the University for the affiliation of the College up to the B. A. Standard.

The College consists of two departments: (1), The English Department—in which all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit is taken as the Second Language. (2), The Oriental Department—in which Arabic or Persian form the Classics, and Arts and Science are taught in Urdu; while English forms the Second Language.

The College is under the guidance and control of the following three Committees :—

1. *The College Fund Committee*, with which rests the financial management of the College.

2. *The Committee of Directors of Instruction*, which consists of three branches :—

a. *The Directors of Instruction in various Languages and secular learning.*

b. *The Directors of Instruction in the Sunni Theology.*

c. *The Directors of Instruction in the Shia Theology.*

3. *The Managing Committee.*

The College Fund Committee has established two separate funds for this College, which are known by the names of the Capital and Building Funds respectively.

The Capital fund consists of—

1. Government Promissory notes and immovable property purchased from the sums raised by private subscriptions.

2. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000, granted by the Right Honorable the Earl of Northbrook, the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for the foundation of certain scholarships for the Mahomedan students of the College.

3. Interest accruing on the Government Promissory note for Rs. 30,000, deposited by His Highness Nawab Mahomed Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I. of Rampore.

4. Government Promissory note for Rs, 10,000, granted by the late Maharaja of Patiala, for the foundation of Scholarships.

5. Government Promissory note for Rs. 5,000, granted by Nakhuda Mahomed Ali Roghay of Bombay.

6. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 3,600, granted by the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

7. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 1,200, granted by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I.

8. Permanent endowment of Rs. 1,800 a year made by the late Maharaja of Patiala.

9. Permanent endowment of Rs. 600 a year made by Raja Amir Hassan Khan Bahadur, Talukdar of Mahmoodabad, Oudh, from his Taluk.

10. Permanent endowment amounting to Rs. 240 a year made by the late Maharaja of Vizianagram for the foundation of Scholarships.

11. Annual donation of Rs. 500 granted by His excellency the Marquis of Ripon. Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the period of his stay in India.

The Building Fund has been established for the construction of the College and Boarding house buildings which are now in course of erection. The cost of the construction of the College alone is estimated at Rs. 245,111.

The tuitional fees range from 1 to 5 rupees, except in special cases. But in College classes the minimum fee is Rs 3.

Boarders have to pay for their board and lodging. Their number at the close of 1880 was 100.

The following statement shows the grant-in-aid allowed by the Government :—

From the establishment of the College till the close of January 1878—Rs. 4,200 per annum. From February 1878 till the close of March 1879, Rs. 4,440 per Annum. The grant-in-aid has been now raised to Rs, 6,000 per annum.

Scholarships varying from Rs. 4 to 16 per mensem are tenable both in School and College classes.

A scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, founded by the College Committee, in commemoration of Sir William Muir, LL.D. K.C.S.I. late Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, is tenable by the best Arabic scholar for one year, Thirteen Scholarships bearing the names of their donors are also given :—

3 Northbrook scholarships—Value each Rs. 4 to 12 a month.
4 Mahindar Singh Scholarships—Value each Rs. 4 to 12 a month.
3 Vizianagram Scholarships—Value each Rs. 4 to 12 a month.
2 Mahomed Amin Roghay Scholarships—Value each Rs. 10 to 12 a month.
1 Sher Singh Scholarship—Value Rs. 5 a month.

A silver medal is awarded every year in the name of Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I. and another in the name of Mr. G. L. Lang, Collector and Magistrate of Aligarh.

The staff of the College consists of a European Principal, a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, a European Head Master, eight English teachers, two Arabic teachers, five Persian teachers, and one Sanskrit teacher.

VISITORS.

Sir William Muir, LL.D., K.C.S.I.
Nawab Mukhtarul Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.

DIRECTIVE STAFF.

College Fund Committee.

Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan,—President.
Raja Syed Bakir Ali Khan,—Vice-President.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.,—Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in various Languages and secular Learning.

K. Deighton, Esq.,—President.
Maulvi Mahomed Sami-ullah, P. Khan Bahadur,—Vice-President.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in Sunni Theology.

Mahomed Inayat-ullah Khan,—President.
Maulvi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur,—Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in Shia Theology.

Maulvi Syed Ali Mahomed Mujahid,—President.
Maulvi Chiragh Ali,—Honorary Secretary.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Maulvi Syed Farid-uddin Ahmed Khan Bahadur,—President.
Mahomed Ismail Khan,—Vice-President.
Maulvi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur,—Life Honorary Secretary.

Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C S I —Honorary Secretary.
Maulvi Khwaja Mahomed Yusuf—Hony. Co-Secretary.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr H G. J. Siddons,	...	Principal.
Babu Saradaranjan Rai, M.A.	...	Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
Mr. A. A. J. Nesbitt. B A.	...	Head Master.
Maulvi Mahomed Akbar	...	Arabic Professor, Suni Sect
Maulvi Syed Abbas Hassain,	...	Arabic Professor, Shia Sect.
Babu Ganesh Chandra	..	Sanskrit Teacher.

Eight subordinate English Teachers. Five other Persian Teachers.

Wesley College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College was founded in 1874. The classes are divided into two divisions, Upper and Lower. The first four classes read the subjects prescribed yearly by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the First Arts and Entrance Examinations, in English, Latin, History and Geography, Mathematics, Logic and Chemistry, The course also includes Divinity, Botany, and Physics.

"The Gogerly Scholarship," of the value of Rs 120 a year, tenable for two years, is open to competition by all students of the College.

Incorporated with the College is a normal Institution for the training of Mission teachers.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Visitor—The Rev. John Scott, General Superintendent of the South Ceylon Wesleyan Mission
Principal—The Rev. S R. Wilkin.
Head Master—The Rev Arthur Shipham.
Lecturer in Divinity and English Literature } The Rev. J. Otley Rhodes.

Assistant Masters: C. P. Dias, C. Chellappa, A. W. Siebel, and seven others.

Graduates.

HONORARY D. L.

H. R. H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K. G. ...	1875.
Monier Williams	1876.
Rev. K. M. Banerjea	1876.
Rajendralala Mitra	1876.

D. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ...	1877	Presidency College.
Mitra, Trailokyanath ...	1877	Ditto.

HONORS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath ...	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasbihari ...	1871	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ...	1876	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra ...	1878	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya Jogendranath ...	1880	Ditto.

B. L.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari ...	1872	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh ...	1869	Hooghly College.
Aich, Radhakanta ...	1876	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar ...	1879	Patna College.
Akhileswar Prasad ...	1878	Ditto.
Ameer Ali ...	1869	Hooghly College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Brajagopal ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Durganath ...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Harischandra ...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Upendranath ...	1879	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra ..	1868	Ditto.
,, Asutosh ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Bhairabchandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bidubhushan ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bidubhushan ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Biharilal ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Chandmohan ...	1878	Dacca College.
,, Gangadhar ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,, [illegible]	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, [illegible]	1875	Hooghly College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Gopinath	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Gurudas	1866	Ditto.
,,	Haricharan	1870	Ditto.
,,	Harinath	1880	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra	1866	Ditto.
,,	Indranath	1871	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jagatchandra	1870	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	1870	Patna College.
,,	Kalicharan	1870	Presidency College
,,	Kantichandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Karunamay	1869	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1869	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1878	Ditto.
,,	Maheschandra	1873	Patna College.
,,	Nabinchandra	1870	Ditto.
,,	Nilmadhab	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Nilratan	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Nistaran	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Nibaranchandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath	1864	Ditto.
,,	Pramadacharan	1869	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath	1867	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajkrishna	1878	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal	1869	Ditto.
,,	Ramnarayan	1874	Ditto.
,,	Ramtaran	1875	Ditto.
,,	Rebatichandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	1869	Ditto.
,,	Satyadayal	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra	1869	Patna College.
,,	Sibnath	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan	1873	Patna College.
,,	Taradas	1875	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Tarapada	1869	Ditto.
,,	Taraprasanna	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Tinkari	1877	Ditto.
Banerjea, P. N.		1869	Ditto.
Bardan, Mahinimohan		1866	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra		1870	Dacca College.
,,	Gobindachandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Jagatdurlabh	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Rasbihari	1880	Ditto.
,,	Rohinikumar	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar		1872	Presidency College.
,,	Amarnath	1865	Ditto.
,,	Ambikacharan	[illegible]	Ditto.

Basu, Anantakumar	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Asvinikumar	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Atulchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Basantakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Birajaprasad	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bishnupada	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Dakshinaprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendralal	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Durgaram	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Hariballabh	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath (No. 1)	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Karunadas	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kesabkumar	...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, Kshetramohan	..	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Lalitkumar	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahitchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Manmathakumar	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Nimaichandra	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Nepalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Rajendrakumar	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Rameschandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamkisor		1869	Presidency College.

Basu, Trailokyanath	1870	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath	1872	Ditto.
,, Udaychandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	1880	Ditto.
Bhagwan, Sahay	1879	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas	1870	Presidency College.
Bhar, Trailokyanath	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra	1864	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	1877	Canng. Col., Lucknow.
,, Dwarkanath	1868	Presidency College.
,, Dwarkanath	1871	Patna College.
,, Haranath	1870	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	1869	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jogindranath	1874	Presidency College.
,, Krishnakamal	1872	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1871	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	1875	Ditto.
,, Radhakisor	1877	Ditto.
,, Srischandra	1879	Ditto.
,, Tarinikanta	1868	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Krishnachaitanya	1869	Ditto.
Bhupsen, Singh	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesabnath	1867	Ditto.
Biswas, Asutosh	1876	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	1880	Ditto.
,, Prankrishna	1875	Ditto.
,, Rudrakanta	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra	1877	Dacca College.
,, Akhilchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan	1872	Patna College.
,, Girindramohan	1868	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	1865	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Harachandra	1877	Dacca College.
,, Haranchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan	1871	Dacca College.
,, Harimohan	1869	Presidency College.
,, Isanchandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath	1880	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, Syamacharan	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamaldas	1872	Patna College.
,, Syamamohan	1870	Presidency College.
,, Taranath	1870	Ditto.
Chandra, Brajendranath	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogneswar	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Priyanath	1879	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	1871	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	1873	Patna College.
,, Amarendran[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]cy College.
,, Amirtalal	[illegible]	[illegible]to.

Chattopadhyay,	Atulchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Banamali ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Bankimchandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bhagabanchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Bipradas ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Bireswar ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Bishnuchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Dwarkanath ...	1880	Patna College.
,,	Girischandra ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Girischanda (No.2)	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harakrishna ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Haridas ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Iswarchandra ...	1879	Patna College
,,	Jadunath ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra ...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Kalidhan ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kirtichandra ...	1863	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan ...	1669	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnachandra ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Krishnalal ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Nilkanta ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Nityagopal ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Pitambar ...	1869	Hooghly College.
,,	Prabhatchandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Pramathanath ...	1880	Patna College.
,,	Pratapchandra ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Sajanikanta ...	1874	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Srigopal ...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Sripati ...	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Umakanta ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jadabchandra ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Jogendrachandra ...	1879	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Jogind[illegible]	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Kalira[illegible]	1880	Ditto.
,,	Naren[illegible]	1871	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	...	1879	Presidency College,
,, Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1872	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Sirischandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Srikumar	...	1875	Patna College.
Currie, F.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Das, Baikanthanath	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Bhairabchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Brajendramohan	...	1877	Patna College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gorachand	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Haricharan	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Hariprasad	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemnath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jagatmohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Jnanendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Lakshminarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Lalmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Parbaticharan	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Raghunath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Sarbananda	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Tarakchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Apurnacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Asvinikumar	...	1880	Krishnaghar College.
,, Baidyanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Baishnabcharan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Balaichand	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Bharatchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto.

Datta, Girischandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Isanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jagatbandu	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Janakinath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1875	Dacca College.
,, Kalikadas	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Kamalkrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Lalgopal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Manmohan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Narasinha	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Priyanath (No. 2)	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1878	Ditto
,, Rajendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Ramlal	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal,	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Satibhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Surendrakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Umacharan	..	1868	Ditto.
De, Advaitaprasad,	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1877	Muir Col., Allahabad.
,, Asutosh,	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Dulalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gaurcharan	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Gaurisankar	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jugalkisor	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Krishnadas	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Deb, Bhautnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Gopendrakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Gokulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath	[illegible]	1870	Dacca College.
,, Nilmani	[illegible]	1874	Presidency College.

Dhar Syamchand	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkarn	...	1876	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
Fazlul Karim	...	1880	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Jagabandhu	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1874	Patna College
,, Kisorimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rabichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Satyacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath	...	1874	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Amritalal	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Anantaram	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Atulbihari	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Becharam	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Birajkrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Chandidas	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Debendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Dhankrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Haranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jaygopal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Kalipada	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kshetrachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahimachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Manmathakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,, Priyanath	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasanna	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramsakha	...	[illegible]	Ditto.

Ghosh, Rasbihari	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Sureschandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1866	Krishnaghar College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Saratkumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Umanath	...	1878	Ditto.
Gobindacharan	...	1877	Patna College.
Goswami, Herambalal	...	1865	Presidency College.
Guha, Anathbandhu	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Asminikumar	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kaminikumar	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Rebatimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
Gui, Sibchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Girindrakumar	...	1879	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jagadiswar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Ramgati	...	1870	Ditto.
Hajra, Agnorchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	...	1870	Ditto
Hanuman, Prasad	...	1874	Canning College.
Islam, Serajal	...	1873	Dacca College.
Ized Baksh	...	1879	Presidency College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1877	Krishnaghar College.
Kar, Girischandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Umacharan	...	1876	Hooghly College.
Khan, Ramdurlabh	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Ramgopal	...	1874	Krishnaghar College.
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	...	1880	Presidency College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	1874	Ditto.
Laliiri, Asutosh	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Rameschandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Lal Sing	...	1875	Ditto.
Mahomed Daem	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Wajed	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Atalbihari	...	1877	Krishnaghar College.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Hariballabh	[illegible]	[illegible]4	Cuttack High School.
,, Kasinath	[illegible]	[illegible]1	Presidency College.

Maitra, Kedareswar	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Radhagobinda	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Sasicharan	..	1876	Hooghly College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Anandanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Bimalacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Dakshinacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Jagatdurlabh	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Upendranarayan	...	1873	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Balaram	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Lalitmadhab	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Srikanta	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari	...	1875	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
Mazhar-ul-Anwar	...	1880	Hooghly College.
Mendies, H.	..	1868	Presidency College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Biswambhar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Girindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1876	Patna College.
,, Gopallal	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Kartikchandra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]dency College.
,, Madanmohan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto.

Mitra,	Mahendrachandra	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Mahendralal	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1875	Ditto.
,,	Manmohan	1876	Ditto.
,,	Mohanchand	1878	Ditto.
,,	Narasinhachandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Nalininath	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Prasannakumar	1880	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Purnachandra	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra (No. 65)	1876	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1880	Ditto.
,,	Radhikacharan	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Ramcharan	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Rameschandra	1861	Ditto.
,,	Saradacharan	1873	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1879	Ditto.
,,	Surendranath	1880	Ditto.
,,	Tarabilas	1865	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	1865	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1862	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Amarchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan	1877	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	1869	Ditto.
,,	Abinaschandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Becharam	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bholanath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Bidhubhushan	1875	Canning College.
,,	Biharilal	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas	1869	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Durgadas	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Girijabhushan	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1872	Ditto.
,,	Gopallal	1871	Ditto.
,,	Gopimohan	1870	Ditto.
,,	Govindadeb	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Haragobinda	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Harabilas	1875	Ditto.
,,	Haranchandra	1879	Ditto.
,,	Harendranath	1877	Ditto.
,,	[illegible]		Ditto.
,,	[illegible]		Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay,	Hariprasanna	...	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Hemchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath	...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Janakinath	...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Jaygopal	...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogendrachandra		1878	Ditto.
,,	Jogendranath	...	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jogendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Jogendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogeneswar	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kalidhan	...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Kalinath	...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Kalipada	...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kanailal	...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Kanailal	...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kantichandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Kapaliprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Karunasindhu	...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Krishnamohan	...	1863	Ditto.
,,	Kshetramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kshetraprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kumadinikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath	...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna	...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nilambar	...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Nilmani	...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nibaranchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Nilalohit	...	1880	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Nrisinhachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Piyarimohan	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Pramadanath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Priyanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Rajkrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Rajmohan	...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Rajnarayan	...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Ramchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Ramdhan	...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal	...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	...	1874	Patna College.
,,	Saratchandra	...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Sitanath	...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Srikrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Srischandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Taraprasanna	...	1861	Ditto.
,,	Tejchandra	...	[illegible]	Ditto.
,,	Umakali	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	1879	Presidency College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati	...	1877	Ditto.
Nag, Bamacharan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Baradacharan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Haradhan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Sibchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Syamakanta	...	1880	Ditto.
Nagwant Sahay	...	1879	Patna College.
Naha, Anangamohan	...	1875	Dacca College.
Nandan, Hemchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Narayanprasad	...	1877	Patna College.
Narayan, Sibpratab	...	1873	Ditto.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Ditto.
Niogi, Basantakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Trailokyamohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
Obeyd-al-Rahman	...	1869	Berhampore College.
Pain, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,, Nandadulal	...	1874	Presidency College.
Pal, Abhaycharan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Baikantanath	...	1852	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Nanigopal	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Srinath	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Palit, Taraknath	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Pandit, Jwalanath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Prannath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Surajnarayan	...	1877	Canning College.
Patak, Ramratan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
Prayagnath	...	1876	Patna College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Bamacharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baranasi	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bipinchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Debendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Dhaneschandra	...	1868	Patna College.

Ray, Dineschandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Durgasundar	...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Harendranarayan	...	1875	Dacca College.
,, Harinarayan	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Harinath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jnanendralal	...	1878	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Krishnanath	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Kuladakinkar	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1875	Patna College.
,, Mukundanath	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Nabadwipchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1870	Patna College.
,, Piyarilal	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Prasannachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Prasannagopal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, Rajchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasanna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Satischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Sitanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Sudhansubhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamchand	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
Raychaudhuri, Debendrakumar	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1869	Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Sahay, Jadunath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Raghubansa	...	1870	Ditto.
Samanta, Nilmadhab	...	1868	Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sanyal, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal	...	1877	Muir Col., Allahabad.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Ramlal	...	1871	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]mpore College.

Sarkar, Matilal	... 1865	Presidency College.
,, Narendranath	... 1880	Ditto.
,, Nityagopal	... 1876	Ditto.
,, Pareschandra	... 1867	Ditto.
,, Ramnarayan	... 1880	Patna College.
,, Sidheswar	... 1878	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	... 1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	... 1862	Ditto.
Sarbadhikari, Amritakumar	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	... 1873	Canning College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra	... 1878	Presidency College.
Sayyed, Khyrat Ahmed *	... 1879	Patna College
Sen, Adityachandra	... 1876	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra	... 1868	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	... 1873	Hooghly College.
,, Ambikacharan	... 1876	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	... 1876	Ditto.
,, Baikanthanath	... 1864	Ditto.
,, Baradagobinda	... 1869	Ditto.
,, Batakrishna	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	... 1874	Krishnaghar College.
,, Chandramohan	... 1868	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath	... 1873	Gauhati High School.
,, Dinabandhu	... 1869	Dacca College.
,, Durgacharan	... 1873	Presidency College.
,, Gaurballabh	... 1879	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	... 1875	Ditto.
,, Guruprasad	... 1865	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	... 1873	Ditto.
,, Jatramohan	... 1876	Ditto.
,, Jogneswar	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	... 1877	Ditto.
,, Kamalakanta	... 1869	Ditto.
,, Kamalakanta (No. 2)	... 1869	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Kasikanta	... 1869	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	... 1880	Ditto.
,, Lalgopal	... 1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, Prasannakumar	... 1870	Presidency College.
,, Radhakrishna	... 1866	Ditto.
,, Radhanath	... 1877	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	... 1867	Ditto.
,, Ratneswar	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	... 1870	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	... 1866	Ditto.
,, Satyakinkar	... 1870	Ditto.
,, Taracharan	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	... 1879	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	... 1877	Dacca College.
Gupta, Kalidas	... 1878	Presidency College.
Set, Girischandra	... 1876	Ditto.
,, Manilal	... 1879	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	[illegible] 1871	Ditto.

Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	..	1868	Ditto
„ Kanailal	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	..	1863	Ditto
Singh, Bhupsen	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Budhsen	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Saligram	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Jaygopal	...	1868	Ditto
„ Matilal	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjabihari	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Pramathakrishna	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	..	1861	Ditto.
Sibsaranlal	...	1877	Patna College.
Sitalprasad	...	1880	Ditto
Som, Baradaprasanna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Brajabihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Debendralal	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygobinda	...	1871	Presidency College
„ Murarilal	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Sriram	...	1877	Canning College.
Sur, Harimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Syed Mazhar Iman	...	1875	Ditto.
Talapatra, Ramjadab	..	1874	Berhampore College.
Twidale, G.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Younan, E	...	1870	Ditto
„ John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Muhammad	...	1868	Patna College.

1881.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

De, Panchkari	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
Goswami, Kisorilal	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Order of Merit.

Sen, Kalimohan	...	Dacca College.
Biswas, Dandadhari	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Srikrishna	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Brajanandan	...	Patna College.
Ray, Rajendranath	...	Canning College.
Tewari, Chandrasekhar	...	Hooghly College.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	...	Presidency College.
Raghunandanprasad	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jagannmohan	...	Dacca College.
Chakrabarti, Indranarayan	...	Patna College.
Sarkar, Jagatnarayan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Tarakchandra	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Kisorilal	...	Hooghly College.
Basu, Kritantakumar	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindrachandra		Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jyotischandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan	...	Krishnaghar College.
Sen, Srikanta	...	Presidency College.
Nizamuddin, Hasan	...	Canning College.
Ray, Sasadhar	...	Krishnaghar College.
Ray, Sailendrabandhu	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Indranarayan	...	Krishnaghar College.
De, Brajendralal	...	Presidency College.
Deb, Kalimohan	...	Ditto.
Ray, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nandalal	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Das, Kshetramohan		Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Pan[illegible]		Ditto.
Goswami, Nrityagop[illegible]		Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhab	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Kalimohan	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1858	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas	...	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	...	1859	Ditto.
,, Prabhachandra	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Ratanlal	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	...	1860	Ditto.
,, G.	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Harihar	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	...	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla, Fyaz	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Gopalkrishna	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1872	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,, Gopalchandra (N[illegible]		[illegible]	Ditto.
,, Jadunath		[illegible]	[illegible] College.
,, Jadupati		[illegible]	[illegible] College.

Bandyopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranarayan	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Nabakrishna	1874	Krishnaghar College.
,, Nabinchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Panchkari	1873	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1869	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Nabinchand	1867	Ditto.
Bardoyle, Madhabchandra	1874	Ditto.
Bari, Fazlal	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhaydas	1866	Ditto.
,, Amarnath	1866	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	1874	Berhampore College.
,, Haramohan	1866	Presidency College.
,, Jagadischandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
,, Radhamadhab	1872	Ditto.
,, Rasbihari	1873	Dacca College.
,, Trigunaprasanna	1869	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath	1872	Ditto.
,, Jnanchandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
Chaki, Ramgopal	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Chandrabhushan	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,, Dwarkanath	1871	Dacca College.
,, Madhabchandra	1867	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	1869	Dacca College.
,, Rajnarayan	1874	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	1870	Ditto.
Chand, Parbatikumar	1869	Dacca College.
,, Parsannakumar	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1870	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, Napharchandra	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Nilkanta	1873	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	1870	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Trailokyanath	1872	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Chandhuri, Annadaprasad	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Chandranath	[illegible]74	Presidency College.
,, Jaygopal	[illegible]74	Ditto.
,, Jogindrala[illegible]	[illegible]74	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Kalikrishna	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kasipati	1874	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	1874	Ditto.
,, Prasannanath	1873	Ditto.
,, Srischandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Sibapada	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamapada	1871	Ditto.
Dan, Parmeswar	1872	Ditto.
Das, Bhairabchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	1874	Ditto.
,, Harakumar	1873	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	1873	Dacca College.
,, Parbaticharan	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rameswar	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgadas	1863	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Harisankar	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	1874	Ditto.
,, Kshetranath	1874	Krishnaghar College.
,, Priyanath	1872	Presidency College.
,, Radhakrishna	1872	Patna College.
,, Sambhunath	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Krishnakisor	1873	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Nilmadhab	1873	Presidency College.
,, Pratapchandra	1865	Ditto,
Deb, Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
Fazlul Quadir	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Binodbihari	1872	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari	1873	Ditto.
,, Chandrmohan	1871	Krishnaghar College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	1867	Presidency College.
,, Becharam	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,, Biharilal	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Chandrakanta	1869	Dacca College.
,, Chandrakumar	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,, Durgadas	1870	Presidency College.
,, Ganeschandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1873	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Mahendralal	1873	Patna College.
,, Mahendranath	1872	Presidency College.
,, Nilmadhab	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Raicharan	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Rakhalchandra	[illegible]	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	[illegible]	[illegible]y College.
,, Taraprasanna	[illegible]	[illegible]tto.

Ghosh, Upendranath	...	1872	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan...	...	1866	Ditto.
Golam Asdaq	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	...	1874	Ditto.
Guha, Gangadas	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kalisankar	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Tarakchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	..	1873	Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	...	1866	Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	...	1873	Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindabanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	...	1866	Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1873	Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Haricharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Hariballabh	...	1873	Cuttack High School.
,, Ramdas	...	1874	Presidency College.
Majil, Sasthidas	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Gangadhar	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Mahimachandra	...	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Ramdayal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Sarbeswar	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nityagopal	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1869	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankabihari	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Biswambhar	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Saradacharan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1871	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	...	1873	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Chandrabhushan		1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, Chandrakumar	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gobindadeb	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Hemchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,, Kanailal	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kuladaprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
,, [illegible]		[illegible]71	Berhampore College.

Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad (No. 2)	1873	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	... 1867	Ditto.
,, Sricharan	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Symacharan	... 1874	Berhampore College.
,, Umeschandra	... 1874	Hooghly College.
Munsi, Ramgopal	... 1867	Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna	.. 1874	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	... 1873	Patna College.
,, Mahendranath	... 1874	Presidency College.
Niogi, Nilkamal	... 1869	Dacca College.
Pal, Bankabihari	.. 1874	Hooghly College.
Patranabis, Baneswar	... 1873	Dacca College.
Prannath Pandit	... 1873	Canning College.
Rakshit, Gobindachandra	... 1869	Presidency College.
,, Gobindakisor	... 1873	Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Brajanath	... 1873	Presidency College.
,, Dinabandhu	... 1868	Ditto.
,, Dineschandra	... 1874	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	... 1872	Presidency College.
,, Harakumar	.. 1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranarayan	... 1874	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jogindranath	... 1871	Berhampore College.
,, Pratapchandra	... 1873	Presidency College.
,, Rasikchandra	... 1874	Ditto.
,, Sudhansubhushan	... 1870	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	... 1872	Dacca College.
Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra	... 1872	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	... 1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H.	... 1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sibsankar	... 1872	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	... 1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Sinha	... 1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sanyal, Digambar	... 1870	Berhampore College.
,, Kesablal	... 1874	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	... 1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadabchandra	... 1867	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	... 1872	Hooghly College.
,, Jogindranath	... 1873	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	... 1866	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	... 1872	Berhampore College.
,, Taraknath	... 1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Banwarilal	... 1872	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	... 1870	Ditto.
,, Gurudas	... 1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	... 1871	Dacca College.
,, Jadunandan	... 1872	Berhampore College.
,, Kailaschandra	... 1870	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	... 1873	Ditto.
,, Kalicharan	1873	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	[illegible]	Ditto.
,, Nalitchandra	[illegible]	Ditto.

Sen, Rakhaldas	1874	Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra	1873	Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	1870	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra	1872	Krishnaghar College.
Sil, Gopallall	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Isanchandra	1865	Ditto.
,, Khirodnath	1873	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	1874	Berhampore College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	1872	Krishnaghar College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanchandra	1863	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	1863	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	1861	Ditto.
,, Maheschandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	1862	Ditto.
,, Manulal	1862	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	1862	Ditto.
Das, Durgamohan	1861	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakali	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar, Sibchandra	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	1862	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Jadunath	1861	Ditto.
,, Krishnadayal	1862	Ditto.
,, Mrityunjay	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	1862	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramanath	1863	Ditto.
,, Tulsidas	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranath	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikanthanath	1864	Ditto.
,, Guruprasad	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rashbihari	1867	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibchandra	1889	Patna College.
Datta, Charuchandra	1870	Presidency College.
Nath, Harihar	1873	Patna College.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Ambikacharan	...	1875	Presidency College.
Biswas, Gaganchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Bremner, A. G.	...	1872	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bhutnath	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Satkari	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nitaigobinda	...	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Gupta, Nabinkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Sasibhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
Pal, Haridas	...	1875	Ditto.
Rajak, Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Jagadischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	1873	Ditto.
Sen, Kalipada	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	...	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kunjabihari	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikanthanath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1862	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rameschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parbaticharan	...	1862	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Binodchand	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramkrishna	...	1862	Ditto.
Pandit, Suryyakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Dhaneschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto.

L. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ash, Matilal	...	1875	Presidency College.
Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Gopallal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kantichandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Basu, Bhubanmohan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Binaykrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kenaram	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
Biswas, Priyakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bhutnath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Durgacharan	...	1876	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Kalisankar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rakhaldas	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Kirtichandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
Das, Herambanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
Datta, Girischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
De, Nibaranchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
DeRozario, F.	...	1873	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kshetranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Kumar, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Lackersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Milne, W. P.	...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Anadinath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Binaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Binodbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Brindabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	...	[illegible]77	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	[illegible]72	Ditto.
Patnaek, Sudamchand[illegible]	...	[illegible]69	Ditto.

Ray, Chandramohan	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jnanchandra	..	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Udaynarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	1872	Ditto.

1880.

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Presidency College, C. E Dept
Sen, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Surendra Kumar	...	Govt. Engineering Col., Howrah.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Datta, Abhayacharan	...	Presidency College, C. E. Dept.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	Ditto
Ray, Abinaschandra	..	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabadeb	...	Ditto.
Guha, Radharaman	...	Ditto.
De, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Mukhodadhyay, Bamacharan	...	Govt. Engineering Col., Howrah
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College, C. E Dept.

Graduates—Arts.

HONOURS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilambar ... Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H. ... Teacher.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Sinha, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygobinda ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulcharan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rasbihari ... Presidency College.

[illegible] III.

Mukhopadhyay, Ka[illegible] Presidency College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar ... Ditto.

Class III.

De, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

Class II.

Ghosh, Gobindachandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nibaranchandra Ditto.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarkanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinha[illegible]

HISTORY.

Class I.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Sarkar, Kisorilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

Class III.

Haldar, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sil, Jadabchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Sen, Kasikanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

De, Gaurisankar ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan ... Dacca College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya ... Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Bhattopadhy[illegible] College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Amir Ali ... Hooghly College.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Basu, Anandamohan ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Mitra, Ramcharan ... Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

Class II.

De, Krishnadas ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

Class III.

Basu, Trailokyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra ... Hooghly College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Sen, Krishnabihari ... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna ... Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas Ditto.

MA[illegible]

[illegible]

Ray, Chandrakumar [illegible] College.

[illegible]

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath [illegible]ege.
Das, Baikanthanath [illegible]itto.
Basak, Jagadurlabh [illegible] College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Jagadbandhu ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Deb, Upendrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra .. Patna College.

Class III.

Saha, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath ... Genl. Assembly's Institution.

1870.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibnath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan ... Ditto.

Class III.

Mallik, Akhilcharan ... Presidency College.
Datta, Bhabanicharan ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sarkar, Sasibhushan ... Krishnaghar College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal ... Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna ... Krishnaghar College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra ... Cathedral Mission. College.

Class III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan ... Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar ... Benares College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Basu, Mahitchandra ... Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan ... Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra ... Hooghly College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Younan, E. ... St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Srischandra ... Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath ... Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan ... Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna ... Hooghly College.
" Binodbihari ... Presidency College.
* Acharyya, Balkrishna ... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan ... Benares College.
" Kanailal ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra ... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath .. Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Janakinath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT

CLASS I.

Sarkar, Golapchandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Khirodnath ... Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan ... Agra College.

HIS[illegible]

CL[illegible]

Pramanik, Jasadanandan [illegible] College.

C[illegible]

Masanta, Parbaticharan [illegible] College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra [illegible] College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanath ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh Debendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Isanchandra ... Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Ramgo[illegible] Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jog[illegible] Free Church Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranat[illegible] Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjabihari [illegible] Ditto.

Datta, Baishnabcha[illegible] [illegible]ee Church Institution.
,, Balaichand [illegible]residency College.
Ghosh, Abinaschand[illegible] Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Ad[illegible] [illegible]ee Church Institution.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Sibnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Baidwanath ... Krishnaghar College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Ghosh, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Chaudhuri, Jnanchandra ... Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan ... Hooghly College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

Class III.

Das, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Deb, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghosal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.
De, Laibihari [illegible] Institution.
Ray, Saradaprasanna
Kar, Girischandra [illegible] College.

MAT[illegible]

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal [illegible] College.

C[illegible]

Ray, Rajaninath [illegible] College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batakrishna ... Presidency College.
" Ambikacharan ... Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinbihari ... Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddheswar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Priya Das ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Hukam Chand ... Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra ... Presidency College.
Bishen Lal ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Harabilas ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batabyal, Umeschandra .. Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath .. Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikum Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Bal Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Datta, Kailaschandra ... Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab ... Genl. Assembly's Institution.

Class III.

Sen, Gaurballabh ... Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Niogi, Basantakumar ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Jnanendralal ... Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Lahiri, Prasanakumar ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran ... Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal ... Ditto.
Mulraj ... Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra ... Presidency College.
Das, Nabinchandra ... Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haridas ... Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan ... Genl. Assembly's Institution.

HISTORY.

Class [illegible]

Ghosh, Apurbakrishna ... [illegible] Institution.

MATH[illegible]

Cla[illegible]

De, Debsankar ... [illegible] Institution.
Ghosh, Ramaprasar[illegible]na ... [illegible]llege.
Sarkar, Narendran[illegible]th ...

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad ... Presidency College.

1876.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Ray, Debendranath ... Patna College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Presidency College.
Gobindacharan ... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath ... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra ... Ditto.
David, Ismail ... Benares College.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Das, Jnanendranath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.

Class III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Guha, Rebatimohan ... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Basu, Nandakrishna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Ray, Satischandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, [illegible] ... Ditto.

Class III.

Mitra, Abhayacha[illegible] ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, [illegible] ... Free Church Institution.

1877.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Majumdar, Nilkanta ... Presidency College.
Basu, Debendranath ... Ditto.

Class II.

Datta, Dvijadas ... Presidency College.
Iswardas ... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar ... Teacher.

Class III.

Sen, Trigunacharan ... Presidency College.

ARABIC.

Class II.

Amjad Ali ... Benares College.

Class III.

Ashraf Ali ... Benares College.

PERSIAN.

Class III.

Raza Husein ... Muir Central College.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad ... Sanskrit College.

Class III.

Bapurao, Dada ... Muir Central College.

MATH[illegible]

Cl[illegible]

Gupta, Bipinbihari [illegible] College.

Cl[illegible]

Basu, Durgadas [illegible] College.
Das, Surendranath [illegible].

CLASS III.

Basu, Anandaprasad .. Presidency College.
Misra, Ramasankar ... Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Girindrakumar ... Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Bagchi, Upendranath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal ... Hooghly College.
Ray, Haricharan ... Canning College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Narendranath ... Hooghly College.

1878.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Nag, Haradhan ... Presidency College,
Lalchand ... Lahore College.
Mitra, Purnachandra ... Krishnaghar College.
De, Advaitaprasad ... Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Nag, Syamakanta ... Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna ... Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, S[illegible] Sanskrit College.

[illegible]RY.

[illegible] I.

Kennedy, Pringle [illegible] Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar ... Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal ... Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Byomkes ... Ditto.

Class III.

Datta, Ramlal ... Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Ray, Nabadwipchandra ... Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Guruprasad ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Hooghly College.
Gyaprasad ... Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisweswar ... Hooghly College.

Class III.

Pragdas ... Muir Central College.

1879.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Narayan Das ... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradaprasad ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan ... Presidency College.
Mallik, Rameshwaran ... Ditto.

SA[illegible]

Cla[illegible]

Nag, Kunjalal [illegible]lege.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sukul, Kalisankar ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Mitra, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Asutosh ... Ditto.
Ray, Saradaranjan ... Ditto.

Class III.

Gargari Haridas ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Agasti, Suryyakumar ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Ray, Chandranarayan ... Hooghly College.
Chhajumal ... Muir Central College.

Class III.

Haragobinda Dayal ... Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhyacharan ... Ditto.
Maitra, Batukrishna ... Ditto.
Dhar, Nagendranath ... Hooghly College.

1880.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Mitra, Herambac[illegible] ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Basu, Bhupendran[illegible] ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, P[illegible] ... Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar ... Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam[illegible] ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Sarkar, Jaganmohan ... Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Manmathanath ... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada ... Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan ... Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Amulyacharan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Datta, Brajaballabh ... Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Charuchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath ... Ditto.
Babbu Singh ... Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath ... Ditto.
Basil, M. M. ... Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Pal, Maniklal ... Hooghly College.

[illegible]

EN[illegible]

SECO[illegible]

Mukhopadhyay, Nityagopal [illegible] Assembly's Institution.
Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar [illegible]
Mitra, Bankimchandra [illegible] College.

Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Ditto.
Dwarkadas	...	Free Church Institution.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Sonatan	...	Canning College.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Arndt, George	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Chattopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Harischandra	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
Govindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Choteylal	...	Canning College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bandyopadhyay, K[illegible]tibhushan	...	Hooghly College.
Chakrabarti, Dw[illegible]	...	Presidency College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Muir Central College.
Mitra, Bhagabat[illegible]	...	Hooghly College.
Sinha, Purnendu[illegible]	...	Patna College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Chattopadhyay, R[illegible]	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Ditto.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1881	Canning College.
,, Chandmohan	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Gangadhar	...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	1872	Sanskrit College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1881	Dacca College,
,, P. N.	...	1868	Doveton College.
,, Ramlal	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1871	Patna College.
,, Tarinidas	...	1875	Presidency College.
Baral, Nilmani	..	1878	Ditto.
Basak, Rasamay	...	1874	Teacher.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Debendrabijay	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1878	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	..	1880	Sanskrit College.
,, Kunjabhari	..	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nrityagopal	...	1881	Muir Central College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1863	Presidency College.
Basudeblal	...	1877	Canning College.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	...	1879	Free Church Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas	..	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Makundachandra		1877	Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Taranath	...	1869	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Digambar	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra	...	1867	Teacher.
,, Matilal	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Pratulchandra	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1880	Krishnaghar College.
Das, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Teacher.
,, Kshetramohan		[illegible]	[illegible]krit College.
,, Madhusudan		[illegible]	[illegible] Church Institution.
,, Ramsaran		[illegible]	[illegible]ing College.
Datta, Asminikumar		[illegible]	[illegible]naghar College.
,, Bharatchandra		[illegible]	[illegible] Assembly's Instn.
,, Isanchandra		[illegible]	[illegible] Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra		[illegible]	[illegible]t College.
,, Krishnalal		[illegible]	[illegible]ency College.
,, Mohinimohan		[illegible]	[illegible]
De, Asutosh		[illegible]	[illegible]ency College.

De, Brajendralal	1879	Sanskrit College.
„ Nandalal	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Narendralal	1880	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Deb, Bhutnath	1874	Presidency College.
Dutt, William	1879	Teacher.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	1880	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Chandidas	1878	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	1879	St. Xavier's College.
„ Ramanath	1877	Sanskrit College.
Ghoshal, Saratkumar	1873	Presidency College.
Gomez, D.	1877	Bishop's College.
Goswami, Kisorilal	1879	Free Church Institution.
Guha, Kaminikumar	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Gui, Sibchandra	1867	Teacher.
Hanumanprasad	1873	Canning College.
Laha, Jagadbandhu	1870	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Chandrakanta	1881	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jogendranath	1872	Free Church Institution.
Lorimer, George	1870	Teacher.
Maitra, Upendranath	1880	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Anandanath	1874	Free Church Institution.
Matilal, Surendranath	1870	Ditto.
Misra, Umasankar	1878	Benares College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Bireswar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra	1876	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Abinaschandra	1871	Presidency College.
„ Bamapada	1879	Teacher.
„ Biharilal	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Binodlal	1881	Muir Central College.
„ Chandrasekhar	1880	Teacher.
„ Jogneswar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	1872	Ditto.
„ Mukundadeb	1880	Hooghly College.
„ Nabinkrishna	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nabinkrishna	1864	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	1865	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	1877	Ditto.
Munshilal	1876	Delhi College.
Nag, Sambhuchandra	1866	Dacca College.
Namasivayá, V.	1881	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath	1863	Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath	1867	Teacher.
„ Tulsicharan	1877	Free Church Institution.
Palit, Priyanath	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Ganganarayan	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kaliprasanna	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	1876	Dacca College.
„ Satyacharan	1874	Sanskrit College.

Raychaudhuri Khirodchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Umeschandra	...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	1880	Dacca College.
Sen, Akhilchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Chandrakanta	..	1881	Presidency College.
,, Guruprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Krishnakumar	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
Set, Girischandra	...	1875	Benares College.
Setukavalar, R. N.	...	1874	Teacher.
Sinha, Nirmalchandra	...	1881	Presidency College.
Sriram	...	1872	Delhi College.
Sriram	...	1876	Canning College.
Takrim-ud-din Ahmed	...	1881	Presidency College.
Twidale, G. A.	...	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdul Bari, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Khaliq	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Abul Khair	...	1873	Ditto.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Achhruram	...	1879	Lahore College.
Adhikari, Sasibhushan	...	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Surryyakumar	...	1875	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Agasti, Surryyakumar	...	1878	Presidency College.
Ahmed	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Hamid-ud-din	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Hasan Khan	...	1875	Bareilly College.
Aich, Radhakanta, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar, B. L.	..	1877	Ditto.
Akhileswarprasad, B. L.	...	1876	Patna College.
Amarnath	..	1880	Canning College.
Amir Ali, B. L.	..	1867	Hooghly College.
Amjad Ali	..	1877	Benares College.
Arndt, G.	..	1880	St. Tho.' Coll., Colombo.
Ashraf Ali	..	1877	Benares College.
Atmaram	..	1865	Agra College.
,, Mahta	..	1872	Lahore College.
Awadhkisor	..	1880	Patna College.
Ayaram	...	1878	Lahore College.
Babumal	...	1873	Delhi College.
Babbu Sing	...	1879	Muir Central College.
Badriprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]har College.
,, Brajagopal, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]cy College.
,, Durganath, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]pore College.
,, Gopalprasad	...	[illegible]	[illegible]sembly's Instn.
,, Harischandra, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, Hiralal	...	[illegible]	[illegible]urch Institution.
,, Jogneswar	...	[illegible]	[illegible]to.
,, Kedarnath	...	[illegible]	[illegible]tral College.

Bagchi, Upendranath, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
Baijnath	1873	Delhi College.
Bajpai, Benimadhab	1880	Canning College.
Baktawarlal	1876	Bareilly College.
Baldeoprasad	1871	Agra College.
Baleswarprasad	1875	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
" Asutosh, B. L.	1875	Cathedral Missn. College.
" Abinasch (No. 1), B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
" Abinasch (No. 2), B. L.	1866	Ditto.
" Bamacharan, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
" Banawarilal	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Bhairabchandra, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
" Bhubanmohan, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
" Bidhubhushan, B. L.	1873	Hooghly College.
" Bidhubhushan, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
" Bidhubhushan	1879	Ditto.
" Biharilal, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
" Binodbihari, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
" Bipinbihari	1880	Canning College.
" Bindulal	1877	St. Xavier's College.
" Bisweswar	1877	Dacca College.
" Chandmohan, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
" Chandrakumar	1872	Free Church Institution.
" Chandranath	1870	Teacher.
" Durgacharan	1876	Muir Central College.
" Gaganchandra	1873	Presidency College.
" Gangadhar, B. L.	1871	Free Church Institution.
" Gopalchandra	1871	Krishnaghar College.
" Gopalchandra (No. 2), B. L.	1870	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
" Gopikrishna, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
" Gopinath, B. L.	1861	Ditto.
" Gurudas, B. L.	1864	Ditto
" Haricharan, B. L.	1864	Free Church Institution.
" Haridas	1878	Presidency College.
" Harinath, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
" Hemchandra, B. L.	1859	Ditto.
" Indranath, B. L.	1869	Cathedral Missn. College.
" Jadabchandra, B. L.	1868	Medical College.
" Jadunath, B. L.	1872	Cathedral Missn. College.
" Jagannath,	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Jagatchandra, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
" Jogendranath	1871	Sanskrit College.
" Jyotischandra, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
" Kailasch[illegible]	1867	Ditto.
" Kailasch[illegible]	1868	Patna College.
" Kalichar[illegible]	1865	Free Church Institution.
" Kaliprasanna, B. L.	1879	Dacca College.
" Kantibhu[illegible]	1880	Hooghly College.
" Kanticha[illegible], B. L.	1871	Teacher.
" Karunam[illegible], B. L.	1876	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Kedarnath, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1877	Benares College.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1880	Patna College.
,,	Krishnachandra ...	1874	Benares College.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Mahadeb ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1867	Cathedral Missn. College.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Maheschandra, B. L.	1872	Patna College.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nandalal, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Nilmadhab, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Nilratna, B. L. ...	1870	Hooghly College.
,,	Nistaran, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Nibaranchandra, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
,,	Paresnath, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,,	P N., B. L. ...	1870	Doveton College.
,,	Pramadacharan, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Pramathanath, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath, B. L. ...	1868	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's College, Benares.
,,	Rajendralal ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,,	Rakhaldas ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Rammohan ...	1868	Queen's College, Benares.
,,	Ramnarayan, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Ramtaran, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rebatichandra, B. L.	1870	Dacca College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L....	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Sasisekhar ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Satyadayal, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Sidheswar ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Sibchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Patna College.
,,	Sibnath, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Surendranath ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	S. N.	1868	Doveton College.
,,	Syamacharan, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]ollege.
,,	Taradas, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]ncy College.
,,	Tarapada, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]aghar College.
,,	Taraprasanna	[illegible]	[illegible]y College.
,,	Taraprasanna, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]ency College.
,,	Tarinidas	1873	Ditto
,,	Tinkari, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]y College.
,,	Tripuracharan	[illegible]	[illegible]ency College.
Bansidhar		[illegible]	[illegible] College.

Bapurao Dada	...	1876	Muir Central College.
Baral, Nilmani	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chaitanyaprasad	...	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
Barua, Anandaram	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Jagannath	...	1873	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jagadurlabh, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Radhanath	...	1861	Free Church Institution.
,, Rohinikumar	...	1864	Dacca College.
,, Ramkumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rasamay	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Rasbihari, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Basil, M. M.	...	1879	Presidency College.
Basudev, Sahay	...	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Amarnath, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Annadacharan	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	1872	Cathedral Mission. College.
,, Asutosh	...	1878	Canning College.
,, Asminikumar, B. L.	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Atulchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Baidyanath	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Bhupendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bijaygopal	...	1879	Krishnaghar College.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Patna College.
,, Binodbihari	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinkrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Bipinbihari	..	1873	Agra College.
,, Birajaprasad, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Bishnupada, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandranath, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Dakshinaprasad, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendrabijay	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Debendralal, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendrana[illegible]	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Debendrana[illegible]	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. [illegible]	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Durgadas, B. [illegible]	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Durgakumar [illegible]	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgaram, B. [illegible]	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Dwarkanath, [illegible]	...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra [illegible]	...	1876	Hooghly College.
,, Girischandra, B. [illegible]	...	1870	Presidency College.

Basu, Girischandra	...	1880	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagadischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Jagadischandra	...	1880	St. Xavier's College.
,, Jogendrachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Teacher.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Jogendranath (No 2), B. L.		1867	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Kalipada	.	1877	Canning College.
,, Karunadas, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kesabkumar, B. L.	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Khudiram	..	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Kritantakumar, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	..	1860	Civil Engineering College.
,, Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Lalitkumar, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Mahinimohan	..	1876	Dacca College,
,, Mahitchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Manmathakumar. B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath,	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mathuranath, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Nandakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Nandakumar	..	1880	Dacca College.
,, Narendranath	...	1876	Hooghly College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Nepalchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Nimaichandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Nrityagopal	...	1880	Muir Central College.
,, Paresnath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Pramathanath, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Prasannakumar		[illegible]	[illegible] College.
,, Pratapchandra, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible]ncy College.
,, Priyanath		[illegible]	[illegible] Assembly's Instn.
,, Pulinbihari		[illegible]	[illegible]itto.
,, Rajaninath, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible] College.
,, Rajendrakumar, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible]ncy College.
,, Rakhalchandra, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible]itto.
,, Rakhalchandra		[illegible]	[illegible]urch Institution.
,, Rakhalchandra		[illegible]	[illegible] College.
,, Rameschandra, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible]ncy College.

Basu, Rameswar	1866	Presidency College.
,, Ramkamal	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	1873	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan (No. 1), B. L.	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Sasibhushan	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sibram	1879	Presidency College.
,, Sitalnath	1867	Ditto.
,, Syamkisor, B. L.	1868	Dacca College.
,, Tarakchandra, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath, B. L.	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Trailokyanath, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Udaychandra, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
Basudev Lal	1876	Canning College.
Batabyal, Atulchandra, B. L.	1878	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra	1873	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari B. L.	1877	Ditto.
Bhagwan Sahay, B. L.	1877	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
Bhar, Trailokyanath,	1866	Ditto.
Bharanprasad	1868	Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	1869	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Asutosh	1878	Canning College.
,, Bangachandra	1878	Presidency College.
,, Beniprasad, B. L.	1875	Canning College.
,, Bhabadeb	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Chandrakumar	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L.	1869	Patna College.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Haranath, B. L.	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Haraprasad	1876	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath, B. L.	1867	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jagadbandhu	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Jibananda	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Jogendranath, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jogneswar	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jnanchandra	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jugadas	1879	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kailaschandra	1875	Dacca College.
,, Kaliprasanna	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kedarnath	1874	Hooghly College.
,, K[illegible] B.L.	1860	Sanskrit College.
,, M[illegible] B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, M[illegible] B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, M[illegible]war	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, M[illegible]ra	1874	Presidency College.
,, M[illegible]	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Meghnath	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Nar[illegible]	1872	Free Church Institution.

Bhattacharyya, Prasanakumar, B.L	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Radhakisor, B.L. ..	1871	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajkumar ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Sarbeswar ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Sibnath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Srischandra, B. L.	1877	Presidency College.
,, Tarinikanta, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Dinabandhu ..	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Krishnachaitanya, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
Biharilal ...	1879	Benares College.
Bindeswariprasad ...	1874	Benares College.
Bishenlal ...	1873	Bareilly College.
Bisi, Kesabnath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
Biswambharnath ...	1876	Delhi College.
Biswas, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Dandadhari, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Piyarimohan ...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Prankrishna, B. L. ..	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Rudrakanta, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H. ...	1865	Professor, Doveton College.
Blochmann, T. ...	1869	Presidency College.
Bomanjee Cowasjee ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
Brijmohanlal ...	1878	Canning College.
Brito, Christopher ...	1864	Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Chaki, Benimadhab ...	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra, B. L.	1875	Dacca College.
,, Akhilchandra, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Bhabanichandra ...	1876	Agra College.
,, Bisweswar ...	1877	Teacher.
,, Byomkes ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan, B. L.	1871	Patna College.
,, Dwarkanath ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Durgakanta	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Girindramohan, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Girischandra ...	1877	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Harachandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Harachandra, B. L.	1875	Dacca College.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Harimohan, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Harischandra ...	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Indranarayan, B. L.	1879	Patna College.
,, Isanchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]ncy College.
,, Jogendranath, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]ssembly's Instn.
,, Jogendranath ...	[illegible]	[illegible]urch Institution.
,, Loknath ..	[illegible]	St. [illegible]ier's College.
,, Mahendranath ...	[illegible]	[illegible] College, Benares.
,, Nabakumar ...	[illegible]	[illegible] College.
,, Ramgopal, B. L. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]shnaghar College.
,, Sagarchandra ...	[illegible]	Free Church Institution.

Chakrabarti,	Syamacharan, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan ...	1880	Free Church Institution.
,,	Syamaldas, B. L. ...	1871	Patna College.
,,	Syamamohan, B. L.	1869	Teacher.
,,	Taranath, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
Chandiprasad	...	1879	Muir Central College.
Chandra,	Brajendranath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Jogneswarchandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath, B. L. ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay,	Abhaycharan ...	1877	Canning College.
,,	Adityakumar ...	1875	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Aghornath, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Akshaykumar, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
,,	Amarendranath, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Amritalal, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto.
,,	Amritalal ...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Anukul ...	1867	Free Church Institution
,,	Atulchandra, B. L.	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Abinaschandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Baburam ..	1873	Ditto.
,,	Banamali, B. L. ...	1876	Teacher.
,,	Bankimchandra ...	1858	Presidency College.
,,	Bhagaban Ch., B. L.	1866	Teacher.
,,	Biharilal ...	1880	Dacca College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas, B. L. ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,,	Bireswar, B. L. ...	1869	Sanskrit College.
,,	Bishnuchandra, B.L.	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Bishnupada ...	1880	Hooghly College.
,,	Digambhar ...	1880	Patna College.
,,	Dwarkanath, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,,	Ganapatinath ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	1865	Free Church Institution.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Haridas, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harakrishna, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L.	1865	Teacher.
,,	Isanchandra ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Iswarchandra, B. L,	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jadunath, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Jitendranath ..	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Jogeschandra, B. L.	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Jwalapr[illegible] ...	1876	Canning College.
,,	Kalidh[illegible] ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kalina[illegible] ...	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Kalipr[illegible], B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
,,	Kedarn[illegible], B. L. ...	1871	Teacher.
,,	Kedarn[illegible] ...	1875	Canning College.
,,	Kirtich[illegible], B. L.	1872	Patna College.
,,	Kisorim[illegible], B. L.	1865	Doveton College.
,,	Krishn[illegible], B. L.	1864	Presidency College.

Chattopadhyay,	Krishnalal, B. L.	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kuschandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Mahimchandra ...	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Manmathanath, B.L.	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Mathuranath ...	1868	Dacca College.
,,	Matilal ...	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Mohinimohan ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Napharchandra ...	1867	Hooghly College.
,,	Nilkanta, B. L. ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,,	Nityagopal, B. L. ..	1871	Ditto.
,,	Pankajakumar, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Paresnath, B. L. ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Pitambar, B. L. ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Prabhatchandra, B L.	1875	Dacca College.
,,	Pramathanath, B. L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Prasannakumar ...	1876	Teacher.
,,	Pratapchandra, B.L.	1859	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra, B. L.	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Priyagopal ...	1880	Hooghly College.
,,	Priyanath, B. L. ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath ...	1862	Teacher.
,,	Rajendranath ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Ramnath ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Ramanimohan ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Sajanikanta, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,,	Sanatan ...	1880	Canning College.
,,	Saradaprasad ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1880	Canning College.
,,	Sibchandra, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Srigopal, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Srikrishna, B. L. ...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Sripati, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Sureschandra ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Syamacharan ..	1866	Medical College.
,,	Taraprasad ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Umakanta, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra, B. L.	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendranath, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna, B L.	1871	Free Church Institution.
,,	Binodbihari, B. L. ..	1868	[illegible] College.
,,	Dinanath ..	[illegible]	[illegible]o.
,,	Girischandra, B. L. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]o.
,,	Girischandra, B L. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]o.
,,	Jadabchandra, B. L. ..	[illegible]	[illegible] Mission College.
,,	Jogendrachandra, B.L.	[illegible]	[illegible]o.
,,	Jogendranath, B. L....	[illegible]	[illegible] College.
,,	Jnanchandra ...	[illegible]	[illegible]ch Institution.
,,	Kalidas ...	1874	[illegible] College.

Chaudhuri, Kalikrishna	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Kaliram, B. L.	...	1875	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Madhusudan	...	1874	Teacher.
,, Manmathanath	...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1878	Krishnaghar College.
,, Narendranath, B. L.	...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Prasannanarayan, B.L.		1877	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L.	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Srischandra, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Srikumar, B. L.	...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Suryyakumar	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Tarapada	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Tarakisor	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1870	Free Church Institution.
Chel, Rasbihari	...	1875	Presidency College.
Chhedilal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Chhoteylal	...	1880	Canning College.
Chhajju Mal	...	1878	Muir Central College.
Cones, G. A.	...	1871	St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F. B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
D'Abreu, J. H.	...	1874	Teacher.
D'Cruz, J. A.	...	1871	Canning College.
,, L. W.	...	1865	Doveton College.
Daem, Muhammad, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Damilal	...	1877	Agra College.
Dan, Mahendranath	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Parmeswar	...	1870	Free Church Institution.
Das, Akshaycharan	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Bhagaban	...	1874	Bareilly College.
,, Bhairabchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1875	Teacher.
,, Brajendramohan, B. L.	...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Chandrakumar, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Damodar	...	1866	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Damodar	...	1879	Muir Central College.
,, Dhairyyanarayan	...	1879	Krishnaghar College.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Girischandra	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Gobindach[illegible]	...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Gorachand, [illegible]	...	1869	Free Church Institution.
,, Haricharan [illegible]	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Hariprasad [illegible]	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harischand[illegible] B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Hemnath, B[illegible]	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Iswarchandr[illegible]	...	1870	Canning College.
,, Jadunath, B[illegible]	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Jagatchandr[illegible]	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Das, Jagatmohan, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jnanendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kamalanath	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Lakshminarayan, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Lalmohan, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan, B. L.	...	1870	L. M. S. Ins., Bhowanipore.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	1875	Dacca College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nandalal	...	1872	St. Xavier's College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Nilmani, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Parbaticharan, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
,, Prasannachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Raghunath, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Rameswar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Ramsaran	..	1877	Canning College.
,, Rasikchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Sarbananda, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Surendranth	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Tarakchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Missn. College.
,, Taraprasanna,	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1877	Teacher.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Thakur	...	1868	Lahore Miss. School.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Aparnacharan, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Asminikumar, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnaghar College.
,, Baidyanath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Baishnabcharan	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Balaichand, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Balaichand	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Bhagabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bharatchandra, B. L.	...	1868	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Bhabanicharan, B. L.	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bipinihari, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	[illegible]	Ditto.
,, Brajaballabh,	...	[illegible]	[illegible]naghar College.
,, Charuchandra, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]ency College.
,, Debendranath	...	[illegible]	[illegible]al Assembly's Instn.
,, Durgadas	...	[illegible]	[illegible]ency College.
,, Dwijadas	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1875	[illegible] College.
,, Harisankar	...	[illegible]	[illegible]ly College.
,, Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871	[illegible]al Assembly's Instn.

Datta,	Jagadbandhu, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Janakinath, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jugalkisor	1880	Hooghly College.
,,	Kailaschandra	1870	Sanskrit College.
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L.	1873	Dacca College.
,,	Kalikadas, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Kamalkrishna, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,,	Krishnalal	1879	Ditto.
,,	Lalgopal, B. L.	1859	Ditto.
,,	Lalbihari, B. L.	1871	Muir Central College.
,,	Mahendranath	1878	Benares College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Maheschandra	1880	Dacca College.
,,	Manmohan, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Mohinimohan	1877	Hooghly College.
,,	Mohinimohan	1877	Teacher.
,,	Nandalal, B. L.	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Narasinha, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Narendrakrishna, B. L.	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nrisinhakumar,	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Nityalal	1875	Free Church Institution.
,,	Priyanath, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Priyanath, B. L.	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendranath, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
,,	Ramgopal, B. L.	1868	Berhampore College.
,,	Ramlal, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Ramlal, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,,	Ramnarayan	1874	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1880	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L.	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Sasibhushan	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Surendrakrishna, B. L.	1871	Ditto.
,,	Syamlal	1869	Free Church Institution.
,,	Taraknath, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Taraknath	1877	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath, B. L.	1869	Free Church Institution.
,,	Umacharan, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra	1867	Teacher.
,,	Upendranath	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
David,	H.	1876	Teacher.
,,	J.	1875	Benares College.
Demel,	A. W.	1880	St. Thomas' College.
De,	Adwityapasad, B. L.	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Amritalal, B. L.	1867	Free Church Institution.
,,	Ambikacharan, B. L.	1874	Muir Central College.
,,	Anandamohan	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Asutosh, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Benimadhab	1865	Ditto.
,,	Bhabanisankar	1871	Ditto.
,,	Brajendralal, B. L.	1877	Canning College.
,,	Brajendranath	1872	Ditto.

De, Debsankar	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Dhankrishna	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Dulalchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Gajendranath	...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,, Gaurcharan, B. L.	...	1872	Dacca College.
,, Gaurisankar, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jugalkisor	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Krishnadas, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Krishnakisor	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Lalbihari, B. L.	..	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Makhanlal	...	1876	Hooghly College.
,, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
,, Nandalal	...	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Narendralal	...	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Nilmadhab, B. L.	...	1872	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Panchkari, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1872	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajmohan, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Ramapati	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Deb, Bhutnath, B. L.	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Gopendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	...	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Debiprasad	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Dhar, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Brindabanchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Gakulchandra, B. L.	..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath, B. L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Nagendranath, B. L.	...	1878	Hooghly College.
,, Nilmani, B. L.	...	1866	Teacher.
,, Syamchand, B. L.	..	1867	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkaran, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
Doran, E.	...	1880	St. Xavier's College.
Durgaprasad, B. L.	...	1874	Patna College.
Dutt, William,	...	1878	Teacher.
Dwarkadas	...	1880	Lahore College.
Evans, R. W.	...	1861	Bishop's College.
Farid-ud-din, Ahmad	...	1880	Hooghly College.
Fazlalkadir	...	[illegible]	[illegible]sidency College.
Fazl Rusul	..	1874	Bareilly College.
Fazlul Karim, B. L.	...	1878	Hooghly College.
Forbes, A. H.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]veton College.
Gaindnulal	...	1874	Bareilly College.
Gangasaran	...	[illegible]	Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Apurbakumar	...	[illegible]	[illegible]esidency College.

Gangopadhyay,	Benimadhab ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1868	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Jagadbandhu, B.L.	1867	Cresidency College.
,,	Kalikrishna, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
,,	Kisorimohan, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nabinchandra, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,,	Narendranath ...	1879	Muir Central College.
,,	Piyarilal, B. L. ...	1876	Cresidency College.
,,	Rajanikanta, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath ...	1874	Dacca College.
,,	Ramchandra ...	1869	Teacher.
,,	Rabichandra, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan ...	1860	Ditto.
,,	Satyacharan, B. L.	1877	Free Church Institution.
Gargari, Haridas	...	1878	St. Xavier's College.
Gayaprasad	...	1879	Benares College.
Ghatak, Janakinath, B. L.	...	1873	Teacher.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Aghornath, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Anantaram, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1874	Medical College.
,, Ashutosh	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Atalbihari, B. L.	...	1668	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna, B. L.	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Atulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Baradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Becharam, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Biharilal	...	1879	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Binodbihari	...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1879	Canning College.
,, Birajkrishna, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Chandidas, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Chandramohan	...	1865	Medical College.
,, Chandranath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Debendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Debendranath, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Dhankrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Durganarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	L. M. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Haranath, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Ghosh, Harankrishna	...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harichaitanya	...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Haridas, B. L.	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Jadunath, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jogendranath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath	...	1879	Muir Central College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1870	Teacher.
,, Kalipada, B L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kshetrachandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnaghar College.
,, Manmathanath	...	1879	Free Church Institution.
,, Nagendranath	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Nandalal, B. L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Nityananda	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Nibarankumar	...	1875	Teacher.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Priyanath, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,, Radharaman	...	1875	Teacher.
,, Raicharan	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Rajendralal	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Ramanath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramottam	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasanna, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramrup	...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Ramsakha, B. L.	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Rasbihari, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Sasikumar	...	[illegible]	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasimohan	...	[illegible]	[illegible]e College.
,, Satkarichandra	...	[illegible]	[illegible]ch Institution.
,, Satyakumar	...	[illegible]	[illegible]mbly's Instn.
,, Srischandra	...	[illegible]	[illegible]y College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]o.
,, Tarinicharan, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]o.
,, Tarinicharan, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]rch Institution.
,, Tarinikumar	...	[illegible]	[illegible]y College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	[illegible]	[illegible] College.

Ghosh, Umeschandra, B. L.	1868	Patna College.
„ Umeschandra, B L.	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	1880	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
„ Tarapada	1872	Ditto.
„ Umanath, B. L.	1874	Ditto.
Gomez, D.	1872	Bishop's College.
Goonewardene, W. F.	1877	Free Church Institution.
Goswami, Jadunath	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kisorilal, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Herambalal, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal, B. L.	1879	Ditto.
Gobindacharan, B. L.	1875	Patna College.
Gobindaprasad	1880	Muir Central College.
Guha, Anathbandhu, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Asminikumar, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kaminikumar, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Piyarimohan, B. L.	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rebatimohan, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
Guni, Sibchandra, B. L.	1866	Teacher.
„ Srinibas	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Gupta, Asutosh	1878	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	1876	Ditto.
„ Chandranarayan	1872	Patna College,
„ Girindrakumar, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1877	Ditto.
„ Jagadiswar, B. L.	1870	Krishnaghar College.
„ Kalipada	1865	Medical College.
„ Kunjabihari, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahananda	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranath	1875	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	1880	Rajshahye College.
„ Radharaman	1868	Presidency College.
„ Rajendralal	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Rajnarayan	1872	Patna College.
„ Ramgati, B. L.	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Umeschandra	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guruprasad	1877	Muir Central College.
Gyaprasad	1877	Ditto.
Gyaprasad	1876	Bareilly College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
Haldar, Brajalal, B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Basantakumar	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kisorilal	1875	Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Matilal, B. L.	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramchandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.

Haldar, Syamlal, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
Hanumanprasad, B. L.	...	1870	Canning College.
Hargobind Dayal	...	1878	Ditto.
Hariharnath, B. L.	...	1871	Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
„ W. A.	...	1873	Lahore College.
Hati, Banwarilal	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Horst, W. C.	...	1874	Mussoorie School.
Hosen, Syed	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchand	...	1871	Dehli College.
Hukamchand	...	1873	Lahore College.
Islam, Sirajal, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
Iswardas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Izad Bakhsh, B. L.	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Jagannath (I)	...	1878	Agra College.
Jagannath (II)	...	1878	Ditto.
Joardar, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Johns, G. W.	...	1879	Agra College.
Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta	...	1877	Bareilly College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1872	Teacher.
Kar, Gaurkisor	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1875	Ditto
„ Umacharan, B. L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Hariprasanna	...	1880	Dacca College.
Kabiraj, Sureschandra	...	1875	Patna College.
Kennedy, Pringle	...	1878	Teacher.
Khan, Muhammad Ali Reza	...	1870	Agra College.
„ Ramdurlabh, B. L.	..	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
Kishenlal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Kriparam	...	1873	Lahore College,
Krishnachandra	...	1880	Benares College.
Krishnadas	...	1875	Ditto.
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan, B. L.		1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Kundu, Nandalal, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramkumar	...	1879	Free Church Institution.
Kunjabiharilal	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nabadwipachandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandrakanta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]edral Mission College.
„ Jogendranath, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Church Institution.
„ Prasannakumar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]idency College.
„ Purnachandra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]edral Mission College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]idency College.
Lakshmanprasad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]ning College.
Lal, Syamsundar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] College.
Lala, Bindheswariprasad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] College.

Lalchand ...	1877	Lahore Govt. College.
Lalsing, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
LeFeuvre, E. A. ...	1878	Patna College.
Lethbridge, W. M. ...	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George ...	1868	Lahore Mission School.
Lorimer, G. A. ...	1869	Teacher.
Madangopal ...	1872	Delhi College.
Madangopal ...	1877	Ditto.
Mahabirprasad ...	1879	Canning College.
Mahomed Wajed, B. L. ...	1869	Teacher.
Maitra, Ambikacharan ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Atalbihari, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
" Batukrishna ...	1878	Muir Central College.
" Bijaykrishna, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
" Hariballabh, B, L. ...	1868	Teacher.
" Herambachandra ...	1879	Presidency College.
" Kalipada ...	1878	Canning College.
" Kasinath, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
" Kedareswar, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
" Radhagobinda, B. L. ...	1859	Ditto.
" Rajendralal ...	1880	Free Church Institution.
" Sasicharan, B. L. ...	1873	Hooghly College.
" Syamacharan ...	1870	Presidency College.
" Upendranath ...	1878	Ditto
Majumdar, Ambikacharan, B. L. ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Anandanath, B. L. ...	1871	Free Church Institution.
" Bhabanikisor ...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Bimalacharan, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
" Chandicharan ...	1877	Benares College.
" Chandramohan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
" Dakshinacharan, B. L.	1878	Ditto.
" Hridyanath ...	1879	Dacca College.
" Jagaddurlabh, B. L. ...	1865	Teacher.
" Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Kedarnath ...	1862	Ditto.
" Kripanath ...	1878	Ditto.
" Kunjabihari ...	1877	Free Church Institution
" Mahendrachandra ...	1872	Teacher.
" Nilkanta ...	1876	Presidency College.
" Pratapchandra, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto.
" Ramdurlabh ...	1872	Dacca College.
" Ramratan ...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
" Syamacharan, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
" Upendranarayan, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcha[illegible] ...	1869	Ditto.
" Atulchar[illegible] ...	1864	Ditto.
" Balaram, [illegible] L. ...	1864	Ditto.
" Biharilal, [illegible] ...	1868	Hooghly College.
" Kunjalal [illegible] ...	1875	Presidency College.
" Lalitmad[illegible], B. [illegible] ...	1872	Ditto.
" Latulal [illegible] ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
" Mahendra[illegible], B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
" Premchan[illegible] ...	1865	Ditto.

Mallik, Srikanta, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan, B. L.	...	1878	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rameswar	...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Manna, Kailaschandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
Masanta, Parbaticharan, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra, B. L.	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
Mazhar ul Anwar, B. L.	...	1878	Hooghly College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
Mendes, H. E., B. L.	...	1866	Doveton College.
Mewaram	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Misra, Biharilal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Lakshmisankar	...	1869	Benares College.
,, Ramsankar	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Umasankar	...	1877	Ditto.
Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Amulyacharan	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bankimchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan	...	1871	Patna College.
,, Bhagabaticharan	...	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Biharilal	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Bireswar	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Biswambhar, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Debendranath, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Girindranath, B. L.	...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Gopallal, B. L.	...	1870	Teacher.
,, Gopendrachandra	...	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Haricharan, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan	...	1875	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Hiralal, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]edrals.
,, Jadunath, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Church Institution.
,, Jadunath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]idency
,, Jogeschandra, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Assech Institution.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	[illegible]	1878	Cathedral [illegible] College.
,, Kal kumar, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]idency
,, Kartikchand	[illegible]	1879	[illegible]ning [illegible] College.
,, Krishnakun[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Colle[illegible]ssembly's Instn.
,, Kshetramo[illegible]iprasad	[illegible]	1872	[illegible]nares [illegible] College.

Mitra, Madanmohan, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Mahendrachandra, B. L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendralal, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1869	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Manmohan, B. L.	...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Mohanchandra,	...	1876	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Nagendrachandra	...	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Narasinhachandra, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Nalininath, B. L.	..	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1869	Krishnaghar College.
,, Prasannabadan	...	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Priyanath	...	1869	Free Church Institution.
,, Purnachandra	...	1866	Teacher.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1873	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Radhikacharan, B. L.	..	1869	General Assemblyis Instn.
,, Rajaninath, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Rajeswar	...	1880	Patna College.
,, Ramcharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Rammohan	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Saradacharan, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Surendranath	..	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Surendranath, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Syamaldhan	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Tarabilas, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath (No. 1) B. L.		1863	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath (No. 2) B. L.		1863	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Teacher.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
Mohanlal	...	1877	Delhi College.
Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	1879	Presidency College.
Molakram	...	1877	Delhi College.
Muhammad Ismail	..	1880	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Adyanath, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Amarchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Ambika[illegible]	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Asutosh, [illegible]	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh [illegible]	...	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Abinasch[illegible]	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bamapa[illegible]	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Becharan[illegible], B. [illegible]	...	1872	[illegible]ency College.
,, Bhagaw[illegible]	...	1874	Free C[illegible]
,, Bhabani[illegible], B. L.	...	1873	Preside[illegible]tto.
,, Bholanat[illegible]	...	1865	[illegible]urch Institution.

Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan, B.L.	1873	Canning College.
,, Biharilal, B. L. ...	1869	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Biharilal ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Biharilal ...	1878	Patna College.
,, Binodlal ...	1880	Canning College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bipradas ...	1868	Krishnaghar College.
,, Brajagopal ..	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chandrabhushan ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Chandrasekhar (No. 2) ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Chandrasekhar, B. L. ..	1877	Teacher.
,, Charuchandra ...	1880	Patna College.
,, Dinanath ...	1863	Teacher.
,, Durgadas, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Gangaprasad ...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Girijabhushan, B. L. ..	1870	Ditto.
,, Girindranath ...	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,, Girischandra, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra (No.1) B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1877	Benares College.
,, Gopallal, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Gopimohan, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Gobindadeb, B. L. ..	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Haragobinda, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Haranchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Harabilas, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harendranath, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Haridas, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Haridas ...	1878	St. Xavier's College.
,, Hiralal ...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Hariprasanna, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnaghar College.
,, Hariprasanna ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Haripurna ...	1876	Muir Central College.
,, Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1874	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Hiralal, B. L. ...	1876	Hooghly College.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath ...	1867	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jagneswar, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Jagneswar ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Janakinath, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Jaygopal, B. L. ...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogindrachandra, B. L. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]ncy College.
,, Jogindrachandra, B. L. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]urch Institution.
,, Jogindranath, B. L. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]ncy College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]itto.
,, Jogindranath, B. L. ..	[illegible]	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath, B. L. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]ncy College.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]itto.
,, Kalidas ...	[illegible]	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidhan, B. L. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]ncy College.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalikrishna	..	1878	Lahore College.
,, Kalinath, B. L.	...	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,, Kalipada, B. L.	...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprassanna	...	1880	Patna College.
,, Kanailal, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Kanailal, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kantichandra, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kapaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Karunasindhu, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnadhan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Krishnamohan,	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kshetraprasad, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Kumadinikanta, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmathanath, B. L.	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Mukundadeb	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Nabinkrishna, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Nabinkrishna, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Nilalohit, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Nilambar, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Nilmani, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Nibaranchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Nrisinhachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Phanibushan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Pramadanath, B. L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Priyanath, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1880	Muir Central College.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L.	...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Rajkrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rajmohan, B L.	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Rajnarayan, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramdhan, B. L.	...	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Ramprasanna	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal, B. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad (No. 2)	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra (No. 1), B.L.		1873	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra (No. 2),	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan [illegible]	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan [illegible]	.	1871	Ditto.
,, Sirischandra, B. [illegible]	.	1875	Ditto.
,, Sitanath, B. L.	.	1867	Teacher.
,, Sibnarayan [illegible]	.	1875	Presidency College.
,, Srikrishna, B. L.	.	1869	Teacher.
,, Taraprasanna, B. [illegible]	.	1860	Presidency Collage.
,, Tejchandra, B. L.	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Thakurdas [illegible]	.	1873	Free Church Institution.

Mukhopadhyay, Tulsidas	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Umacharan	...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Umacharan	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Umakali, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Munshi, Srinarayan	...	1878	Ditto.
Munshilal	...	1874	Dehli College.
Mulraj	...	1875	Lahore College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
Nag, Abhayacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Baradacharan, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Haradhan, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu, B. L.	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Kunjalal	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rebatikanta	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Teacher.
,, Syamakanta, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
Nagwant Sahay, B. L.	...	1877	Patna College.
Naha, Anangamohan, B. L.	...	1873	Teacher.
Namasivaya, V.	...	1878	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Nandakisor	...	1870	Dehli College.
Nandakisor	...	1874	Ditto.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Loknath	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Ramanath, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Ramanchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
Nanhak, Chand	...	1878	Benares College.
Narayan Das	...	1879	Lahore College.
Narayanprasad, B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
Nehalchandra	...	1879	Benares College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	1880	Muir Central College.
Niogi, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Trailokyamohan, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Nizamdeen Hasan, B. L.	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B. L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Pain, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]cy College.
,, Iswarprasad	...	[illegible]	[illegible]urch Institution.
,, Nandadulal, B. L.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]cy College.
,, Priyalal	...	[illegible]	Ditto.
Pal, Abhaycharan, B. L.	...	[illegible]	Free Church Institution.
,, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Apurbakrishna, B. L.	...	[illegible]	Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,, Benimadhab	...	1875	Presidency College.

Pal, Bholanath	1859	Presidency College.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Jadunath	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kartikchandra, B. L.	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Maniklal	1879	Ditto.
,, Nanigopal, B. L.	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajchandra	1876	Teacher.
,, Saratchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,, Srinath, B. L.	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Tulsicharan	1877	Presidency College.
Palit, Harinath	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Priyanath	1877	Presidency College.
,, Taraknath, B. L.	1866	Ditto
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	1877	General Assembly's Instn.
Pande, Hariram	1880	Muir Central College.
,, Ramabatar	1877	Ditto.
,, Sibadatta	1874	Benares College.
Pandit, Jwalanath, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1876	Canning College.
,, Prannath, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Suryyanarayan B. L.	1875	Canning College.
Panja, Nrisinhamurari	1871	Free Church Institution.
Panre, Janakinath	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhubanmohan	1865	Free Church Institution.
Parmananda	1877	Agra College.
Pathak, Jwalaprasad	1878	Hooghly College.
,, Ramratan, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	1877	Presidency College.
Pattadar, Gurugobinda	1878	Krishnaghar College.
Phillips, A. S.	1863	Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas	1872	Delhi College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B. L.	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Rameswar	1877	Canning College.
Prayagdas	1877	Muir Central College.
Prayagnath, B. L.	1874	Patna College.
Priyadas	1873	Agra College.
Raghunandanprasad, B. L.	1879	Patna College.
Raghunathprasad	1877	Muir Central College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan	1873	Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A.	1874	Teacher.
Ramdayal	1873	Lahore College.
Ramlal	1877	Agra College.
Rashakabihari	1880	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1868	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	1879	Benares College.
,, Sirischandra, B. L.	1879	Agra College.
,, Sitanath, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Sibnarayan	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Srikrishna, B. L.	1880	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L.	1875	Presidency College.
,, Tejchandra, B. L.	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Thakurdas	1867	Dacca College.

Ray,	Bamacharan, B. L.	... 1870	Presidency College.
,,	Baranasi, B. L.	... 1866	Ditto.
,,	Benibhushan	... 1880	Ditto.
,,	Benimadhab, B. L.	... 1866	Ditto.
,,	Benimadhab, B. L.	... 1875	Hooghly College.
,,	Bholanath	... 1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Bijaykrishna, B. L.	... 1875	General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bipinchandra, B. L.	... 1875	Presidency College.
,,	Brajanath	... 1874	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Chandrakumar, B. L.	... 1867	Teacher.
,,	Chandrakumar	.. 1868	General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Chandranarayan	... 1878	Hooghly College.
,,	Debendranath	... 1871	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,,	Debendranath, B. L.	... 1875	Patna College.
,,	Dhaneschandra	... 1866	Free Church Institution.
,,	Dineschandra, B. L.	... 1862	Presidency College.
,,	Durgasundar, B. L.	... 1872	Dacca College.
,,	Ganganarayan, B. L.	... 1873	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	. 1873	Queen's College, Benares.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	... 1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Gopalchandra	... 1873	Presidency College.
,,	Gurbaksh	... 1879	Agra College.
,,	Haralal	... 1862	Presidency College.
,,	Harendranarayan, B. L.	.. 1873	Dacca College.
,,	Haricharan	... 1876	Canning College.
,,	Harinarayan, B. L.	... 1864	Teacher.
,,	Harinath, B. L.	... 1875	Presidency College.
,,	Harinath	... 1880	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Indranarayan, B. L.	... 1879	Hooghly College.
,,	Jogendranath	.. 1879	Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra, B. L.	... 1874	Ditto.
,,	Jnanendralal, B. L.	... 1873	Ditto.
,,	Kalimohan	... 1880	Ditto.
,,	Kaliprasanna	... 1878	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B. L.	... 1866	Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath	... 1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Kedarnath, B. L.	... 1874	Dacca College.
,,	Kesabchandra, B. L.	... 1866	Presidency College.
,,	Kisorimohan, B. L.	... 1868	Ditto.
,,	Krishnanath, B. L.	... 1866	Ditto.
,,	Kuladakinkar, B. L.	... 1877	Ditto.
,,	Madhabchandra	... 1862	Civil Engineering College.
,,	Madhusudan	... 1864	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	... 1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	... 1873	Patna College.
,,	Mukundanath, B. L.	... 1872	Presidency College.
,,	Nagendranath	... 1869	Berhampore College.
,,	Nabadwipchandra, B. L.	... 1877	Free Church Institution
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	... 1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Nagendranath	... 1880	Ditto.
,,	Nikunjabihari	... 1880	Hooghly College.
,,	Nilmadhab, B. L.	... 1867	Patna College.

Ray, Parbaticharan	1862	Teacher.
,, Piyarilal, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Prasannachandra, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Prasannagopal, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,, Radhanath	1870	Presidency College.
,, Rajaninath	1872	Ditto.
,, Rajchandra, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath, B. L.	1877	Canning College.
,, Rangalal	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sailendrabandhu, B. L.	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Saradaprasanna, B. L.	1872	Benares College.
,, Saradaranjan	1878	Dacca College.
,, Sasadhar, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,, Satischandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Satischandra, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
,, Satyacharan	1873	Ditto.
,, Sitanath, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,, Sibnandanlal	1873	Patna College.
,, Sudhansubhushan, B. L.	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamchand, B. L.	1870	Teacher.
,, Syamjas	1873	Delhi College.
,, Ugrakanta	1877	Presidency College.
,, Umacharan	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
Raychaudhuri, Debendrakumar, BL	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jadabkrishna	1871	Ditto.
,, Khirodchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan, B.L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Matilal, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
Raza Hossein	1876	Bareilly College.
Rebello, P. T.	1872	St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B.	1871	Ditto.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	1872	Bishop's College.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	1873	Presidency College.
Saha, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1868	Free Church Institution.
Sahay, Jadunath, B. L.	1870	Patna College.
,, Raghubansa, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	1880	Katak College.
Sajibanlal	1873	Patna College.
Sajibanlal	1878	Benares College.
Samanta, Nilmadhab, B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
Sandel, M. L., B. L.	1884	Doveton College.
Sanjhimal	1868	Lahore College.
Sankardayal	1877	Agra College.
Sankarlal	1871	Ditto.
Sanbardas	1877	Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	1878	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L.	1872	Teacher.
,, Chandrasekhar	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Harischandra, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.

Sanyal, Jogendranath, B. L.	1871	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kedarnath	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Krishnagopal, B. L.	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mathuranath	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramlal, B L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	1867	Hooghly College.
,, Asutosh	1879	Dacca College.
,, Biharilal	1880	Presidency College.
,, Chandrasekhar, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra	1879	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,, Golapchandra, B. L.	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Gopalchandra	1880	Rajshahye College.
,, Haradhan	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Jagatchandra	1871	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jaganmohan, B. L.	1879	Dacca College.
,, Jagatnarayan, B. L.	1879	Patna College.
,, Jogeschandra	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath, B. L.	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kisorilal, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Krishnachandra, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Matilal, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Nagendranath	1876	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Narendranath, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
,, Nilkanta	1875	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal, B. L.	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Pareschandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra	1880	Dacca College.
,, Ramnarayan, B. L.	1878	Patna College.
,, Sasibhushan	1869	Krishnaghar College.
,, Siddheswar, B L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath, B. L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,, Umeschandra	1859	Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	1861	Presidency College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra, B. L.	1876	Cathedral Mission College.
Sarbadhikari, Rajkumar, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Amritakumar, B. L.	1871	Sanskrit College.
Sayyid, Faizuddin Hosain	1877	Hooghly College.
Scott, G. W.	[illegible]	Patna College.
Sen, Adharlal	[illegible]	[illegible]cy College.
,, Adityachandra, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]itto.
,, Akhilchandra, B. L.	[illegible]	Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]y College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	[illegible]	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	[illegible]	Medical College.
,, Annadacharan	[illegible]	Dacca College.
,, Anandagopal	[illegible]	Teacher.

Sen, Apurbakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baikanthanath, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Baradagobinda, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Basantakumar	...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Batakrishna, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Chandicharan	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Dinabandhu	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgacharan, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Gaurballabh, B. L.	...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Guruprasad, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Haricharan, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Harimohan	...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Harinath	...	1877	Teacher.
,, Hemchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Jagneswar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jatramohan, B. L.	...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jaykrishna	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1880	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kamalakanta, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Kamalakanta	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Kanailal, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kasikanta, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Krisorilal, B. L.	...	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Krishnakumar	...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Krishnabihari	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Lalgopal, B. L.	...	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Lalmohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Matilal	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Narendranath	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Radhakrishna, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Radhanath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	...	1875	Teacher.
,, Ratneswar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra	...	[illegible]880	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	[illegible]866	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	[illegible]867	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	[illegible]880	Presidency College.

Sen, Satyakinkar, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Srikanta, B. L.	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Srinath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Sulpani	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Syamlal	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Taracharan, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L.	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Trigunacharan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1873	Free Church Institution.
Sengupta, Kalidas, B. L.	...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1879	Ditto.
Senmajumdar, Jadabchandra	...	1880	Dacca College.
Set, Girischandra, B L.	...	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Manilal, B. L.	...	1876	Free Church Institution.
Sheolal	...	1877	Teacher.
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870	St. John's College, Agra.
Shionath	...	1870	Delhi College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnaghar College.
Sil, Binodbihari	...	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Brajendrakumar, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	...	1874	Medical College.
,, Kanailal, B. L.	...	1876	Cathedral Mission College.
Simmonds, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Budhsen, B L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Prayag	...	1874	Benares College.
,, Saligram, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Sinha, Baladeb	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Brajanandan, B. L.	...	1878	Patna College
,, Brajeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranarayan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	...	1874	Ditto
,, Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Khirodnath	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Madhusudan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Matilal, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nikunjabihari, B. L.	...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Pramathakrishna, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Purnendunarayan		1880	Patna College.
,, Ramaprasanna, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible]dency College.
,, Ramcharan		[illegible]	[illegible] Assembly's Instn.
,, Sibdayal		[illegible]	[illegible]re College.
,, Sibpratapnarayan, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible] College.
,, Suryyanarayan, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible]ency College.
Sitalprasad, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible] College.
Sitaram		[illegible]	[illegible]g College.
Sibsaranlal, B. L.		[illegible]	[illegible]r.

Sivaprasad	1880	Agra College.
Solomons, W. H.	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
Som, Baradaprasanna, B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Brajabihari, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
„ Debendralal, B. L.	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygobinda, B. L.	1860	Free Church Institution.
„ Murarilal, B. L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Saradaprasad	1877	Hooghly College.
„ Srilal	1878	Ditto.
„ Tralokayanath	1880	Ditto.
Sriram	1869	Delhi College.
Sriram, B. L.	1875	Canning College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	1871	Krishnaghar College.
„ Kalizankar	1878	Presidency College.
Sur, Harimohan, B. L.	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra, B. L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Surjandas	1876	Lahore College.
Syed Ali	1874	Patna College.
„ Khyrat Ahmed, B. L.	1877	Teacher.
„ Sakhawat Hosain	1878	Hooghly College.
Takrim-ud-din	1880	Presidency College.
Talapatra, Ramjadab, B. L.	1861	Berhampore College.
Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
Taslim-ud-din Ahmed	1877	Presidency College.
Tewari Chandrasehkar, B. L.	1879	Hooghly College.
Thomson, J. B.	1869	Bishop's College.
„ J. F. (junior)	1872	Hooghly College.
„ W. H.	1877	Ditto.
Tiery, E. R. T.	1868	Doveton College.
„ F. T. H.	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A., B. L.	1865	Ditto.
Umar Baksh	1880	Lahore College.
Vizar, Amed	1873	Bareilly College.
Younan, E., B. L.	1869	St. Xavier's College.
Younan, J., B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
Yousoof, Mahomed, B. L.	1867	Ditto.

1881.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Chandra, Aghornath	Presidency College.
Basu, Kalipada	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kantibhushan	Hooghly College.
Phakirchand	Muir Central College.
Maitra, Ramgopal	Canning College.
Mitra, Baradacharan	Presidency College.
Krishnaro Bhatt	Muir Central College.
Guha, Prasannakumar	Dacca College.
Basu, Kailaschandra	Cathedral Mission College.
Kedarnath	Lahore College.

Sen, Rajmohan	...	Presidency College.
Das, Damodar	...	Benares College.
Ghosh, Isanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan	...	Hooghly College.
Basu, Basantakrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Srischandra	...	Lahore College.
Misra, Isanchandra	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Nilmadhab	...	Ditto.
Hari Lakshman Indurkar	...	Muir Central College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Amjad Ali	...	Patna College.
Baldebaram	...	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Adharchandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Harilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sureschandra	...	Hooghly College.
Basu, Anantakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Matilal	...	Hooghly College.
Bhawanidas	...	Lahore College.
Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
„ Sibaprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Binayek, Moreswar Kelkar	...	Muir Central College.
Biswas, Jogneswar	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Srischandra	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Ratinath	...	Hooghly College.
Datta, Annadacharan	...	Benares College.
De, Bepinbihari	...	Hooghly College.
Gangaram Sahni	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Mahendrakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.
„ Surendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Laha, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Harihar	...	Ditto.
Madan Singh	...	Lahore College.
Maitra, Sureschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Majumdar, Krishnasundar	...	Dacca College.
Mandal, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
Misra, Lajjaram	...	Canning College.
Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Shorashicharan	...	[illegible]
„ Upendrachandra	...	[illegible]
Mukhopadhyay, Harischandra	...	[illegible] College.
„ Nandalal	...	Presidency College.
„ Nityalal	...	Free Church Institution.
Rudra, Madhusudan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sanyal, Dinanath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sen, Sasibhushan	...	Hooghly College.
Sundarlal	...	Muir Central College.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhya, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
Ali, Ahmed	...	Patna College.
Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Dinabandhu	...	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kumadnath	...	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Syamacharan	...	Canning College.
Basu, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
,, Latubihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Syamacharan	...	Teacher.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramaprasad	...	Teacher.
Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Harachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Chandulal	...	Lahore College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalachand	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Narayandas	...	Presidency College.
,, Upendrachandra		General Assembly's Institution.
Chaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
,, Mohinimohan	...	General Assembly's Institution
Das, Gangadhar	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mahendranath	...	Teacher.
,, Nabinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gangopadhyay, Chandrakisor	...	Hooghly College.
Ghatak, Nibaranchandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Janakiballabh	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Madanmohan	...	Cathedral College.
,, Parbatinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Purnacha[illegible]	...	Ditto.
Gopal Ramchand[illegible]		Muir Central College.
Gupta, Kunjabih[illegible]		Presidency College.
,, Gangagob[illegible]		Dacca College.
,, Nagendr[illegible]		Presidency College.
Haldar, Satkari		Ditto.
Himmat Ali		Hooghly College.
Hushmat Ullah		Muir Central College.
Jha, Ramanath		Benares College.

Kelly, W. A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Kundanlal	..	Teacher.
Lahiri, Lalitmohan	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Srihari	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Debendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jadunath	...	Canning College.
Makkar, Gosthabihari	..	Free Church Institution.
Mandal, Prankrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Birajacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Haridas	...	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Chandicharan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Haranchandra	...	Patna College.
„ Saradacharan	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Jaihari	...	Hooghly College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Patna College.
„ Upendranath	...	Teacher.
Ohdedar, Narendranath	...	Canning College.
Pal, Syamacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Srinath	...	Ditto.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal	...	Ditto.
Raghunandanprasad	...	Benares College.
Ray, Biswambhar	...	Teacher.
„ Jogneswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nandagopal	...	Teacher.
„ Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Saha, Ramlal	...	Patna College.
Sahay, Ganga	...	Muir Central College.
„ Jagannath	...	Patna College.
Saligram	...	Canning College.
Samanta, Kalitaran	...	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Bishnuchandra	...	Benares College.
„ Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Bholanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sen, Annadakumar	..	Dacca College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ramlal	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Amritalal	..	Canning College.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Tarachand	...	Agra College.

Maharaja Vizianagram Scholarship of Rs. 50 per Month, tenable for One Year, awarded at the B. A. Degree Examination.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	..	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. 1)		1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Patna College
Chandra Aghornath	...	1881	Presidency College.

Eshan Scholarship tenable for One Year, awarded at the B. A. Degree Examination.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan	.	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hooghly College
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Presidency College.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1879.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Sarkar, Durgacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	Presidency College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra		Sanskrit College.
Das, Radhagobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Kunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra	...	Ditto.
Sukul, Gadadharnath	...	Benares College.
Ray, Manmohan	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Phanibhushan	...	Ditto.
Das, Gangachandra	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Satyendraprasanna	...	Ditto.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Bhupalchandra	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Gobindagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhar, Nityananda	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Cooke, Edward	...	Doveton College.
Piyari Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Set, Dhanballabh	...	Presidency College.
Sukul, Matadin	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Teacher.
Pandit, Matilal	...	Muir Central College.
Basu, Janakinath	...	Katak College.
Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath	...	Krishnaghar College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath		L. C. E.
Basu, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
De, Kunjabihari	...	Dacca College.
Ghosh, Srischandra (No. 2)		Presidency College.
Mukhopadhayay, Upendrachan		General Assembly's Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wahab	...	Doveton College.
Aganoor, M. S. P.	...	Presidency College.
Atma Ram	...	Patna College.
Balwant Raghunath Pendherker	...	Jabalpur High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Kanailal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramanath	...	Midnapur College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Saratchandra	...	Berhampore College.
,, Srischandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Srischandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Taraprasanna	...	Agra College.
Barari, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Chunilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jadabkrishna	...	Ditto.
,, Khagendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	Hooghly College.
,, Nirodbihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Radhikaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Raicharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saratkisor	...	Hooghly College.
,, Sureschandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan	...	Krishnaghar College.
Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Biswas, Srischandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Harendranarayan	...	Hooghly College.
,, Harihar	...	Presidency College.
,, Kshetrapal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Mahendranath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Rajmohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Rasikchandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Abhayakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Lakshmanchandra		Presidency College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Hooghly College.
,, Siddheswar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Upendranath	...	L. C. E.
Chaudhuri, Jagatchandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Janmejay	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sureschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Srikanta	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Umeschandra	...	Raghabhye College.
Das, Gaganchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Harinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Radhabinod	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Datta, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Madhabchandra	...	Ditto.

De, Lalbihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Dube, Gobindaprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
Gangopadhyay, Debendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Makhanlal	...	Hooghly College.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	...	Rajshahye College.
Ghosh, Panchanan	...	Hooghly College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Grenier, James Edwin	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Gupta, Jnancharan	..	Sanskrit College.
,, Kangalchandra	...	Hooghly College.
,, Sibendranath	...	Dacca College.
Hafazat Karim	..	Patna College.
Haldar, Gaganchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
H. M. Jafar Ali	...	Lahore College.
Jyotirbid, Pitambar	...	Muir Central College.
Karmakar, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mallik, Makhanlal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Misra, Gangadhar	...	Katak College.
,, Ramsahay	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Amulyachandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Rasamay	...	Hooghly College.
,, Srischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Muhammad Hossain	...	St. Xavier's College.
Muhammad Shafi	...	Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Gangeschandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Patterson, R. O.	...	Katak College.
Prasad, Brajabhushan	...	Benares College.
Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Hooghly College.
,, Chunilal	...	Ditto.
,, Kunjamohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Amareschandra	...	Presidency College.
Rudra, Susilkumar	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sahay, Jagannath	...	Patna College.
Sanyal, Saratchandra	...	Benares College.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	Hooghly College.
Sen, Abinaschandra	...	Rajshahye, College.
,, Bankimchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
,, Bisweswar	...	Ditto.
,, Debendramohan		Ditto.
,, Jogendranath		[illegible]bly's Institution.
,, Khirodchandra		Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan		Metropolitan Institution.
Sengupta, Girischandra (No.		[illegible]
Sinha, Nandakisor		[illegible]raja's College

Sinha, Ramchandra	... Presidency College.
,, Madhabprasad	... Benares College.
,, Sasibhushan	... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Surendranath	... Hooghly College.
Smyth, J. C.	... St. Xavier's College.
Stark, Alfred W.	... Doveton College.
Syed Farzand Ali	... Patna College.
Syed Golam Quadir	... Teacher.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	... Jabalpore High School.
Younan, James	... St. Xavier's College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ali Baksh	... Patna College.
Abdul Wahhab	... Presidency College.
Abul Hossein	... Krishnaghar College.
Abdul Ghafoor	... Patna College.
Achal Bihari	... Muir Central College.
Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	... Cathedral Mission College.
Anantaram	... L. M. S. School, Benares.
Baksi, Saradaprasad	... Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Amrital	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Atulchandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
,, Baninath	... Patna College.
,, Chandrabhushan	... Muir Central College.
,, Charuchandra	... L. M. School, Benares.
,, Dharanidhar	... Free Church Institution.
,, Jadunath (No. 1)	... Presidency College.
,, Kalidhan	... Ditto.
,, Lalitmohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Narendranath	... Free Church Institution.
,, Nirodchandra	... Doveton College.
,, Rakhalchandra	... Hooghly College.
,, Satyasaran	... L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Bonnerjee, Rajendra Misra	... Doveton College.
Basak, Lalbihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Becharam	... Free Church Institution.
,, Haranchandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
,, Haripada	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Loknath	... Sanskrit College.
,, Manahar	... Free Church Institution.
Beniprasad	... [illegible]cher
Bhatta, Tridharacharan	... [illegible]hampore College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	... [illegible]oghly College.
,, Brajakumar	... [illegible]anning College.
,, Jogendrachandra	... Presidency College.
,, Sukumar	... Krishnaghar College.
Bhawal, Gobindac[illegible]	... Metropolitan Institution.
Biswas, Baradakan[illegible]	... Ditto.
,, Pramatha[illegible]	... General Assembly's Institution.
Blaze, L. E.	... Trinity College, Kandi.
Chakrabarti, Bin[illegible]	... Hooghly College.

Chakrabarti, Prankishna	...	Canning College.
,, Rajendranath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Rakhaldas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bhudeb	...	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Janakinath	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Surapati	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaturbedi, Kisorchandra	...	Agra College.
,, Puran Mal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Chaudhuri, Bhagabaticharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Perbhudayal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Satischandra	...	Doveton College.
,, Syamsundar	...	Hooghly College.
Chunnulal,	...	Canning College.
Cleophas, C. D.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Das, Baikunthanath	...	Benares College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	Dacca College.
,, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Harkishan	...	Lahore College.
,, Harilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Kalikamal	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Matilal	...	Patna College.
Datta, Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narayanprasad	...	Free Church Institution.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Surendranath	...	Patna College.
Deb, Haranchandra	...	Agra College.
Dikshit, Benimadhab	...	Benares College.
Gajadharprasad	...	Patna College.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Jabalpur High School.
,, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Gaurisankar	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Anantaram	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Girijakisor	..	Dacca College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
,, D. Meghnad	...	Teacher.
,, Nilprasanna	...	St. Xavier's College.
Godfrey, Theodore G.	...	Doveton College.
Guha, Rohinikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Hajra, Jagendranath	...	Midnapur College.
Haldar, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
Haracharanlal	...	Muir Central College.

Ikramul Hakk	...	Doveton College.
Jagannath Prasad	...	Benares College.
Jharkhandi, Somnath	...	Ditto.
Kandhji	...	Patna College.
Kanjilal, Judunath	...	Teacher.
Karmakar, Baikuntanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Khan, Hariprasanna	...	Canning College.
Kshetriya, Ramkrishna	...	Benares College.
Kunar, Sasibhushan	..	Free Church Institution.
Kundu, Gaurchandra	...	Chittagong College.
Laha, Lalitmohan	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Dwarkanath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Madanbiharilal	...	Patna College.
Maghor Ram	...	Lahore College.
Maiti, Radhanath	...	Midnapur College.
,, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Sibchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Brindabanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Canning College.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mandal, Girischandra	...	L. M. School, Benares.
Martin, A.	...	La Martiniere College.
Mathur Maharaj Singh	...	Agra College.
Mendis, L. W.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Michael, George	...	Doveton College.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
,, Ramprasanna	...	Midnapur College.
,, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Ali	...	Katak College.
,, Hoshin Ali Khan	...	Teacher.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamacharan	...	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	Patna College.
,, Jagadiskumar	...	Ditto.
,, Jnanendranath	..	Hooghly College.
,, Jogendranath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Priyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramdas	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Sripati	...	Canning College.
,, Susilendra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Nag, Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.
Niogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Piyarilal	...	Ditto.
Pande, Jayaprasad	...	Patna College.
Piyarilal	...	Lahore College.
Raha, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Midnapur College.
,, Baradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Girijabhushan	...	Xavier's College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	Hooghly College.
,, Gopendrabhushan	...	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Maheschandra	...	Dhaka College.

Ray, Srinath	... Dacca College.
,, Tarakchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Priyanath	... Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Suratkumar	... Presidency College.
Sahay, Jadubansa	... Patna College.
Sankhadhar, Jwalaprasad	.. Canning College.
Sarkar, Prasannakumar	... Jaypur Maharaja's College.
,, Nandalal	... Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkhal, Gopallal	... Presidency College.
Schorn, A.	... Ditto.
Sen, Mahendranath	... Ditto.
,, Girischandra (No. 3)	... Dacca College.
,, Kasibhushan	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	... Chittagong College.
,, Rameschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	... Hooghly College.
Sengupta, Rajendralal	... Midnapur College.
Seth, Sujansing	... Muir Central College.
Sibram	... Lahore College.
Sinha, Gopalchandra	... Midnapur College.
,, Isanchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamlal	... Patna College.
Sur, Biharilal	... Teacher.
Syyid, Ahmed Hussain	... Canning College.
Topdar, Ambikacharan	... Dacca College.
Ukil, Uddin Ahmed	.. Ditto.
Upadhyay, Indirdatta	... Benares College.
Wajid Husain	... Patna College.

1880.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Ray, Mahendranath	... Presidency College.
Set, Gobindalal	.. Ditto.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	... Ditto.
Basu, Nrityagopal	... Metropolitan Institution.
Sil, Brajendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
Sen, Chandrabhushan	.. Hooghly College.
Lahiri, Mohinimohan	... Presidency College
Dasu, Surendranath	... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath	... Ditto.
Mohanlal Hukhu	... Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Pareschan[illegible]	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Saradaprasad	... Free Church Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Purnachan[illegible]	... Canning College.
Ray, Harimohan	... [illegible] High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Syamacha[illegible]	... Presidency College.

Chakrabarti, Umeschandra	...	Presidency College.
Jiyaram	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Kalipada	...	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor	...	Presidency College.
Dutt, Jogenchunder	...	Ditto.
Dattilal	...	Muir Central College.
Fozlol Karim	...	Chittagong College.
Madhuprasad	...	Ajmere College.
Datta, Girischandra	...	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Gopalgobinda	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Basu, Jagatchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Das, Jaminimohan	...	Dacca College.
Macleod, H. W. G.	...	Doveton College.
Chakrabarti, Manmohan	...	Ravenshaw College.
Nandkumar	...	Agra College.
Datta, Bhairabchandra	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Nanilal	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhattopadhyay, Kalipada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan	...	Dacca College.
Joalaparshad	...	Canning College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakim	...	Patna College.
Abdul Latif	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Abdur Rahman	...	Hooghly College.
Aich, Lakshmikanta	...	Presidency College.
Asgar Ali Khan	...	Patna College.
Babson, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Bandyopadhyay, Baradakanta	...	Dacca College.
,, Haridhan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Barik, Nilmadhab	...	Patna College.
Basu, Amulyacharan	...	Presidency College.
,, Chandramukhi	...	Free Church Normal School.
,, Hemendranath	...	Dacca College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Kshetr[illegible]	...	Hooghly College.
,, Sasiku[illegible]	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Sripa[illegible]	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Upei[illegible]	...	Benares Colleg[illegible]
Beatson, A. [illegible]	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bhadhuri, [illegible]	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, [illegible]	...	Ditto.
Bhagirathp[illegible]	...	[illegible]abalpur High School.
Bhattacha[illegible]	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, [illegible]	...	Dacca College.

Biswas, Girindranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chakrabarti, Maheswar	...	Ditto.
Champati, Atulchandra	...	Jabalpur High School.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Serampore College,
,, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bhutnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindranath	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Madhabchandra		Hooghly College.
,, Ramlal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Dacca College.
,, Satyahari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Gokulananda	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Kisorimohan	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
Das, Brahmananda	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Gangaprasad	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Harisaran	...	Agra College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Chittagong College.
Datta, Dijendranath	...	Teacher.
,, Mahimchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Pareschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Pratulchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramanath	...	Krishnaghar College.
De, Bireswar	...	Presidency College.
,, Dinanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Lalbihari	...	Hooghly College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dube, Kalidatta	...	Muir Central College.
Dwarkaprasad	...	Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Radhikanath	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Girischandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Harischandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Pranchaitanya	...	Doveton College.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umeschandra (I)	...	Dacca College.
Gopal Brahmin	...	Jabalpur High School.
Guha, Asminikumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Harendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Mathuranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Haitlal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Hajra, Kedarnath	...	Free Church Institution.
Johnson, E.	...	Bishop Cotton School.
Kantapra[illegible]	...	M. A. O. College, Al[illegible]garh.
Kartakrishen	...	Muir Central College.
Kewalkrishna		[illegible]
Kher, Kashinath Shirdhar		[illegible] School.
Leslie, K M.		[illegible] College.
Madak, Priyanath		[illegible]e.
Maitra, Akshaykumar		[illegible]ege.

Majumdar, Hariprasanna	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Syamacharan	... Serampore College.
Malaviya, Madanmohan	... Muir Central College.
Misra, Gauriprasad	... Patna College.
Mitra, Abhayacharan	... Ditto.
,, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
,, Asutosh (II)	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narendrakrishna	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Sarbananda	... Ditto.
,, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bisweswar	... Patna College.
,, Jogindranath	... Presidency College.
,, Manmohan	... Patna College.
,, Piyarilal	... Presidency College.
,, Tariniprasad	... Hooghly College.
,, Upendranath	... Sanskrit College.
Mukundabihari	... Agra College.
Murhar, Sadasheo	... Jabalpur High School.
O'Grady, George A.	... St. Francis De Sale's School.
Pal, Haridas	... Serampore College.
Pande, Chunilal	... Canning College.
Pandit, Kishen Lal	... Lahore College.
Prabhu Dayal	... Ditto.
Prasad, L. Binda	... Jabalpur High School.
Ray, Bamacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bhabanath	... Presidency College.
,, Dwijendralal	... Krishnaghar College.
,, Hemendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Praphullachandra	... Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
,, Taranimohan	... Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Abhaykumar	... Ditto.
Roshan Lal	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Raghunath Sahay	... Muir Central College.
Sadasheo Jeyram Delad Rai	... Jabalpur High School.
Sahib Lal	... Muir Central College.
Saiyid Hosein	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Sanyal, Nalinmohan	... Patna College.
Sarkar, Hridaynath	... Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	... Rajshahye College.
,, Purnachandra	... Midnapur College.
,, Rajanikanta	... Hooghly College.
Sen, Ambikacharan	... Dacca College.
,, Kshetramohan	... Presidency College.
,, Nalininath	... Ditto.
Sheikh Abdul Jabbar	... Hooghly College.
Shrikhande, Gopal Lakshmana	... Jabalpur High School.
Siebel, C. O.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Sinha, Debendranath	... Rajshahye College.
,, Madhusudan	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Prabhachandra	... Presidency College.
,, Ramabala	... Benares College.

Basak, Madhabananda	...	Hindu School.
„ Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
Basu, Bholanath	...	Albert School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Lalbihari	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Nagendralal	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Priyanath, Junior	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Rameschandra	...	Jessore Government School.
„ Saratchandra (B) J.	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Hare School.
„ Satischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Surendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad	...	Konnagar School.
„ Asutosh	...	Howrah School.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Haripada	..	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Utterparah School.
„ Saktikanta	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Chakrabarti, Siddheswar	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	...	Utterparah School.
„ Jogindranath	...	Bankura Govt. School.
„ Jogindranath	...	Hare School.
„ Kalipada	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Hindu School.
Das, Abhayacharan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Malda Zila School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Jogindranath	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Kailasgobinda	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
Datta, Anandakisor	..	Commilla Zila School.
„ Biharilal	...	Utterparah School.
„ Debiprasad	...	Kandi School.
„ Lalitchandra	..	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Narendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nibaranchandra.	...	Hindu School.
„ Sibnath	...	Sylhet Zila School.
De, Kasipati	...	Hare School.
Deb, Mathuramohan	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Ganda Mal	...	Lahore High School.
Gangopadhyay, Baradakanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Nakari	...	Hindu School.
„ Priyanath	...	Joynagar Institution.
„ Satischandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Ghoshal, Upendranath	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn.
Ghulam Hyder Khan	...	Arrah School.
Gupta, Probodhchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Haldar, Chaitanyacharan	...	Hindu School.
Hall, C. B.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Hardinge, W.	..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Hormusjee Cowasjee Dotiwalla	...	Residency College, Indore.
Inam Ali	...	Lahore High School.

Karfarma, Prasannakumar	...	Hindu School.
Kumar, Prankrishna	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Laha, Saradaprasad	...	Utterparah School.
Lahiri, Khagendrabhushan	...	Hindu School.
Meherjee, Noshirwanjee	...	Residency College Indore.
Michell, A. P.	...	Teacher.
Misra, Nathun	...	Naral H C. E. School.
Mitra, Benimadhab	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Loknath	..	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ R. K.	...	Unao High School.
Moran, W. A.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Muhammed Ishak Khan	...	Agra College.
„ Khan	...	Jabalpur High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Mission School, Behala.
„ Asutosh (No. 1)	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Biharilal	...	Nasirabad School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Albert School.
„ Satischandra	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Upendranath	...	Indian Institution.
Niyogi, Gatikrishna	...	Bankura Government School.
Pal, Janakinath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Palit, Amritalal	...	Hindu School.
Ramsour	..	Lahore High School.
Ramsahay	...	Arrah School.
Ray, Benimadhab	...	Hare School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Canning College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Raychaudhuri Upendrakisor	...	Mymensing Govt. Zila School.
Santram	...	Lahore High School.
Sarbadhikari, Jyotihprasad	...	Hare School.
Sarkar, Hemchandra	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Prankrishna	...	Jaynagar Institution.
Sayed Wazir, Hussain	...	Chapra Zila School.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Lalitkumar	...	Barisal Government School.
„ Narayanchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
Shamsul Huda	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sibaprasad	...	Ajmere Government College.
Sil, Aghornath	...	Hindu School.
Sinha, Biswanath	...	City School.
„ Prakaschandra	..	Barisal Government School.
„ Radhamadhab	...	Commilla Zila School.
Slane, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Sukhdeo Prasad	...	Agra College.
Taw Sain Kho	...	Rangoon Govt. High School.
Vaughan, J. C. S.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Williams, A.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbul Aziz	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Basit	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
„ Hamid	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Razaq	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Wasay Khan	...	Ditto.
Abul Hosen Mi	...	Bogra Zila School.
Acharyya, Prabalchandra	...	Naral H. C. School.
Acres, G.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Adhikari, Prasannakumar	...	Nabadvip Hindu School.
Adhya, Suratchandra	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Advani, Heranand S.	...	Hare School.
Amar Chand	...	District School, Hushiarpur.
Anthony, C,	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Arratoon, J.	...	Pogose's School, Dacca.
Ash, Nrityagopal	...	Konnagar School.
Badrinath	...	Amritsar District School.
Bagchi, Debendraprasad	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Baisya, Jugalkisor	...	Benares College.
Bakaram Babuji Sandhane	...	City School, Nagpur.
Balakram	...	Canning College.
Baksi, Harischandra	...	Okrah Kunjalal Institution.
Bal, Rajendralal	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Baland Ray	...	District School, Amritsar.
Baldeo Bihari	...	Agra College.
Balwant Atmaram Rabhale	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur
Banda, N. T.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Bandyopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Amarnath	...	Sodepur School.
„ Annadacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Anupchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	..	Howrah School.
„ Balaram	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Bholanath	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School, Benares.
„ Debendranath	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Harakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Haridas	...	Hindu School.
„ Harimohan	...	Searsole School.
„ Hemendrachandra		Metro. Inst., Shampukur Branch.
„ Hiralal	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Jaykrishna	...	Hindu School
„ Jogindranath	..	Malda Zila School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Manmathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nandalal, I	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nandalal, II	...	Ditto,
„ Panchanan	..	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Parbaticharan	...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.

Bandyopadhyay, Rakhaldas	... Serampore College.
,, Rakhaldas	... Ranchi Zila School.
,, Saratchandra	... Indian Institution.
Bankabihari	... Chapra Zila School.
Barma, Saratchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
Baruya, Upendranath	... Sibsagar Zila School.
Basu, Abinaschandra	... Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Abinaschandra	... Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Akshaykumar	... Mymensing Zila School.
,, Baradakanta	... Ditto.
,, Bishnuchandra	... Free Ch. Missn School, Kalna.
,, Jadunath	... Gobardanga School.
,, Jnanendranath	... Indian Institution.
,, Jogindranath	... Basirhat Municipal School.
,, Jogeschandra	... Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Krishnanath	... Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Lalitmohan	... Kanchrapara H. C. E. School.
,, Nandagopal	.. Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajendralal	... Hamilton School, Tamluk.
,, Rangalal	... Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Sudhanyakumar	... Dacca Pogose School.
Batabyal, Bipinbihari	... Harinavi A S. School.
Benarsi Lal	... Arrah School.
Beni Prasad	... Moradabad High School.
Bhaduri Srimanta	... Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Bhanja, Upendranath	... Hare School.
Bhakat, Harichand	... High School, Lahore.
Bhargaw, Kedarnath	... Allahabad High School.
Bhatta, Nandram	... Behar School.
Bhattacharyya, Anandamohan	... Nasirabad School.
,, Anandachandra	... L M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Anangamohan	... Purulia School.
,, Mahimanath	... Beerbhoom School.
,, Narayanchandra	... Bandyabati English School.
,, Prasannakumar	... Santipur Municipal School.
,, Priyanath	... City School.
,, Rajanikanta, Sr.	... Maharaja's School, Kalna.
,, Srikanta	... Sanskrit College.
Bindubasinilal, L.	... High School, Jabalpur.
Biswas, Dhankrishna	... Hare School.
,, P. Chandramohan	... General Assembly's Institution
,, Paramananda	... Mymensing Zila School.
,, Trailokyanath	... Pakur School.
Blaze, R. E	... Trinity College, Kandy.
Brahman, Paramananda	... High School, Jabalpur.
Burke, W. H.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Cameron, C.	... St. Xavier's College.
Chakrabarti, Aghornath	... Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Bankabihari	... Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Basantakumar	... Barrisal Government School.
,, Gauricharan	... Howrah School.
,, Girischandra	... Jagannath School, Dacca.

Chakrabarti, Isanchandra	...	Maharani Sarnamoy's School, Ullipur.
,, Janakinath	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Mahimachandra	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Nilmani	...	South Baharu, H. C. E School.
,, Phatikchandra	...	Barrisal Government School.
,, Ramanisundar	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Ramendra	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
Chanda, Kaminikumar	...	Silchar Zila School.
Chandra, Jibankrishna	...	Chandernagore School.
Chattopadhyay, Amulyadhan	...	Sodepur School.
,, Anandamohan	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Bhutnath	..	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Bimalacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Barrisal Government School.
,, Bipinchandra	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Kalipada	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Kumareschandra		Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Madhusudan	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Manmatha	...	Barrackpur School.
,, Mritunjay	...	Benares College.
,, Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narayanchandra		Baraset Government School.
,, Narayanchandra		Indian Institution.
,, Narayanchandra		Chandernagore School.
,, Narendranath	...	Utterparah School.
,, Nareschandra	...	Albert School.
,, Nrityagopal	...	Jehanabad H. C. E. School.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Pakur School.
,, Rakhalchandra	...	Barrisal Government School.
,, Siddheswar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Chaturbedi, Banarasidas	...	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Haridas	..	Beerbhoom School.
,, Isanchandra	...	Doveton College.
,, Nalinikanta	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Pramadaprasad	...	C. M. School, Monghyr.
,, Srinath	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Syamakanta	...	Barrisal Government School.
Chhaju Ram	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
Copeland, R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dalchand	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Damodar, Nilkanth Khare	...	City School, Nagpur.
Das, Basantkumar	...	Barrisal Government School.
,, Bhagaban	...	Moradabad High School.
,, Brajamohan	...	Benares College
,, Ganapati	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Gobindanarayan	...	Allahabad High School.
,, Gurucharan	...	Teacher.
,, Harbhagwan	...	Amritsar District School.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Lambodar	..	Tezpur Zila School.

Das, Mathuranath	...	Burrisal Government School.
„ Nabakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Piyarimohan	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Pratapchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Srikanta	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Syamacharan	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Syamsunder	...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Thakakrishna	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Dasgupta, Sukmaya	...	Kalia E. School.
Datta, Abhaychandra	...	Nasirabad School.
„ Baikunthanath	...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Biharilal	...	Amta School.
„ Bimalaprasad	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Dharanidhar	...	City School.
„ Dinanath Prithu	...	Boarding School, Batala.
„ Haridas	...	Hindu School.
„ Hridaynath	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
„ Loknath	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Nabakisor	...	Abdul Gunny s Free School
„ Nabakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
„ Natabar	...	Hare School.
„ Nilmani	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rajkrishna	...	City School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Searsole School.
Datta, Upendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
Davidson, C. R.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
D'Cruz, W. M.	...	St. Joseph's School,
De, Anadinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manmathanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramanath	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Siddheswar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Srischandra	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Deb, Mahendrachandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
DeAbreu, E.	...	Cawnpore Girls' School.
Debiprasad	...	Canning College.
DeVoz, C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Dhaniram	...	High School, Ulwar.
Dhar, Lalitmohan	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
„ Bharatchandra	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Dover, E. W.	...	Private Student.
D'Souza, R.	...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
Dulab Ray, II	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Ekanayaka, C. A.	...	Private Student.
Ekbal Hossain	...	Arrah Zila School.
Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Dinagepur Zila School.
„ Asutosh	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Useful Arts School.

Gattumal	...	Allahabad High School.
George, S. C.	...	Armn. Philanthropic Academy.
Ghatak, Krishnachandra	...	Hare School.
Ghosh, Amulyakrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Akshaykrishna	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Annadakisor	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Asutosh	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Asutosh	...	Benares College.
„ Banamali	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Dinagepur Zila School.
„ Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution,
„ Dwijendramohan	..	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Gobindagopal	...	Kandi School.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Harendranath	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	City School.
„ Jogindranath	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Khagendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Makhanlal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manmathanath	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Parbaticharan	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Sasimohan	..	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Sibdas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sitanath	...	L M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Sitanath	...	Katak Collegiate School.
„ Srinath	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Srischandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Srischandra	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Sundarchandra	...	Baidyabati English School.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Barrisal Government School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Upendranath	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
Ghoshal, Benimadhab	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Girdhari Lal, I	...	Amritsar District School.
Gokul Chand	...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Golab Roy	...	Pratapghar High School.
Goswami, Surendranath	...	Baraset Government School.
Grinnol, H R	...	La Martiniere College.
Guha, Janakinath	...	Barrisal Government School.
Gulab Ray	...	Private Student.
Gupta, Bholanath	...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Dinabandhu	...	L M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Haranchandra	..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Haridas	...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
„ Harilal	..	City School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Prasannakumar	..	Silchar Zila School.
Hallock, W. A	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Hanuman Prasad	...	Canning College.
Harbhagwan	...	High School, Lahore.
Hardatta Jeotshee	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.

Harford, J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Harichand	... High School, Lahore.
Harihar Prasad	... Patna Collegiate School.
Harising Ravath	... Mission School, Derah Doon.
Haris Chandra	... High School, Jubalpur.
Hazarilal, L.	... Ditto.
Hoskins, C. J.	... Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Hpo Thain	... Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Ifraim	... Teacher.
Indrajitlal	... Benares College.
Ingram, C.	... Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Isacharan	... Boarding School, Batala.
Jaishi Ram	... District School, Amritsar.
Jayewardene, A. M.	... Trinity College, Kandy.
Jay Lal	... High School, Jabalpur.
Jeban Singh	... Private Student.
Jha, Kaliprasad	... Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Ramkrishna	... Ditto.
Johory, Isaac William	... Ditto.
Kaliyai, Prasannanarayan	... Dacca Pogose School.
Kalwant Ray	... Mission School, Ludhiana.
Kar, Binodinikanta	... Teghoria School.
„ Chandrasekhar	... Magura H. C. E. School.
„ Parbatisankar	... Sylhet Zila School.
„ Premnarayan	... Ditto.
Karmakar, Bankabihari	... Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Kasiram	... District School, Delhi.
Khasnabis, Rasikchandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Kher, Kesheokrishna	... Free Church Instit., Nagpur.
Kinahan, A.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Koar, Abinaschandra	... Howrah School.
Kshetriya, Gadadharprasad	... Cawnpur Zila School.
Kundan Lal	... Canning College.
Kundu, Atulchandra	... Ranaghat A. V. School.
„ Madhusudan	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Mukundalal	... Kumarcally H. C. E. School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Barakpur School.
Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	... Malda Zila School.
„ Rajendralal	... Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	... Santipur Municipal School.
Lalbahadur	... Patna Collegiate School.
Lakshman, Anant	... High School, Jabalpur.
Lane, H. A.	... Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Lincoln, A. G.	... La Martinere College, Lucknow.
Madan, Amarnath	... Victoria College, Agra.
Madangopal	... Benares College.
Madan Mohan	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mohapatra, Manicharan	... Balasore Zila School.
Maharajkishen	... St. John's College, Agra.
Mahendra Kisore	... Hare School.
Mahmood Ali	... Katak Collegiate School.
Maitra, Hridaynath	... Faridpur Zila School.
„ Maheswar	... Rungpore Collegiate School.

Maitra, Mukundamohan	... Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	... Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	... Pabna Zila School.
Majumdar, Dwarkanath	... Albert School.
„ Harigopal	... Krishnaghar A. V. School.
„ Indrabhushan	... Kalia E. School.
„ Kalipada	... Pakur School.
„ Trailokyanath	.. City School.
Mallik, Bhushanchandra	... Free Ch. Mission School, Kalna.
Manikji Kharshedji Avasia	... Residency College, Indore.
Mankar Babaji Sarvattan	... Private Student.
Marik, Bhabataran	... Barakpur School.
Martin, J. A.	... St. Joseph's School.
Mashuq Ali	... Aligarh Zila School.
Mathura Prasad	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mihinlal	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mirza Hossain Beg	... Mission School, Lahore.
Mitra, Annadaprasad	... Matihari Zila School.
„ Amritalal	... Hare School.
„ Bhagabaticharan	... Benares College.
„ Debendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Dinanath, I	... Konnagar School.
„ Hemchandra	... Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Hemedranath	... Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Jnanendranath	... Hindu School.
„ Jogindranath	... Hare School.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Lalitmohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manmathanath	... Hindu School.
„ Nityanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Prakaschandra	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Saratchandra, I	... Free Church Institution.
„ Saratchandra, I	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Surendranath	... Hare School.
Mohibuddin	... Nowgong Zila School.
Muhammad Azhar	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Faida Hosain	... High School, Jabalpur.
„ Isa, I	... Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Sadiq	... Pratapghar High School.
„ Shafi	... C. M. School, Jounpur.
„ Yusuf	... Calcutta Madrassa.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh, II	... Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Bhushanchandra	Hare School.
„ Bidhubhushan	... Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Bijaykrishna	... Hare School.
„ Bipinbihari	.. Hindu School.
„ Bipinbihari	... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Dulalchandra	... Baluti H. C. English School.
„ Durgadas	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Durgaprasanna	... Hooghly Branch School.
„ Haricharan	... Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Jogindranath	... Agra College.
„ Jogindranath	... Berhampur Collegiate School.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogindrachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
" Jogeschandra ...	Beerbhoom School.
" Kalipada ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
" Krishnadhan ...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
" Kumadbandhu ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Madhusudan ...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
" Matilal ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
" Nabakanta ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
" Prankrishna ..	MetropolitanInst.,ShampukerBr.
" Saradaprasad ...	Purulia School.
" Saradaprasad ...	Canning College.
" Sasibhushan ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
" Satyacharan ...	Oriental Seminary.
" Sibdhan ...	Utterparah School.
" Sibprasanna ...	Oriental Seminary.
" Srihari ..	Garden Reach School.
" Syamacharan ...	High School, Lahore.
" Tripuracharan ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
" Upendranath ...	Utterparah School.
Mulchand ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Nabi Bakhsh ...	High School, Lahore.
Nabi Bakhsh ...	Upper School, Jhang.
Nag, Abinaschandra ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Nandi, Priyanath ...	Deogar Zila School.
" Sitanath ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
" Tarinicharan ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Nandakisor ...	Government Zila School, Meerut.
Narayan Balkrishna Nakhre ..	High School, Jabalpur.
Narayan Prasad ..	Ditto.
Narayan Rao ...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Narayan Subhaji Sankarpavar ...	City School, Nagpur.
Nawulkisor ...	Canning College.
Niyogi Manmohan ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Narul Haq ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nyo Htoon ...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Pal, Abinaschandra ...	Albert School.
" Banamali ...	St. Mary's Inst., Chandernagore.
" Priyanath ...	Free Church Institution.
" Sarbeswar ...	Albert School.
" Sibkrishna ...	Howrah School.
Palit, Kalicharan ...	Hare School.
" Sibchandra ...	English School, Chatra.
" Upendranath ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pasley, G. W. ...	Bishop School, Nagpur.
Patwardhan, Madheo Narayan ...	City School, Nagpur.
Patyal, Narayan Sinha ...	Benares College.
Peachand, R. ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Perera, J. W. ...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Radhailal ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Ramlal ...	Chapra Zila School.
Raghunathprasad ...	Moradpur School, Bankipur.
Raja Bahadur ...	Shajehanpur High School.
Rajnarayan ...	Farakabad Zila School.

Rakshit, Kalidas	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Ramjadu	...	Hare School.
Ramchandra Nanaji Dani	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
„ Narayan Pandit	...	City School, Nagpur.
Rao, T. Krishnaji	...	Katak Academy.
Rasul Yar Khan	...	Arrah School.
Ray, Bipinbihari	...	Searsole School.
„ Bhairabchandra	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
„ Chandramohan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Debendranath	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Harendranath	...	Canning College.
„ Girischandra	...	P. Gupinathpur School.
„ Hemchandra	...	City School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Pubna Zila School.
„ Kasisankar	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Makhanlal	...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.
„ Makhanlal	...	Utterparah School.
„ Nagêndrakumar	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Prabhatchandra	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Ramchandra	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Saradindu	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Srinath	...	Beerbhoom School.
Raychaudhuri, Saradacharan	...	Dinagepur Zila School.
Rebeiro, J. D.	...	Doveton College.
Rudra, Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
Sadukhan, Ramanath	...	Baraset Government School.
„ Sibchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	..	Gobardanga School.
Saha, Bidhubhushan	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Free Church Institution.
Sahay, Jagatpal	...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Raghubar	...	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow.
„ Jagdeb	...	Barari Higher Class Eng. Schl.
„ Mahabir	..	Patna Collegiate School.
Sai, Haridas	...	City School.
Sanyal, Harinath	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Benares College.
„ Tarinicharan	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Sayyid, Abdur Rowuf	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Mumtaj Ali	...	High School, Lahore.
Sarkar, Adharchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basantakumar	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Basantakumar	...	Malda Zila School.
„ Becharam	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Benimadhab	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Kumadinikanta	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Kumadnath	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Lalitchandra	...	Kushtia English School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Hare School.

Sarkar, Rajaninath	... Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Asminikumar	... Metropolitan Inst., Sampuker Br
„ Annadacharan	... Hare School.
„ Benimadhab	... Ditto.
„ Bhubanchandra	... Dacca Pogose School.
„ Bishnuchandra	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Jatilchandra	... Faridpur Zila School.
„ Karunachandra	... Hare School.
„ Kasichandra	... Dacca Pogose School.
„ Rajendranath	... Gazipur Mission School.
„ Rameschandra	... Faridpur Zila School.
„ Sasikumar	... Hare School.
„ Taraprasad	... Hindu School.
„ Udaychandra	... Dacca Pogose School.
Sengupta, Purnachandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
Set, Syamlal	... Hindu School.
Suraj Prakas	... Benares College.
Shaikh Farid	... Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Sib Sankar	... St. John's College, Agra.
Sil, Jaharlal	... Hare School.
„ Kedarnath	... Dacca Pogose School.
Singh, Bapu Galab	... Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Singh, H.	... Doveton College.
„ Haraprasad	... Pratapghar High School.
„ Haradayal	... St. John's College, Agra.
„ Lakshman	... High School, Jabalpur.
„ Maharaj	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Sanwant	... Ajmere Government College.
Sinha, Gobindalal	... Kandi School.
„ Manilal	... Hare School.
„ Purnachandra	... Bankura Government School.
„ Raipada	... Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn.
„ Sasibhushan	... Kandi School.
Sukla, Rabidatta	... Benares College.
Sutradhar, Krishnakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Slater, F. C	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Sultan-ul-Haq	... Govt. Zila School, Mirat.
Syiduddin Muhummad	... Barisal Government School.
Tagore, Ramkamal	... Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Taraprasad	.. Allahabad High School.
Tasorwoof Hossain	... Agra College.
Tej Singh	... High School, Lahore.
Thakur, Rajendranath	... Hindu School.
Ten Brocke, E. A.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Thomson, S B.	.. Hooghly Collegiate School.
Tiwari, Durgaprasad	... Patna Collegiate School.
Tribhuban Nath P.	... Canning College.
Trimbak Wasudeo Apte	... High School, Jabalpur.
Tydd, W.	... St. James' School.
Umruddin	... District School, Husiarpur.
Upadhya, Mahendranath	... Jalpaiguri Zila School.
Venayak, Damodar Bhide	.. City School, Nagpur.
Vethecan, F.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

Vishnu, Gangadhar Gadgil	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Vithal, Balkrishna Date	...	City School, Nagpur.
Vithoba, Madhoba	..	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
W. Setaram Samvaseo	...	Ditto.
Waris Ali	..	Katak Collegiate School.
White, O.	..	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Yaquinuddin Ahmed	..	Calcutta Madrassa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Halim	...	Rai Bareilly High School.
„ Majeed	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Adhikari, Ramgati	...	Purulia School.
Adhya, Dinabandhu	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Allah Bakhsh	...	Mirat C. M. High School.
Badriprasad	..	Fyzabad Zila School.
Balkrishna Mungraj	..	Katak Collegiate School.
Bagchi, Debkanta	...	Simla Bengal Academy.
„ Gurudas	...	H. C E. School, Putia.
„ Mahimchandra	...	City School.
Bappooji Nowroji Khumbatta	...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Baksi, Abinaschandra	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Bal, Rajaninath	..	Zila School, Sylhet.
Balgobind	...	Ulwar High School.
Banda, N. M.	..	Trinity College, Kandy.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Municipal School, Santipur.
„ Adharchandra	...	Shajehanpur High School.
„ Akshaykumar	...	Utterparah School.
„ Anathnath	...	H. C. E. School, Baluti.
„ Asutosh	...	Municipal School, Santipur.
„ Chandrakumar	...	H. C. E. School, Lakshmipasa.
„ Chunilal	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	Zila School, Comillah.
„ Harendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Hazarilal	...	A. V. School, Ranaghat.
„ Jogindranath	...	Indian Institution.
„ Kailaschandra	...	H. C. E. School, Bissenpur.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	City School.
„ Krishnanath	...	Hare School.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Manindrachandra		H. C. E. School, Banwariabad.
„ Radhikaprasad	..	A. V. School, Krishnaghar.
„ Raicharan	...	City School.
„ Rajchandra	...	Zila School, Faridpur
„ Rajendranath	...	Allahabad High School.
„ Saradadas	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Susilchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendrachandra		Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
Barati Lal	...	Sitapur High School.
Baruya, Gunjanan	...	Zila School, Sibsagar.
„ Jagannath	...	Ditto, Gauhati.
Basak, Mohanchandra	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.

Basak, Saradagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Abinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Aghornath	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Amritalal	...	Teacher.
„ Asutosh	...	Uttarparah School.
„ Bijaykrishna	..	Hindu School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Debendranath	...	Indian Institution
„ Debendranath	...	A S School, Boroe
„ Girisenandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Khagendranath	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Jogindralal	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kesabchandra	...	Canning College.
„ Kumadnath	...	Grammar School, Chinsurah.
„ Kumadeswar	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Manahar	...	Bagnan School.
„ Mahinimohan	...	Canning College.
„ Manmohan	...	M Surnomoy's School, Ulipur.
„ Nabakrishna	...	Private Student
„ Nrityagopal	...	South Bahiru H C E School.
„ Priyanath, (senior)	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	..	Zila School, Dinagepur.
„ Sasikanta	...	Ditto, Bogra
„ Satischandra	...	Sridharpore H. C. E School.
„ Surendranath	...	L. M S Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Teghoria Zila School.
Benayak Rao	...	Ratlam Central College.
Beniprasad	...	Chapra Zila School.
Bhar, Srischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhatta, Sadhuram	...	Mission School, Gazipur
Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Jagadballabhpur H C E School
„ Kesabchandra	...	H C E School Mahespur.
„ Krishnanath	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Nandalal	...	Teacher.
„ Priyanath	...	Government School, Jessore.
„ Taraprasad	...	Hindu School, Navadwip
„ Umeschandra	...	H C E School, Naral
Bhupnarayan	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Bhura Mal	...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
Biswas, Dinanath	...	Govt Zila School, Mymensing
„ Trailokyanath	...	H. C. E School, Naral.
Brindaban	...	Benares College
Chaki, Jogindranath	...	L. M S. School, Khagra.
Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Benimadhab	...	Teacher.
„ Harihar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Madhusudan	...	H C E. School, Serajgunge.
„ Pranbandhu	...	H. C E. School, Koomarkali.
„ Radhanath	...	A. S School, Boroe.
„ Ramgobinda	...	Zila School, Pubna.
„ Ramatrahi	...	Harinavi A S. School.
„ Sahayram	...	Hare School.

Chakrabarti, Sasibhushan	...	Zila School, Faridpur.
„ Srischandra	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	H. C E. School, Pandra.
„ Syamsundar	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Abinaschandra	...	Utterparah School.
„ Ambikacharan	...	H. C. E. School, Serajgunge.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Allahabad High School.
„ Debendranath	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Debendrachandra		Ditto.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Saradaprasad Inst., Chackdigi.
„ Haridas	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Jogindramohan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	H. C. E. School, Jehanabad.
„ Manmathanath	...	H C. E. School, Bagirhat.
„ Nandalal	...	Metropolitan Inst., Shampuker Branch.
„ Narayanchandra	...	Sibpore H. C. E. School.
„ Nepalchandra	...	H' C. E School, Daulatpur.
„ Prabhaschandra	...	Private Student.
„ Rajendralal	...	English School, Chatra.
„ Ramsankar	...	Government School, Bankura.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaturbedi, Tarachand	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Chaubo, Abadhesh	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Chaudhuri, Chandranarayan	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Rungpur Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Purulia School.
„ Mathuraprasad	..	Allahabad High School.
„ Padmalochan	...	Zila School, Sylhet.
Choga Lal	...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
Dam, Abhaycharan	..	Zila School, Sylhet.
Das, Asutosh	...	Aryan School.
„ Bhabanikanta	...	Gowalparah Zila School.
„ Biharilal	...	Lokenath H. C. E. Sch', Balasore.
„ Brajanath	...	Mission School, Gazipur.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Santos Jahnavi School.
„ Chandranath	...	Zila School, Sylhet.
„ Gobindachandra	...	Hare School.
„ Jogneswar	...	Utterparah School.
„ Kanailal	...	Benares College.
„ Ramchandra	...	Government School, Barisal.
„ Satischandra	...	Zila School, Faridpur.
„ Sikkrishna	...	Hindu School.
Dasgupta, Kaminimohan	..	English School, Kalia.
Daspoddar, Haridas	...	Sambhunath Schl. Chatmohar.
Datta, Abantinath	...	Zila School, Sylhet.
„ Amirtalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Akshayprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Bankubihari	...	H. C E. School, Daulatpur.
„ Gurudas	...	Santos Jahnavi School.
„ Jagannath	...	Zila School, Puri.

Datta, Nrityagopal	... Hindu School.
„ Pareschandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Prasannakumar	... Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
„ Raicharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rajanikanta	... Metropolitan Inst., Shampuker Branch.
„ Saratchandra	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Davies, H.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Deb, Balkrishna Narayan	... Indore English School.
De, Binodbihari	... Seal's Free College.
„ Debendranath	... City School.
„ Durgacharan	... Zila School, Comillah
„ Gangacharan	... Nizamat School, Moorshedabad.
„ Purnachandra	... Useful Arts School.
„ Priyanath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Debi, Chand	... Lahore High School.
„ Prasad	... Patna Collegiate School
Dighe, Amrit Ram Chandra	... High School, Dhar.
Dikshit, Sebadhar	... Cawnpore Zila School.
Dineswari Prasad	... H. C. E School, Pachamba.
Dube, Baijnath	... Jabalpur High School.
„ Ramchand	... Ditto.
Dyal, C. M.	... Church Mission High School Gorakpur.
Fakir Chand	... Hushiarpur District School.
Fattehbahadur	... High School, Gondah.
Fazl Karim	... L. M. High School, Benares.
Gangopadhyay, Karunamay	... L M S. Institution.
„ Narendranath	... Muragacha School.
Gardiner, W J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ghatak, Kailaschandra	... Zila School, Mymensing
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	... South Baharu H. C. E. School.
„ Asutosh	... Utterparah School.
„ Bidhubhushan	... Government School, Jessore.
„ Gurudas	... Zila School, Gya.
„ Hemchandra	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Hemchandra	... L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Indranarayan	... Kandi School.
„ Kalinath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kunjabihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Narendranarayan	... Ditto, Shampuker Branch.
„ Narendranath	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Nityananda	... Government School, Bankura.
„ Pyarilal	.. Zila School, Pabna.
„ Ramlal	... H. C E. School, Taki.
„ Satischandra	... Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Syamacharan	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Upendralal	... Beerbhoom School.
Ghosal, Basantakumar	... Utterparah School.
„ Binodchandra	... Canning College.
Ghanesyam	... Central College, Rutlam.
Girdhari Lall, II	... Amritsar District School.
Gobinda Dadoba Bhojraj	... Nagpur City School.

Gokul Prasad	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
Gooneratna, C.	... St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Goswami, Brajalal	... Hindu School, Navadwip.
„ Hemchandra	... Utterparah School.
„ Jogindrakumar	... Municipal School, Santipur.
„ Umeschandra	... Serampur College.
Guha, Jadunath	... Zila School, Faridpur.
„ Mahadeb	... H. C. E. School, Khulna.
„ Saratchandra	... Training School, Dehra Doon.
Gulal Chand	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
Gupta, Amritalal	... Hare School.
„ Brajendramohan	.. Church Mission School, Calcutta.
„ Harischandra	... Seal's Free College.
„ Homendranath	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kisorimohan	... H. C. E. School, Banwariabad.
„ Piyarimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
Haldar, Bipinbihari	... Sibpur Higher Class English Schl.
„ Pyarimohan	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Probodhchandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
Hariprasad	... Zila School, Mozufferpore.
Hearne, C.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Hossain Ali Khan	... Agra College.
Inayet Hosain	... Cawnpur Zila School.
Iswariprasad	... Canning College.
Jawahirlal	... Benares College.
Jaha, Kirtichandra	... Zila School, Deoghur.
Jahari, Matilal	.. Hindu School.
Kahanchand	... Guzranwallah Mission School.
Kadhair Mal	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
Kar, Sasibhushan	... Ranchi Zila School.
Karmakar, Dharanidhar	... Muragacha School.
Kesab Das	... St.Peter's Church Mission School Allahabad.
Khizruddin Ahmed	... Calcutta Madrassa.
Khan, Ruplal	... Anglo-Vernacular School, Krishnaghar.
Khushiram	... Peshwar Mission School.
Kishanlal	... Mirat Ch Mission High School.
Kisorilal	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
Kisholal	... Jabalpur High School.
Krishna Rao	... Bengalitolah Preparatory School.
Kumar, Luischandra	... H. C. E. School, Jehanabad.
Kundu, Iswarcharan	... Benares College.
Lahiri, Jnanendranath	... Howrah School.
Laskar, Jadunath	... H. C. E. School, Jhinidah.
Law, Makhanlal	... Chinsurah Free Ch. Institution.
Mohanlal	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mahabirprasad	... Benares College.
Maiti, Dwarkanath	... Balasore Zila School.
Maitra, Baradagobinda	... Higher Class English School [Putia.
„ Chandranath	... Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Indubhushan	... Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Jogendralal	... Private Student.

Majumdar, Haraprasanna	... Zila School, Noakhali.
„ Trailokyanath	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
M. Makdum Hosain	... M. O. A College, Aligarh.
Mallik, Asutosh	... Albert School.
„ Jyotindra Chandra	... Higher Class English School, Katwa.
„ Krishnalal	... Hindu School.
„ Kunjalal	... Ditto.
„ Kunjalal	.. Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Surendrakumar	... Hazaribagh Zila School.
Martin, A. C.	... Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Mat, Arunchandra	... Municipal School, Santipore.
Matabadul	... Pratagar High School.
Mathuraprasad Nagar, I	... High School, Allahabad.
Mehta, Bijaysankar	... High School, Jabalpur.
Mills, T.	... La Martiniere College.
Minus, S.	... St. Xavier's College.
„ S M	... Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Misra, Sarjuprasad	... High School, Hardui.
Mitra, Basantakumar	... Higher Class English School, Daulatpur.
„ Charuchandra	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Charuchandra	... Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	... Church Mission School, Calcutta.
„ Girindranath	... English School, Burdwan.
„ Haradhan	... Katak Collegiate School.
„ Jogindranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kalipada	... Bagnan School.
„ Kisorimohan	... Hare School.
„ Nareschandra	... Ranchi Zila School.
„ Priyanath	... Garden Reach School.
„ Priyanath	... Simla Bengal Academy.
„ Radhanath	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Rasbihari	... Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Shibchandra	... Hare School.
„ Syamalal	... Radhaballabh Inst., Kuchiakole.
Mitter, J F. C.	... Doveton College.
Mustafi, Manmathanath	... Purulia School
Muhammad Akram-ul-Haq	... Patna Collegiate School
„ Ali	... Farakabad Zila School.
„ Rafique	.. M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Sidkiq	... Paul's School, Backergunge.
„ Abdulla	.. Calcutta Madrassa.
Mukhopadhyay, Ashutosh	... Private Student.
„ Bamapada	... Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Bireswar	... L M. S. Institution.
„ Charucharan	... Mozufferpore Zila School.
„ Gopalchandra	... Hare School.
„ Gurupada	... Utterparah School.
„ Hiralal	... Kasinath School, Kasipore.
„ Jadunath	... Utterparah School.
„ Jogeschandra	... Berhampore Collegiate School.

Mukhopadhyay, Jagatchandra ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Jogindrachandra	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Kalisankar ..	Hindu School.
„ Kamakshyaprasad	Mission School, Behala.
„ Matilal ...	Residency College, Indore.
„ Manindramohan	St. Xavier's College.
„ Kedarnath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nilkanta ...	Barisa School.
„ Nripalchandra ...	Private Student.
„ Pratapnarayan ...	Utterparah School.
„ Sanatkumar ...	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Saratchandra ...	Bengalitolah Preparatory School, Benares.
Mul Chand ...	Amritsar District School.
Mumtaz Masiq ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Nag, Prasannakumar ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
Nandalal ..	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Narayanprasad ...	Superior Zila School, Mathura.
Nandi, Rajkumar ...	Sylhet Zila School.
Nand Ram ...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Neba Ram ...	Upper School, Jhang.
Nestor, R. L. ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Nilkant Apaji Tilve ...	Private Student.
Niyogi, Harendranarayan ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Nivsarkar Krishnaji Gobinda ...	English School, Indore.
Page, Gopal Mahadeo ...	Jabalpur High School.
Pal, Gopalchandra ...	City School.
Palchaudhuri, Kunjabihari ...	Hindu School.
Palit, Purnachandra ...	Katak Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra ...	Bankura Government School.
Pande, Bachchan ...	Benares College.
„ Sukhdeo ...	Baraich Zila School.
Pandit, Jagatnarayan ...	Canning College.
„ Badrinath ...	Hushiarpore District School.
Paramananda ...	Superior Zila School, Mathura.
Qazi Afsar-ud-deen Ahmad ...	Abdool Gunny's Free School.
Qutb Alam ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Radhakrishna ...	Teacher.
Raghunandanprasad ...	Arrah School.
Rakshit, Rajanikanta ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ramabatar ...	Benares College.
Rajaram ...	Patiala Maharaja's College.
Rama Nath ...	Ajmere Government College.
Ramprasad ...	Benares College.
Ray, Akshaykumar ...	Radhaballab Inst., Kuchiakole.
„ Gaganchandra ...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra ...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Hemchandra ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Jadunath ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranarayan ...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra ...	Government Zila School, Mymensingh.
„ Khirodnath ...	Hare School.

Ray, Krishnachandra	...	Kandi School.
„ Naubat	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
„ Radhajiban	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Rajgopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sadhucharan	...	Katak Collegiate School.
„ Srinath	...	Hindu School, Nabadwip.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
„ Srischandra	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Tarakchand	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Zila School, Jalpaiguri.
„ Tariniprasad	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Umeschandra	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
Raygupta, Tariniprasad	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Rupa Swami, T.	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Rura Ram	...	Hushiarpur District School.
Sa, Rajendranath	...	Nizamut School, Murshedabad.
Saha, Umeschandra		Higher Class English School, Lakshmipasa.
Sahay, Bhabani	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kalka	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Lachhman	..	Arrah School.
„ Ramanugraha	...	Mission School, Gazipur.
Salagram	...	Benares College.
Sambasio Krishna Jakate	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Santra, Matilal	...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
Sanyal, Harilal	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Sarkar, Chintamani	...	Maharaja Narendra Krishna H. C. E. School, Hatugunj.
„ Jogindranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Baduria.
„ Nilratan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sarupnarayan	...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Sen, Annadaprasanna	...	Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Anantanath	...	Zila School, Commilla.
„ Abinaschandra	...	Government School, Baraset.
„ Binodbihari	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Haracharan	..	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Hemnath	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Kalicharan	...	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Kamakshyanath	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Mahendranath	...	Entally Institution.
„ Narayankrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pareschandra	...	Monghyr Zila School
„ Rameschandra	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Ramlal	...	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Hare School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
Sengupta, Nabinchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Sil, Haridas	...	Hindu School.
„ Krishnadas	...	Ditto.
Singh, Dhan	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Hira	...	Gujrat Government School.

Singh, Indrajit	...	Pratapgarh High School.
Sinha, Debendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Digambar	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Purulia School.
„ Gajraj Sinha Kishen	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Hare School.
„ Raghubar	...	Benares College.
Spencer, T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sujjad Hossain	...	Delhi District School.
Swaminath	...	Bulrampur Zila School.
Syam, Baradacharan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Syed, Ahmed Hosain	...	Zila School, Pabna.
„ Bakir Ali	...	M O. A. College, Aligarh.
„ Abdullah	...	Agra College.
„ Wajid Ali	...	Rai Bareilly High School.
Talibuddin, Ahmed	...	Hare School.
Talukdar, Harendrachandra	...	Govt. Zila School, Mymensing.
Tewari, Mattanlal	...	C M. High School, Jabalpur.
Tewariram, Gobinda Dani	...	Ranchi Zila School.
Thomson, L. A.	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Tripati, Antatran	...	Puri Zila School.
Wais ul Haq	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Wrafter, E.	...	St. George's College, Mussouri.
Zillurrahim	...	Gya Zila School.

1880.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Latif	18	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Acharyya, Prankrishna	18	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Taraprasanna	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Adhya, Rasbihari	17	...	Howrah School.
Agarwallah, Manmohanlal	17-6	...	Allahabad Zila School.
Aich, Gangadhar	16	...	Barrackpur School.
Anthony, A. D.	16	...	Mussoorie School.
Attaullah	18	...	Bareilly High School.
Babu, Lal	17	...	Mirat Government School.
Bagchi, Lalitmohan	18	...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
Baidya, Dayalchand	16	...	Jaynagar Institution.
Baksi, Nagendrachandra	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Balgobinda	20	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	19	...	Albert School.
„ Asutosh	21-7	...	Tikari H C. E. School.
„ Baradacharan	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bireswar	17-8	...	Utterparah School.
„ Dhirendranath	15	...	Hindu School.
„ Dinanath	19	...	Pakur School.
„ Dwarkanath	17	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Gobindachandra	20	...	Jagannath School.

Bandyopadhyay, Harakanta	19	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jnanchandra	17	...	Howrah School.
„ Janendrachandra	18	...	Hare School.
„ Jogneswar	20	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	17	...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
„ Kisorimohan	16	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Nilratan	16-5	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Nrityagopal	16	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Ramlal	19	...	Pakur School.
„ Ramnarayan	19	...	Free Church Institution
„ Saratchandra	16-6	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Satyacharan	16	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Siddheswar	17	...	Barrackpur School.
Barai, Bishnucharan	19	...	Jagannath School.
Barat, Narendranath	17-6	...	Sanskrit College.
Barman, Lakshminarayan	17-5	...	Hindu School.
Basak, Krishnalal	16	...	Ditto.
„ Nritykisor	16-5	...	Ditto.
„ Radhaballabh	16	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Rebatimohan	18	...	Jagannath School.
Basu, Abhaypada	16-10		Canning College.
„ Akshaykumar	18	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Bhubaneswar	17	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Chandrakanta	19	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Jnanendranath	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kedarnath	19	...	Northbrook School.
„ Purnachandra	16-3	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajendranath	15	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Saratchandra (senior)	17	...	Hare School.
„ Saratchandra (junior)	14	...	Ditto.
„ Siddheswar	17-6	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sitaram	17	...	Hare School.
„ Sureschandra	16	...	City School.
„ Syamacharan	18	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Batabyal, Sitanath	20	...	Madrassa-i-Unwariah.
Bhaduri, Nabakrishna	18	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Bhar, Adharchandra	17-4	...	Hooghly Collegeiate School.
Bhattacharyya, Amarnath	17	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Anandamohan	19	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Bipinbihari	18	...	Chatra H. C. E. School.
„ Dwijendranath	17	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Jadabchandra	18	...	Sambhunath School, Chatmohar.
„ Jadabchandra	19	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Mahimchandra	22	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Srischandra	17	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Syamacharan	16	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Billing, William	31	...	Teacher.
Bindheswariprasad	20	...	Barabanki High School.
Biswas, Gurudas	19	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Natakrishna	17	...	Hare School.
Blanchett, Matilda		...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Braide, G. W.	18	..	Mussoorie School.
Branscombe, G. A. L.	17	...	Doveton College.

Bunsi Lal	19	...	Patiala College.
Camell, O.	13 7-18		St. Xavier's College.
Cazalas, L. J.	16	..	Ditto.
Cazalet, Julia		...	Girls' High Schl., Allahabad.
Chaki, Benimadhab	18	..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Chakrabarti, Kartikchandra	18	...	Hare School.
,, Kshetranath	20	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Kumadbihari	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chandra, Dinanath	18-5	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
,, Naranarayan	17	...	Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	18	...	Kushtea School.
,, Baradakanta	20	...	Naral H. C. E School.
,, Bholanath	18	...	L.M. S Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Harigopal	17	...	Canning College.
,, Hariprasad	14-9	..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Jadunath	20	...	American Mission H. School, Allahabad.
,, Jogindranath	18	...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.
,, Kalimohan	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Kushlal	16	..	Hindu School.
,, Nilkanta	16	...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Phelukanta	19	.	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
,, Rajaninath	16-6-10		Gar Bhowanipur H. C. E. Schl.
,, Tarapada	17	...	Howrah School.
,, Trailokyanath	17	...	Barrackpur School.
,, Tribhubanchandra	17-3	...	Kandi School.
Chaudhuri, Gorachand	17-5	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
,, Harendranarayan	17	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Nagendranath	19	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nisichandra	18-6	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Radhagobinda	16	...	Purulia School.
,, Rajaram	17	...	Bankura Government School.
Chitaley, Parshuram Krishna	17	...	Free Church Inst., Nagpur.
Coinre, Bireswar	17	...	Hare School.
Connell, R.	17	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Cooper, B. H.	18	...	Doveton College
Das, Akshaykumar (I)	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Akshaykumar (II)	17	...	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	18	...	Albert School.
,, Chandicharan	20	..	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Ganeschandra	15	...	L M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Golakchandra	19	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Karunakumar	18	..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Krishnagopal	18	...	Baraset School.
,, Piyarilal	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	16	..	Oriental Seminary.
,, Sibapada	19-7	...	Utterparah School.
,, Syamacharan	16	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
,, Syamlal	18	...	Hindu School.
Datta, Asutosh	19	...	Hare School.
,, Atulkrishna	18	...	Private Student.

Datta, Dwarkanath	18	...	L. M S Instn. Bhowanipur.
,, Jnanendranarayan	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Maniklal	16-5	...	Hindu School.
,, Pratapchandra	17	..	Annada School, Brahmanbaria.
,, Radhakrishna	17	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Rasbihari	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Samatulchandra	16	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Saradaprasad	17	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Saratsasi	17	...	Rungpore Zila School.
,, Sasikumar	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Suresnath	19	...	Jagannath School.
,, Suryyalal	16-6	...	Bankura Government School.
D'Attaides, Paul	16-4	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
De, Batakrishna	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Durgacharan	19	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Girischandra	17	..	L M S. Institution.
,, Isanchandra	17	...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Kunjabihari	17	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh School.
,, Mahendrachandra	19	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Nabinchandra	20-4	..	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Purnachandra	18-3	...	Utterparah School.
,, Rajanikanta	18	...	Jagannath School.
,, Trailokyanath	16-2	...	Hare School.
Deb, Girischandra	18	...	Canning College.
deDombal, L.	17-3	...	St Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Desbruslais, C.	17-4	...	St. Mary's Schl, Chandernagore.
Deshmuk, Trimbuck Nilkant	20	...	Free Church Inst., Nagpur.
Deshpande, Krishnaji Gobind	19	...	City School, Nagpur.
Dhar, Bharatchandra	18	...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Manmohan	17	...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
Dikshit, Ambikaprasad	18	...	Canning College.
Dobson, C. A.	16	...	St Xavier's College.
Dwarkaprasad	18	...	Bareilly High School.
Ferdinand	18	...	St John's College, Agra.
Fey, F. A.	16-3-11		Memorial School, Cawnpur.
Gangopadhyay, Birendranath	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Matilal	18	...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Srinath	20	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Trailokyanath	18	...	Hare School.
Gaurisankar	17-5	...	Jabalpur High School.
Ghatak, Bhushanchandra	20	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	17-0-2		Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Abinaschandra	19	...	Cossipur Kasinath School.
,, Jnanchandra	15-5	..	Albert School.
,, Kesabchandra	19	...	Madrassa i-Unwariah.
,, Nagendranath	16	...	Hindu School.
,, Nareschandra	17	...	Hare School.
,, Rajaninath	17	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Rajaninath	17	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Rakhalkrishna	20	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Rasiklal	15	...	Naral H. C. E. School.

Ghosh, Saratchandra	17 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Sasikumar	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Siddheswar	17-2 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Sitalprasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Srischandra	19 ...	Private Student.
„ Umeschandra	18-4 ...	Kandi School.
Ghoshal, Hemendranath	16-5 ...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Jyotikumar	16 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kshetranath	18 ...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
„ Mahendranarayan	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
Godfrey, J B.	16 ...	Doveton College.
Gomes, W.	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Gopalprasad	17 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Goswami, Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Pakur School.
„ Harimohan	17-3 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Gregory, S. M. G.	18 ...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Guha, Jogeschandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gupta, Anilchandra	16-4 ...	Hindu School
„ Baradacharan	17 ...	Annada School, Brahmanbaria.
„ Syamlal	15 ...	Hare School.
Hall, E A. W.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
Hanby, W. A. E.	18-8 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Hargopal	17 ...	St. Stephen's High Schl, Delhi.
Harichand	20 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Harjiram	18 ...	Gurudaspur High School.
Harkishendas	17 ...	Kapurthala School.
Harsahay	18 ...	Delhi District School.
Hill, E.	15-9 ...	Bishop Cotton School.
Hindmarsh, E.	18 6 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Hogan, P.	15-9 ..	St. Xavier's College.
Hoskins, H. J.	16-9-17	Allahabad Boys' High School.
Inayatullah	16-9 ...	Amritsar District School.
Iqbalkishen, Pandit	18-2 ...	Canning College.
Jayawickrama, H. S.	19 ...	High School, Galle.
Kabiraj, Baikunthanath	19 ...	Jagannath School.
Kalia, Ramchandra Nayak	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Karmakar, Rasbihari	19 ...	Jagannath School.
Kaul, Kameshurnath	18-3 ...	Lahore Government School.
Kayesth, Bhagwatprasad	18 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Khan, Bhagabanchandra	18 ...	Jagannath School.
Knight, W. E.	16 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Kraal, G. A.	15-6 ...	Doveton College
Kumar, Bhabendranarayan	17 ...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
Kundu, Anandachandra	20 ...	Jagannath School
Lahiri, Binodbihari	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Gopalchandra	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Mahendramohan	16 ...	Nowgong Zila School.
Lajpat, Rai	16 ...	Private Student.
Lakshmiprasad	20 ...	Chupra Zila School.
Lal, Ramdhani	19 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Lemeur, F.	16-5 ...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Loos, W.	24 ...	Serampore College.

Luttaprasad	20 ...	C M High School, Mirat.
MacCutchan, W. A.	20 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Mack, W E	20-11	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Madhaoprasad	19 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Maiti, Mahendranath	18 ...	Free Church Institution
Maitra, Ramaprasad	15 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Trailokyanath	20 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Majumdar, Abhayachandra	17-3 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bijaychandra	20 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Akhilchandra	19-1 ...	Seal's Free College.
„ Chandragati	20 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Indubhushan	18 ...	Hindu School.
„ Kalachand	17 ...	Bishenpur H. C. E. School.
„ Kaliprasanna	19 .	Albert School.
„ Mahananda	17-3 ...	Hare School.
„ Manmathanath	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Ramdayal	16 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Sulabhchandra	17 ...	Hare School.
Makar, Jugalbihari	20 ...	St John s College, Agra.
Makhanlal	16-8 ...	Delhi District School.
Mangesh Shabaram	19 ...	Residency College.
Mansingh	18-3 ...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
Maulik, Jagachchandra	21 ...	Jagannath School.
Mayes A	15-9 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
McArthy, C.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School.
McHugh, P.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
McLeod, N. C.	16-9 ...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Mehta, Darasha Bezenji	16 ...	St. Francis De Sales' School.
Millar, B. A.	16-3 ...	La Martiniere College.
Misra, Baladeb	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Dinakar Datta	19 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Mitra, Abhaycharan	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Atalbihari	19 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bipinbihari	18 ...	Naral H C. E School.
„ Charuchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendranath	17 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Dharaniswar	15-9 ...	Hindu School.
„ Girischandra	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Harendranarayan	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Haridas	17-5 ..	Hindu School.
„ Jogneswar	17 ...	C M School, Calcutta.
„ Kantibhushan	17 ...	Presidency School.
„ Lalitkisor	17 ...	Purulia School.
„ Nibaranchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Probodhchandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rajanikanta (1)	22 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Ramchandra	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Rasiklal	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	18 ...	City School.
Molligode, J. R.	17 ...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Monks, A.	18 ..	Wood's Academy
Moung Hpo Hpyoo	16-4 ...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Moung Kyin	18 ...	St Xavier's College.

Muhammad Abdul Latif	22	...	M. A O. College, Aligarh.
„ Athar	17	...	Shahjehanpur H. School.
„ Mahdi	17	...	Bareilly High School.
„ Yakub	16	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Zaki	17	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad	16-9	..	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Asutosh	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Bhupatinath	17-2	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Bhutnath	17-8	...	Utterparah School.
„ Biharilal	17	...	Baraset School.
„ Gopaldas	19	...	L M S. Inst, Bhowanipur.
„ Harakali	16	...	Scarsole H C E School.
„ Haribhushan	17	...	Baranagar Hindu School.
„ Hemchandra	18	...	Utterparah School.
„ Jagadis	17	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Jagadis	19	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jnanendrachandra	17	...	Hare School.
„ Kedareswar	17	...	Daulatpur H C. E School.
„ Kedarnath	18	...	M. A O College, Aligarh.
„ Manmatha	19	...	Baraset School.
„ Matilal	23	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Narayanchandra	20	...	Pandra H. C. E School.
„ Narendranath	18	...	Howrah School.
„ Rajendranath	18	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Ramaprasad	17	...	Utterparah School.
„ Ramchandra	16	...	Indian Institution.
„ Sarachchandra	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sarachchandra	15-3	..	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
„ Sarachchandra	18	...	City School.
„ Taraprasanna	17	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Upendranath	18	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
Mukundlal	19	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Munnajan	16	...	Bareilly High School.
Nag, Bangachandra	19	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Girischandra	18-4	..	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Nabinchandra	18	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Sambhucharan	19	...	Bishenpur H. C. E. School.
Nagar, Balkrishna	18	...	Residency College.
Nanakchand	21	..	Private Student.
Nandmal	18	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Nandi, Akshaykumar	18	...	Hare School.
„ Brindabanchandra	18	...	City School.
„ Prakaschandra	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	16	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Nathprasad	20	...	C. M H. School, Gorackpur.
Nathuram	18	...	Gurudaspur High School.
Olleubach, O. C.	18	...	Mussoorie School.
Pal, Akshaykumar	17-6	...	Barisa H. C. E. School.
„ Akshaychandra	20	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Bhishmadeb	19	...	City School.

Palit, Kesablal	16	...	Hindu School.
Piyarilal	18	..	Shahjehanpur High School.
Piyarilal	20	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Pramanik, Bhushanchandra	17	...	Canning College
Prussia, A.	17	...	Bishop Cotton School.
Rafi-ud-din Khan	19	...	Jaora High School.
Ramchandra	19	...	Hushiarpur District School.
Rameswarprasad	19	...	Fyzabad High School.
Ramnarayan	16-5	...	Jabalpur High School.
Ray, Akshaychandra	21	...	Katak Academy.
„ Baikunthanath	17	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Dwijendranath	17	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Girijaprasanna	18	...	City School.
„ Hiralal	16-3	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Jadunath	16-3	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Krishnachandra	16	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Mangobinda	17-6	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Pramadakisor	17		Noakhali Zila School.
„ Satischandra	15-5	...	Hare School.
„ Sukdeb	21	...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Surajmohan	18	...	City School.
Raychaudhuri, Upendranath	16-4	..	Hindu School.
Rochi Ram	18	...	Lahore Government School.
Rudra, Manamathanath	16-7	...	Hindu School.
Rupnarayan, Pandit	19	...	Sultanpur High School.
Saha, Narayanchandra	18	...	Free Church Institution.
Sahay, Bhubaneswari	15	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Brijbansi	16	...	Gya Zila School
Sajjad Mirza	19	...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Salaikchandra	16	...	Bareilly High School.
Sanyal, Girischandra	18	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
„ Hariprasanna	18	...	Utterparah School.
Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad	16-6	...	Hare School.
Sarkar, Jaychandra	19	...	Jagannath School.
„ Purnachandra	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	17	...	Albert School.
Sarma, Sridhar	20	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Sayyid, Zohadar Rahim	19-5	..	Beerbhoom Zila School.
Schoeneman, A.	16-8	...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Scolland, D.	16-2	...	Ditto ditto.
Sen, Bhubanmohan	17	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Chandicharan	19	..	City School.
„ Jnanendralal	15-9	...	Malda Zila School.
„ Jogindranath	17-6	...	Hare School
„ Kailaschandra	18-2	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Kamini		...	Bethune Female School.
„ Kedarnath	17	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Mahimchandra	22	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Nirodbihari	18	...	Howrah School.
„ Pramathanath	15	...	Malda Zila School.
„ Rebatimohan	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Tarinicharan	20	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Tarinikrishna	17	...	Nasirabad Entrance School.

Sen, Umeschandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Set, Nabinlal	16-7 ...	Hindu School.
Shahana, Rajkrishna	20 ...	Pachamba H. C. E School.
Shamas-ud-din	20 ...	C. M School, Amritsar.
Sheonath	16 ...	Delhi District School.
Shimbhunath	18 ...	Mirat Government High School.
Simlai, Syamacharan	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Singh, Chhajju	19 ...	Gurudaspur High School
Sinha, Atalbihari	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Basanticharan	17 ...	Mozufferpore School.
„ Bishun	21 ..	Arrah Zila School.
„ Jadunandan	20 ...	Pandra H. C. E. School.
„ Jadunath	20-2 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Jogindrakumar	17 ...	City School.
„ Sibabadan	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School
„ Srinath	17-5 ...	Hare School.
„ Uditnarayan	18 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Smyth, D. H.	15-6 ..	Doveton College.
Som, Manmohan	17-9 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
Srikhandi, Damodar Ramchandra	19 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Stark, H. A.	17 ...	Doveton College.
Surajnarayan	20 ...	Delhi District School.
Syed Abdur Raoof	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Muhammad Ahsan	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ „ Ali	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Tafrez Ali Mallik	18 ...	Konnagar H C. E School.
Thakurdas	19 ...	Gurudaspur High School.
Wadley, A.	16-6 ..	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Walker, C.	17-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Wall, B.	15-3 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Wilkinson, E.	16-7 ..	La Martiniere College.
Zorab, Manook	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
„ M. M.	18-6 ...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Guffoor	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Karim	22 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Abdullah, M.,	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Amir Husain	21 ...	Mirat High School.
Abdul Latif	18-8 ...	Dinapore Aided School.
„ Wajid	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Abdur Rahim	17 ...	Rungpore Zila School
„ Rahaman Khan	19 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Acharyya, Jayhari	20 ...	S. P. Institution, Chakdigi.
„ Karunakanta	19 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
Adhya, Akshaykumar	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Agacy, S S	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Ahmad Saied Khan	19 ...	Jaora High School.
Ahmeed Hosain Khan	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ajodhyaprasad	15-11	Ludhiana Mission School.

Ali Hosain Khan	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Amir Ali Khan	23	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Amjad Ali	19	...	Shajehanpore High School.
Andrews, H. A.	18	...	Noakhali Zila School.
Atmaram	19	...	Gurudaspur High School.
Augier, W. M.	18	...	St. Xavier's College.
Avalay, Balajee Vithoba	18	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Avasthi, Chandrasekhar	18	...	Cawnpore Zila School.
Aziz Ahmad	16	...	Gya Zila School.
Bagadade, Sheoram Dadaji	19	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bagchi, Nandalal	17	...	Hindu School.
" Purnachandra	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
" Rakhaldas	20	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Bagga Khan	18	...	Gurudaspur High School.
Baijnath	20	...	Fyzabad High School.
Bajpai, Sitlaprasad	16	...	Canning College.
Baksi, Baradakanta	17	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
" Kenaram	17-5	...	Ukhra Kunjalal Institution.
" Satischandra	17	..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Balkishan	19-10		Hume's High School, Etawah.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	20	...	Free Church Institution.
" Abinaschandra	18-2	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
" Adharchandra	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
" Akshaykumar	18	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Ambikacharan	17	...	Howrah School.
" Ambikacharan	20	...	Free Church School Mahanad.
" Anurupkrishna	15	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
" Asutosh	18	...	Patna Collegiate School.
" Asutosh	19	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
" Bhagwanchandra	20-2	...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
" Bhabanath	17	...	Baraset School.
" Bhubanmohan	18-4	..	Utterparah School.
" Bidhubhushan	18	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
" Biharilal	17	...	Jagadballabhpur H. C. E. School.
" Bipinbihari	20-3	...	Hare School.
" Bipinbihari (I)	16-4	...	Hindu School.
" Chandicharan	19	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
" Chaturanan	19-6	...	Gobardanga School.
" Chintaharan	20	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
" Chunilal	16	...	Hindu School.
" Daibachandra	18	...	Lakshipasa H. C. E. School.
" Durgacharan	18	...	Canning College.
" Gangacharan	18	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
" Haranchandra	18	...	Private Student.
" Harendrabihari	18-5	...	Hindu School.
" Haripada	19	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
" Harisadhan	16-11		Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
" Hemchandra	17-1	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
" Jadunath	20	...	City School.
" Jogindranath	17-6	...	Hooghly Branch School.
" Jogindranath	18-9	...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
" Jurandhan	17	...	Sodepore H. C. E. School.

Bandyopadhyay, Khudiram	17-6	..	Beerbhoom Zila School.
,, Kunjabihari	19	...	Dacca School.
,, Madhusudan	16	..	Kandi School.
,, Madhusudan	19	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
,, Nagendranath	16	...	Kandi School.
,, Nanilal	19	...	C. M School, Calcutta.
,, Narayandas	19	...	Hindu School.
,, Nikhileswar	18	...	City School
,, Nityagopal	16	...	Zila School, Monghyr.
,, Pramathanath	19	...	Hare School.
,, Prasannakumar	19	...	Bankura Government School.
,, Purnachandra	16	..	Banda Zila School.
,, Raghupati	17	...	Bankura Government School.
,, Rajkrishna	19	...	Bhastara School
,, Ramkamal	21	...	Behala Mission School.
,, Saradaprasad	17	...	M A. O College, Aligarh.
,, Sasthidas	18	...	Hare School.
,, Satischandra	16	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Satischandra	18	...	Lakshipasa H. C E School.
,, Satkari	15-2	...	Purniah Zila School.
,, Satyendranath	18-4	...	Hindu School.
,, Surendrachandra	17	...	Serampore College
,, Syamacharan	16-6	...	L M School, Khagra.
,, Tinkari	16-6	...	Hindu School.
,, Umacharan	18	...	Hare School.
,, Upendraanath	15	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bansidhar	18	...	Ranchi Zila School.
Baral, Satyanath	16	...	Gauhati School.
Barari, Ambikacharan	17-6	...	Patna Collegiate School
Barman, Mahendranath	17	..	Free Church Institution.
Barrow, Bhabakanta	16	...	Sibsagar Zila School.
Baruya, Kesabchandra Sonowal	18	...	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	16-9	...	Ditto.
Basak, Debendranath	19	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Radhikamohan	16-7	...	Hindu School.
Basu, Akhilchandra	19	...	Hare School.
,, Amritalal	17	...	L M S. Institution.
,, Asutosh (Senior)	18	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Asutosh	20	...	City School.
,, Atuleswar	17	...	Mozufferpore Zila School.
,, Bindobihari	18	...	City School
,, Chandicharan	18	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Girischandra	16-9	...	Hindu School.
,, Haricharan	17	...	Jamalpur H. C E. School.
,, Hemnath	18	...	Albert School.
,, Hridaydhan	18	..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jibankrishna	19	...	Hare School.
,, Jnanendrachandra	19	...	Garden Reach School.
,, Jogindrachandra	17	...	Bhastara School.
,, Jogindranath	18	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab Instn.
,, Jogneswar	16	...	Mahespore H. C. E. School.
,, Kailaschandra	18	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.

Basu, Khirodkrishna	18	...	Indian Institution.
„ Lalmohan	19	...	Jagannath School.
„ Mahendranath	17	...	Jabalpur High School.
„ Mahinimohan	18	...	Jamalpur H. C E. School.
„ Makhangopal	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manindranath	17	..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nagendranath	18	...	L. M S. Inst, Bhowanipur.
„ Nilkanta	18	...	Dashghara H. C. E School.
„ Pasupati	19	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Phakirchandra	17	...	Hamilton's School, Tamlook.
„ Prasannakumar	19	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
„ Priyagopal	17	...	Howrah School.
„ Rajendrakumar	19	..	Nizamut School, Murshedabad.
„ Rakhaldas	18-6	...	Utterparah School.
„ Rameschandra	16	..	Hare School.
„ Rasbihari	20-6	..	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Saradaprasad	18	..	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sarachchandra	16	..	C. M. High School, Azimgarh.
„ Sarachchandra	22	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Sarachchandra	19	..	Free Church School, Mahanad.
„ Sarachchandra	18	...	Presidency School.
„ Sasibhushan	18	...	Hare School.
„ Satyachandra	19-6	...	Albert School.
„ Subarnaprabha		...	Bethune Female School.
Basudebnarayan	17-6	...	Mozufferpore Zila School.
Beechey, W.	16-9	..	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Bhagabatiprasad	17	.	Benares Collegiate School.
Bhagat Ram	16	..	Lahore Government School.
Bhaironprasad	17	...	Jabalpur High School.
Bhar, Hariprasanna	19-9	...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
Bhargo, Nandikisor	21	...	Muttra Zila School.
„ Narayandas	19	...	Muttra Zila School.
Bhatta, Sasibhushan	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bhattacharyya, Abinaschandra	17	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Annadacharan	17-9	...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Asminikumar	18	...	Comillah Zila School.
„ Benimadhab	22	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Bhagabaticharan	17	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
„ Bishnuchandra	19	...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
„ Chandicharan	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Girischandra	19	...	Maharaja's School, Comillah.
„ Gopalchandra	20	...	Agarpara H. C. E School.
„ Kedarnath	18	...	Gosain Durgapur School.
„ Krishnakumar	20	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajendrachandra	20	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	18	...	Cossipur Kasinath School.
„ Sitanath	20	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Suryyakumar	18	...	Purjana H C. E School.
„ Syamacharan	19	...	Andul School.
„ Syamakanta	20	..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Taranbandhu	18	...	Dinagepur Zila School.
Bhaya, Gopalchandra	16	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.

Bhunya, Jayharidas	18	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Biggs, W.	15-9	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Birprasad	18	..	Mozufferpore Zila School.
Biswas, Aghornath	17-6	..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Gaurhari	20	...	Hare School.
„ Haricharan	19	...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Harikisor	19	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Hiralal	19	...	Free Church M. School, Mahanad.
„ Jadunath	19	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Jogindrachandra	18	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra	18	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Kedarnath	18	...	Hare School.
„ Krishnachandra	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kunjabihari	17	...	Krishnaghar A. V School.
„ Loknath	20	..	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Ramtarak	20	...	Purulia School.
„ Umeschandra	20	...	Rowile School.
Bowder, J.	17	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Brajanath	17	...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
Buchey, Krishna Sitaram	20	...	Free Church Inst., Nagpore.
Bunltyens, E.	18	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Buzlur Rahim	17	...	Noakhali Zila School.
Byas Sheo Bux	18	...	Durbar High School, Jodhpur.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	17	...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
„ Bijaychandra	19-2	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	16	...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
„ Debendranath	17	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Gobindachandra	18	...	Jagannath School.
„ Gobindacharan	18	...	Ditto.
„ Herambanath	20	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Kailasnath	19	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
„ Mathuranath	19	...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Narayanchand	18-7	...	Dinagepur Zila School.
„ Nilmadhab	19	...	L M. S. Institution.
„ Rebatimohan	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sarachchandra	20	...	Jagannath School.
„ Satischandra	19	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	25	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's F School.
„ Taraprasanna	20	...	Jagannath School.
Chaliha, Kaliprasad	17	..	Sibsagar Zila School.
Chan Htoon Oung	19	...	Doveton College.
Chand, Ramanikanta	18	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Chandiprasad	21	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Chandra, Priyanath	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Ramchandra	22	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	18-4	..	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Akshaykumar (Senior)	18-4	...	Metropolitan Inst., S Branch.
„ Asutosh	17	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Bhabanath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhagbatchandra	19	...	S. P. Institution Chakdighi.
„ Bhagbaticharan	20	...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.

Chattopadhyay, Bijaygopal	17	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Brajalal	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Chandmohan	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	18	...	City School.
„ Chandrasekhar	17	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Debendranath	16-2	...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Debendranath	18	...	Deoghur Zila School.
„ Durgadas	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Girindranath	17	...	Hare School.
„ Girischandra	17	...	Baidyabati English School.
„ Haridas	19	...	Hare School.
„ Hemchandra	20	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Hiralal	16	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Indranarayan	20	...	Bissenpore H. C. E. School.
„ Kailaschandra	20	...	Khulna H. C E. School.
„ Kedarnath	16	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Kuladaprasad	18	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Loknath	21	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Manmathanath	16-3	..	Useful Arts School.
„ Nagendrachandra	18	...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nagendranath	17	..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Nagendranath	16-6	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Narayandas	21	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Nilkanta	18	...	Purulia School.
„ Nilmani	17	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nrisinhaprasad	18	..	Banawaribad H. C. E. School.
„ Purnachandra	22	..	Burdwan E School.
„ Rajanikanta	17 2	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Satischandra	16-6	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Satyajnan	18	...	Mahespur H. C. E. School.
„ Sukumar	20	...	Hare School.
„ Tinkari	17	...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
„ Umacharan	17-6	...	Garbhabanipur H. C. E. School.
„ Upendranath	17	...	Indian Institution.
Chaturbhuj	18	...	C. M. High School.
Chaudhuri, Bhudebchandra	17	...	Baluti H. C. E. School.
„ Debendranath	17	...	L. M. S. Institution, Baduria.
„ Dwarkanath	20	..	Maharajah's School, Comillah.
„ Gaganbihari	16	..	Balasore Zila School.
„ Girijasankar	15	...	Dighapatia H. C. E. School.
„ Harakumar	21	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Haripada	20	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Jaysankar	19	...	Jagannath School
„ Kasichandra	19	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Kumudnath	16	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Lalitkumar	16-5	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Mohananda	17	...	Jagannath School.
„ Prankrishna	18-6	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Ramnarayan	18	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
„ Surendranath	18	...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Syamacharan	19	...	Khulna H C. E. School.
„ Umeschandra	18	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Chitnis, Gangadhar Madhan	18	...	Private Student.

Chitty, J. M.	17 ..	Wesley College, Colombo.
Clarke, E.	17-6 ...	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
Clement, J. H.	18 ...	Batala Christian Boarding Schl.
Dalal, Ramcharn	18-5 ...	Metropolitan Instn , S. Branch.
Das, Balaichandra	18 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Balaram	19-3 ...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
,, Baldeo	18 ...	Lahore Government School.
,, Bhagaban	15 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
,, Bhagwan	19 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
,, Bishan	18 ...	Amritsar District School.
,, Brajanath	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Chintaharan	18 ...	Comillah Zila School.
,, Gobindachandra	19 ...	Ruplal Rughunath School.
,, Guruprasad	18 ..	Katak Academy.
,, Harischandra	17 ...	Maharany's School, Ulipur.
,, Jagannath	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
,, Jagannath	18 ..	Gonda High School.
,, Jagannath	18 ...	Dighapatia School.
,, Jnanchandra	17 ...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Jogindranath	19 ...	Doveton College.
,, Kailaschandra	19 ...	Comillah Zila School.
,, Kailaschandra	20 ..	Annanda School, Brahmanbaria.
,, Kalikaprasad	18 ...	Cachar Zila School.
,, Kishen	19 ...	Gurudaspur High School.
,, Manmathalal	17-6 ..	Metropolitan Inst., S Branch.
,, Manmohan	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Mayadhar	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
,, Nabinchandra	18 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Nilkanta	19 .	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free Schl.
,, Narayan	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
,, Parbaticharan	21 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Parbaticharan	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
,, Parmeswari	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
,, Piyarimohan	17-6 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Prahladcharan	18 ...	Cachar Zila School.
,, Radhakanta	19 ...	Barpeta H. C E. School.
,, Raicharan	21 ...	Faridpur Zila School
,, Raicharan	19 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramcharan	20 ...	Muttra Zila School.
,, Ramsaran	22 ...	C. M. High School, Mirat.
,, Rasbihari	19 ...	Dacca School.
,, Sadasib	18 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Srinath	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Suryyakanta	20 ..	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
,, Udaychandra	21 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Udaynarayan	20 ..	Balasore Zila School.
Das Gupta, Basantakumar	15 ...	L M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
,, Saratchandra	19 ...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
Datta, Amritalal	18-3 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
,, Arunoday	18 ..	Bankura Government School.
,, Atulkrishna	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Baradacharan	18-6 ...	Barisal Zila School.

Datta, Binaykrishna	22	...	Maharaja Narendra Krishna's H C. E. School, Hatugunge.
„ Brajabhushan	18	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	14	..	Naral H C. E. School.
„ Gobindalal	18-3	...	Hare School.
„ Gokulchandra	18	...	Badla School.
„ Gopijanaballabh	18-6	...	Beerbhoom Zila School
„ Harischandra	21	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasana	20	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Kedarnath	17	..	Hare School.
„ Kshetramohan	18	...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Mahabharat	16	...	Kandi School.
„ Narasinhachandra	18	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Piyarimohan	19	...	Goalpara Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	16	...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
„ Radhikacharan	17	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Ramgobinda	18	..	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Saradacharan	18	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Saradakumar	19	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Saradaprasad	19	...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Sarachchandra	17	...	City School.
„ Srischandra	15	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Syamlal	17	...	Naral H. C. E School.
De, Adharchandra	21-11		Palamow Government School.
„ Akshaykumar	22	...	Indian Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	17-3	...	Zila School, Monghyr.
„ Hemchandra	16-7	..	Hare School.
„ Jaynarayan	18	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Jotilal	17	...	Albert School.
„ Kailaschandra	19	...	Naserabad Entrance School.
„ Krishnakisor	16-2	...	Hindu School.
„ Narayandas	17	...	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	21	...	Hare School.
„ Panchkari	16-6	..	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
„ Pannalal	17	...	Hindu School.
„ Prasannakumar	17-2	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Ramanath	19	...	Naserabad Entrance School.
„ Ramanath	17-10		Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Siddeswar	17	...	Chundernagar School.
Deb, Anandakumar	20	...	Hindu School.
„ Hiralal	18	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Manindranarayan	16	...	Indian Institution.
DeKretser, J.	20	...	Private Student.
DeRozario, J.	16	...	St. Joseph's School.
Deshpande, Sankar Ganes	17	...	City School, Nagpur.
Despande Damodar Pandurang	22	...	Dhar High School.
DeZilva, D. L.	20	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Dighay, Narayankrishna	21	...	Free Church Inst., Nagpur.
Dipchand	18	...	Pertabgarh High School.
Dobe, Sibaram Tanba	18	...	City School Nagpur.
Donald, J. S.	18	.	Bishop Cotton School.
Dracott, W.	16-9	..	Residency College, Indore.

Drieberg, C.	18	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Dube, Benimadhab	17	...	Unao High School.
„ Ganpat Deweshwar	19-4	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Guruprasad	19	...	Mirzapore Zila School.
„ Harisankar	19	..	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Purnachandra	18	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Dwarkanath	17	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Dwarkaprasad	17	.	Muttra Zila School.
Dwarkaprasad,	18	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Dwarkaprasad,	19	...	Furrakabad Zila School.
Faquir Hussen	19	...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
Farrant, R. A.	17	..	Bishop Cotton School.
Fateh Chand	20	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Fazl Hosain Khan	18	...	M. A. O College, Aligarh.
Ferdinands, H J.	17-8	...	La Martiniere College.
Fazlul Azim	17-5	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bidhubhushan	17	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Bishnupada	16	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Harakumar	19	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Khirendranath	19	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Rasikkanta	17	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Saradaprasad	16-4		Purnia Zila School.
„ Sasibhushan	21	..	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Satkari	17-3	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Upendranath	20	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
Ganes Bux	21	...	Unao High School.
Ganeshilal	19	...	Canning College.
Gastand, M. M.	18-10		La Martiniere College.
Gaurisankar	20-6	..	District School, Delhi.
Gangaprasad	17	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Gayaprasad	17	...	Arrah Zila School.
Ghatak, Adheswar	18	...	Mudressa i-Unwaria.
„ Baidyanath	17	...	Purulia School.
„ Kaliprasanna	17	...	Jagannath School.
Ghasita Ram	19	.	Ludiana Mission School.
Gholam Mnhammad	20	...	Fyzabad High School.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	19	...	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
„ Akshaykumar	17	...	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	18	..	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Basantakumar	20	..	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
„ Bhubanmohan	20	...	Goalpara Zila School.
„ Bidhubhushan	18-8	...	Magura H. C. E. School.
„ Biharilal	18	..	Julpigori Zila School.
„ Binodbihari	20-6	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Brajanath	18	...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Debendranath	19	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gangaprasanna	18	...	Canning College.
„ Gopalchandra	17	...	Howrah School.
„ Haridas	16	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Hiralal	18	..	Hare School.
„ Jaminakanta	18-10		Utterparah School.
„ Jyotiprasad	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Ghosh, Kedarnath	16	...	Zila School, Monghyr.
„ Kumadindu	20	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
„ Nagendranath	18	...	Albert School.
„ Nibaranchandra	17	...	Indian Institution.
„ Ramohan	19	...	Comillah Zila School.
„ Ramanath	22	...	City School.
„ Rasiklal	20	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Rudranarayan	17	...	Canning College.
„ Sasibhushan	18	...	Hare School.
„ Satischandra	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Surendrachandra	17	...	Ditto.
„ Surendrakrishna	17	...	Hare School.
„ Syamacharan	16	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Syamacharan	16-7	...	Lahore Government School.
„ Taraprasad	17-4	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Tinkarimohan	17	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Nrityagopal	18-4	..	Kandi School.
„ Umacharan	18	..	L. M. S. Institution, Baduria.
„ Nagendranath	18	...	Canning College.
Ghoshal, Sitalchandra	17	...	Hamilton's School, Tamlook.
Ghulam Muhammad	20	...	Zila School, Banda.
„ Murtaza	20	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Gilbert, G.	16	...	Bishop Cotton School.
Giri, Srihari	18	...	Balasore Zila School.
Girijaprasad	18	...	Fyzabad High School.
Gokhale, Krishnaji Kasinath	19	...	City School, Nagpur.
Goonetilleke, A. F.	18-10		Trinity College, Kandy.
Gooni Lal	18	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Gorakprasad	18	...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Goswami, Syamsundar	10	...	Naserabad Entrance School.
Guha, Atulchandra	16	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Jogeschandra	16	...	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Srischandra	18	...	Bagirhat H. C. E. School.
„ Umeschandra	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Guin, Abinaschandra	19	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Prasaddas	20	...	Hindu School.
Gupta, Amritalal	17	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukar Branch.
„ Annadacharan	23	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Dwarkanath	18	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Dwijendrasankar	16	...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
„ Kailaschandra	18	...	Comillah Zila School.
„ Karunamay	18	...	City School.
„ Pransankar	17	...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
„ Srinath	19	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Srischandra	18	...	Albert School.
„ Taraprasanna	16	...	Jaynagur Institution.
„ Upendranath	17	...	Purnia Zila School.
Haldar, Abhayacharan	18	...	Baraset School.
„ Haridas	21	...	Krishnaghar Anglo-Vernacular School.

Haldar, Sitalchandra	18-10	Khulna H. C. E. School.
,, Sukumar	17 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
Hamid-ullah	20 ...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Hardayal	17 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Harnarayan	19-4 ...	District School, Delhi.
Hazra, Upendrachandra	17 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
Hazrika, Kalinath	18 ...	Sibsagar Zila School.
Hogan, J.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Holder, F.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School.
Hunt, J	16 ...	Doveton College.
Inayat-ullah	16 ...	BatalaChristian BoardingSchool.
Ismail Hassain	17 ...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Jacobs, P.	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Jacobson, A R.	16-8 ...	La Martiniere College.
Jagadisnarayan	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Jagannath	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Jameel-uddin Muhammad	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Jankiprasad	19 ...	C. M. High School, Mirat.
Jeotshee, Kamalapati	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
Jharkhandiprasad	18 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
Johnson, H.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School.
Jordan, J. C.	20 ...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy
Joshi, Bishnu Ramchandra	17-6 ...	High School, Jabalpur.
,, Durgadatta	19 ...	Almora Mission School.
,, Keshub Vinayak	18 ...	City School, Nagpur.
,, Ramchandra Sridhar	20 ...	Ditto ditto.
Joti Mohabishnu	17 ...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
Jualadas	20 ...	Jhang District School.
Kahali, Kaminikumar	20 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
Kaute, Raghunath Narayan	21 ...	Teacher.
Kar, Atulchandra	19-4 ...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukar Branch.
Karmakar, Chandrakanta	19 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
Katoki, Kamaleswar	17 ..	Nowgong Zila School.
Kena, J. M.	17-3 ...	St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur.
Khadilker, Bulwant Purushottum	19-10-14	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Khaja, Basir-uddin Ahmed	18 .	Benares Collegiate School.
Kherawal, Baldeo	17-9 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
Khurshed Ali	21 ...	Chuadangah H. C. E. School.
Kirpanarayan	18 ...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Knight, W.	14-9 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow
Kshetriya Debidyal	16 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Kuar Bahadur	21 ...	High School, Fyzabad.
Kubirnath	21 ..	Victoria College, Gazipur.
Kumar, Prasannalal	19-6 ...	Hare School.
Kundu, Abinaschandra	22 ...	L. M. School, Bhagra.
,, Binodbihari	17 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Narayanchandra	17 ...	Howrah School.
Kunhialal	19 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
Kunjabihari	16 ...	Canning College.
Lahiri, Manmathanath	19 ...	Barisal Zila School.

Lahiri, Tarinicharan	18	...	Shambhunath's Schl, Chatmohar.
Lal, Kunjabihari	19	...	M. A. O. College, Alighar.
„ Kunjabihari	18-3	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Bakhtawar	20	...	Hurdui High School.
„ Bankabihari (I)	17	..	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Chandu	18-8	...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
„ Chote	16-2	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Chotey	20	...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
„ Giridhari	17	...	Private Student.
„ Kanhoon	21	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Radhay	18	...	Alighar Zila School.
„ Rajbahadur	17	...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Seocharan	17	...	Bareilly High School.
„ Sheonandan	19-2	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Shibbon	17	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
„ Sudamacharitra	17	...	Private Student.
„ Sundar	18	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Lala, Krishnasahay Singh	21	...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Sibabharos	20	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
„ Balaknath	18-3	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Gopilal	18	...	Mission School, Gazipur.
„ Magun Mul	17	...	Durbar High School, Jodhpur.
„ Sukhdeb Narayan	20	...	Mission School, Gazipur.
Lalchand	18-9	...	Jhang District School.
Linton, C. H.	16	...	Doveton College.
Lultaprasad	19	...	Rai Bareilly Zila School.
Lynam, J.	17-7	...	St Xavier's College.
Madge, E. W.	15-7	...	Doveton College.
Madhoprasad	19	...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
Mahabirprasad	19	..	Ditto.
Mahaishnarayan	19	...	Pertabgarh High School.
Mahendraprasad	21	...	Matihari Zila School.
Mahtah, Jnanchand	16-6	...	Guzrat Government School.
Maji, Nayanchandra	19-6	...	Searsole H. E. E. School.
Majumdar, Annadacharan	17-10		Benares Collegiate School.
„ Bhubanmohan	20	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School, Dacca.
„ Bijaylal	18	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Charuchandra	16-5	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jagachchandra	20	...	Kustea School.
„ Kedarnath	19	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Madhabchandra	18	..	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Mahimchandra	18	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Mathurakanta	19	...	Naserabad Entrance School.
„ Purnachandra	22	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
„ Rajanikanta	19	..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Saratchchandra	17-6	...	Kumarcally H. C. E. School.
„ Surendrannath	16	...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
Mal, Malawa	20	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Mallik, Bankimcharan	20	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Brajalal	21	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Gaurcharan	17	...	Hare School.
Mandal, Anandachandra	18	...	Serampur College.

Mandal, Krishnaprasanna	19	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Parbaticharan	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Tinkari	17-6	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mannath, Pandit	19	...	Jalandar Mission School.
Margenout, W. W.	18	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Marik, Amritalal	17	...	Barrackpur School.
Maulik, Purnachandra	18	...	Jhenida H. C. E. School.
McCue, John A. B.	17-4	...	St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur.
McLean, P.	16	...	St Peter's College, Agra.
Misra, Brindabanchandra	19	...	Putia H. C. E. School.
„ Kedarnath	19	...	Canning College.
„ Ramdayal	16	...	Bahraich Zila School.
„ Sasibhushan	18	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Syambihari	16	...	Pertabgarh High School.
„ Trilochan	23	...	Teacher.
Mitchell, W. J. F.	15-3-8		Calcutta High School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Amarkrishna	17	...	Hare School.
„ Annadaprasad	17	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Autkrishna	18	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Benimadhab	18	...	Canning College.
„ Girischandra	20	...	Albert School.
„ Gobindachandra	18	...	Jaynarain's College, Benares.
„ Harikumar	16-1	...	Hare School.
„ Kunjabihari	18	.	Bankura Government School
„ Lalitchandra	18	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Phanibhushan	21	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rajanikanta (II)	19	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Rajendralal	18	...	Balagor School.
„ Sambhuchandra	19	...	Private Student.
„ Sasadhar	19	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Surachchandra	19	..	Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch.
„ Tripandeswar	18	...	Hindu School.
„ Umacharan	19-4	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Mohitkar, Gangaram Pilba	20	...	Free Church Inst., Nagpur.
Moore, F.	16	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Moung Hpo Hlah	17-9	...	Rangoon Govt. High School.
„ Tao	16-3	..	Ditto ditto ditto.
Mubarak Husain	17-4	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Muhammad, Abdur Rahim	18	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Abdul Haq	20	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Abdur Rahsid Khan	17	...	M. A. O. College, Alighar.
„ Anwar Ali Hosain	19	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
„ Azim-uddin	17	..	Free Church Inst., Nagpur.
„ Eric	17	...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Fazl-ullah	17	...	M. A. O. College, Alighar.

Muhammad, Husain	18	...	Canning College.
„ Husain	22	...	Private Student.
„ Ishfak	18	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Israel	16-2	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Zia-ul Haq	18	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	17	...	Jehanabad H. C. E. School.
„ Annadaprasad	19	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Asminikumar	17	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Asutosh (C.)	19	...	L M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Asutosh (B)	17	...	Ditto ditto.
„ Binodbihari	16	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Bipinbihari	20	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Charuchandra	18	...	City School.
„ Dharanidhar	18-5	...	City School, Monghyr.
„ Durgapada	19	...	Bengalitolla Preparatory School.
„ Gaurhari	18	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Girindrachandra	18	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Gopalchandra	18-10		Jonye Training School.
„ Gopinath	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Haralal	16	...	Maharajah's School, Kalna.
„ Haridas	18	...	Albert School.
„ Haripada	16	...	S. P. Institution, Chakdigi.
„ Hariprasanna	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Hiralal	18	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Jnanendranath	17-3	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
„ Jogindrachandra	19	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Jogindranath	20	...	Bengalitolla Preparatory School.
„ Jotindranath	19	...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
„ Jyotirmay	18	...	Gosain Durgapur School.
„ Kalidas	16-7	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kedarnath	17	...	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
„ Khagendranath	17	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Kirendranath	18	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Lalmohan	18	...	Serampur College.
„ Madhusudan	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Mohendranath	17	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Mohendranath	18	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Matilal	17	...	Bengalitolla Preparatory School.
„ Natabar	19	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Nrityalal	19	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
„ Panchanan	18	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Pramathanath	16-6	...	Hindu School.
„ Radharaman	20	...	Bhastara School.
„ Rajanikanta	17	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Rajendralal	16-8	...	Canning College.
„ Rakhaldas	17	...	Krishnaghar A. V School.
„ Sarachchandra	17	...	Cutwa English School.
„ Sarachchandra	18-1	...	Utterpara School.
„ Sarachchandra	16-2	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
„ Sasibhushan	18	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Satischandra	19	...	L. M. S. Inst , Bhowanipur.
„ Sibchandra	19	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Srikrishna	16	...	City School.

Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	20	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Surendranath	17-6	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Surendranath	18	...	Hare School.
„ Sureschandra	16-9	...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
„ Syamalananda	17-7	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Udaychandra	20	...	Ranaghat School.
Mularam	18	..	Lahore Government School.
Munnulal	19	...	Teacher.
Mustaphi, Haridas	18	...	Hindu School.
Nabi, Baksh	19	...	High School, Hurdui.
Nag, Sarachchandra	19	...	Jagannath School.
„ Umacharan	20	...	Maharajah's School, Comillah.
Nandakisore	19	...	Rai Bareilly Zila School.
Nandan, Debaki	23	...	Teacher.
Nandi, Amritalal	17	...	Indian Institution.
„ Girischandra	20	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Mathuranath	18	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Rajaninath	18-10		Sylhet Zila School.
„ Ramprasad	18	...	Zila School, Balasore.
Nath, Narindar	16	...	Lahore Government School.
Narmadaprasad	21	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Nihal Chand	20	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Nilakhe, Balwant Raghunath	19	...	City School, Nagpur.
Niyogi, Dwijendrachandra	16	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
Nurul Alam	23	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Pafally, Waman Madhava	21	...	Free Church Inst., Nagpur.
Pal, Chandranath	18	...	L. M. S. Inst, Bhowanipur.
„ Krishnagopal	16	...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Narayandas	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Trailokyanath	18	...	Bankura Government School.
Paladhi, Hariprasad	19	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Palit, Banabihari	16	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Pande, Jaidatta	19	...	Almora Mission School.
Pandit, Ramchandra Anant	22	...	Dhar High School.
„ Surajnarayan	20	...	Canning College.
Pannalal	17	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Pant, Siromani	18	...	Almora Mission School.
Parameswari Dayal	20	...	High School, Fyzabad.
Passe, W. A.	20	...	Wellesley College, Colombo.
Pathak, Beniprasad	20	...	Hurdui High School.
„ Kisorimohan	19-7	...	Utterpara School.
Patnaik, Damodar	19	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Gopabandhu	20	..	Ditto ditto.
Pendherker, Vinaik Antaji	15-6	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Philip, S.	22-3	...	Mission High School, Bareilly.
Pramanik, Adharchandra	21	...	Indian Institution.
„ Madhabchandra	23	...	Albert School.
Prasad, Baldeo	16	...	Bareilly High School.
„ Binda	21	...	Arrah Zila School.
„ Jogindranath	16-2	...	C. M. High School, Azimghar.
Purohit, Sridhar Ramchandra	18	..	High School, Jabalpur.

Purves, E.	16	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Qamar-ud-din	20	...	Mission High School, Bareilly.
Quinn, T.	17	..	St. Xavier's College.
Raghunathprasad	21	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Raha, Basantakumar	17	...	Pabna Zila School.
Raheem Bakhsh	18	...	Jalandar Mission School
Rajendraprasad	16	...	C. M High School, Azimghar.
Rakshit, Bamapada	17	...	City School.
,, Nityananda	18-6	...	Gya Zila School.
Ramchandra	23	...	High School, Ulwar.
Ramdayal	20	...	Shajehanpur High School.
Ramdayal	18	...	Canning College.
Ramlal	21	...	St Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Ramnarayan	19	...	District School, Delhi.
Ramprakaslal	16	...	Dumraon Maharajah's School.
Ramraksha	19	...	Gurdaspur High School.
Rao, S Bhasker	18	..	Free Church Inst., Nagpur.
Ratanchand	20-6	...	Hushiarpur District School.
Ratneswar Sarma, Mohanta	16	...	Gauhati Zila School.
Ray, Ajodhyanath	18	...	Purulia School.
,, Akshaykumar	23-7	...	Ranchi Zila School.
,, Asutosh	16-6	...	P. Gupinathpur School.
,, Bhabanisankar	20	...	Bogra Zila School.
,, Bhupendrakumar	17	...	Hindu School.
,, Biswanath	17	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Chandrakanta	19	..	Bengalitolla Preparatory School.
,, Chandrakumar	19	...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Dakshinamohan	17	...	L. M. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Damodar	18	...	Pachamba H. C. School.
,, Dewan Daulat	19	...	Lahore Government School.
,, Dulah	20	...	Bareilly High School.
,, Gurudas	16	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Gurudayal	21	...	Benares Collegiate School.
,, Harachandra	19	...	Jalpaigori Zila School.
,, Haridas	18	...	Barrackpur School.
,, Hemnath	18-3	..	Hindu School.
,, Jagadischandra	16-5	..	L. M. School, Khagra.
,, Jogindranath	18	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
,, Kalinath	19	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
,, Kaminikumar	20	...	Rungpur Zila School.
,, Kulachandra	17	...	City School.
,, Madhabchandra	18	...	Kustea School.
,, Madhusudan	16	...	Puri Zila School.
,, Mahendrachandra	18	..	Nawab Abdool Gunny's Free School, Dacca.
,, Manmathanath	18	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Parbaticharan	17-6	...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
,, Priyanath	18	...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Pramathanath	18	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Purnachandra	18	..	Santosh Jahnabi School.
,, Radhaballabh	17	...	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
,, Rajkumar	20-3	...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Rakhaldas	17	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.

Ray, Sambhunath	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Sarachchandra	18	...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
„ Sasibhushan	21	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Sibcharan	18	...	Shillong Zila School.
„ Surendrakisor	19	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Surendranath	17	..	Utterparah School.
„ Taranath	18	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
„ Taraprasanna	21	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Umagati	16	...	Rungpur Zila School.
Raychaudhuri, Jotindranath	17	...	Hare School,
Rogers, W. J.	16	..	Bishop Cotton School.
Ropes, P.	19	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Ross, A.	17	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Rostan, J.	17	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sa, Syamlal	19-4	..	Useful Arts School.
Safar Ali	22	...	Noakhali Zila School.
Saha, Bijaygobinda	20	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Durganath	19	..	City School.
„ Rajanikanta	18	...	Free Church Institution.
Sahay, Bhagabat	18	...	Arrah Zila School.
„ Bhagabat	16	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Chaturbhuj	16	...	Raj School. Durbhanga.
„ Chinta	19	..	Bareilly High School.
„ Debi	18	...	Ditto.
„ Gangagobinda	20	...	Arrah Zila School.
„ Gobinda	18	..	Bareilly High School.
„ Hanuman	19	...	Moradpur School, Bankipur.
„ Krishna	22	...	Moradabad School.
„ Mahanand	18	...	Arrah Zila School.
„ Raghubans	18	...	Bareilly High School.
„ Raghubansa	22	...	Sultanpur High School.
„ Raghubar	20	...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
„ Ramji	21	...	Bankipur Training Academy.
„ Sheonandan	18	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Saukataprasad	19	...	Rai Bareilly Zila School.
Sansarchand	17	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Sanyal, Bholanath	18	...	Jenkins' School. Cooch Behar.
„ Hrishikes	17	...	Putia H. C. E. School.
„ Jyotisprasad	19	..	Pabna Zila School.
„ Krishnadas	17	...	Indian Institution.
„ Nilmani	23	...	Rajshaye Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumar	21	...	Putia H. C. E School.
Sapray, Lakshmanrao	18-3	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sarbadhikari, Abinaschandra	18	...	Dighapatia School.
Sarkar, Banischandra	20	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Bijaykrishna	18-2-3		Metropolitan Instn. S. Branch.
„ Bipinbihari	19	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Bipinbihari	18	...	Bandgorah H. C. E. School.
„ Gobindachandra	20	...	Loknath School, Balasore.
„ Jogindrachandra	20	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Jogindrakumar	16-6	...	Hindu School.

Sarkar, Lalitmohan	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Mahendranath	19 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Mukundalal	19 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Nilkanta	20 ...	Shajehanpur High School.
„ Purnachandra	21-2 ...	Ukhra Kunjalal Istitution.
„ Syamlal	16-8 ...	Hare School.
Sarkel, Haricharan	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Baduria.
Sarma, Gurucharan	17 ...	Cachar Zila School.
Sarnakar, Mahendranath	18 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Sarup, Bishan	17 ...	District School, Delhi.
„ Jotish	18 ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Sarupnarayan	18 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Sarvate, Raoji Sridhar	19 ...	High School, Jabalpur.
Satyanarayan	19 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
Satyanarayan	17 ...	American High Schl., Allahabad.
Saul, Nayak	18 ...	Balasora Zila School.
Savielle. A.	19 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Sayed Wali Hosan	18 ...	City Anglo-Vernacular School, Allahabad.
Selot, Premsankar	19-3 ...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sen, Asutosh	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Baradakanta	17 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Basantakumar	18 ...	Digapatia School.
„ Bipinchandra	17-6 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Bishnugopal	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
„ Chintamoni	19 ...	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Girindralal	18 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Gopalchandra	20 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Gurucharan	19 ...	Ditto.
„ Jagadischandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Janakinath	18 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Jnanadacharan	17 ...	Tezpur Zila School.
„ Kaminikumar	20 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Karunakumar	20 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kunjabihari	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kunwar	17-3 ..	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Lalitchandra	19 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Mahendrachandra	15 ...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Mahimchandra	20 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Maniklal	19-10	Hare School.
„ Mohitlal	16-6 ...	Albert School.
„ Priyanath	16-3 ...	Hindu School.
„ Rajchandra	18 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Rohininath	17 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Residency College, Indore.
„ Srischandra	18 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School
„ Taraprasanna	20 ...	Annada School, Brahmanbaria.
„ Tarinikanta	19 ...	Maharajah's School, Comillah.
Set, Girijabhushan	17 ...	Hindu School
Sewakram	22 ...	Mission School, Shaharunpur.
Seymour, W. E.	16 ...	La Martiniere College.
Shafiuddin Ahmed	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Shaik, Karamut-ulla	17 ...	Bogra Zila School.

Sibanandanprasad	17	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Siddhagopal	17	...	Ditto ditto.
Sil, Harischandra	21	...	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
„ Maniklal	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Siddheswar	19	...	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Simpi, Ramkrishna Mankoji	17-8-15		Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Singh, Dalip	19	...	District School, Dehli.
„ Dhanwant	21	...	Kapartala School.
„ Gurudayal	18	...	M A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Irfan	18	...	Lahore Government School.
„ Kalika	17	...	Canning College.
„ Kharga	16-6	...	Bareilly High School.
„ Nanneh	20-9	..	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Narayan	18	...	Bareilly High School.
„ Nathu	19	...	Ditto.
„ Parmeswar	28	...	Teacher.
„ Uttam	19	...	Almora Mission School.
Singha, Uttam	18	...	Aligarh Zila School.
Sinha, Aspuran	18	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Baijnath	18	...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Damodardebnarayan	16	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Gobindapada	19	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jogindranath	19	...	Gobardangah School.
„ Kisorilal	21-4	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Krishnalal	16-1	...	Maheshpur H C. E School.
„ Manilal	17-2	...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Nagendranath	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ramgati	16	...	Kandi School.
„ Rasamay	19	...	Hamilton's School, Tamlook.
„ Sarachchandra	19	...	L. M. S. Institution.
„ Trishitanath	17	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Smith, A.	15-6	...	St Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Smith, J. A.	16-4	...	La Martiniere College.
Som, Rakhaldas	17	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Srimani, Bholanath	20	...	Andool School.
Sriram	18	...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
Stalkartt, C. E. G.	15	...	Wood's Academy.
Sukul, Mahabir Sahay	21	...	Bahraich Zila School.
Sur, Matilal	18	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Suryyaprasad	16	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Sutf, Rahman	17	...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
Swift, E. L.	16	...	Gujranwallah Mission School.
Swift, E. M.	17	...	Ditto.
Syamlal	19	...	Moradabad School.
Syed, Abrar Husain	18	...	Lakhimpur High School.
„ Ahmad	20	...	Hurdui High School.
„ Ahmed	17	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
„ Ali Noqui	17	...	Maharajah's School, Kalna.
Syed-uddin Khan	20	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Tahmid-uddin Ahmed	16	...	St. Xavier's College.
Tarafdar, Rakhaldas	20-6	...	London Mission School, Khagra.
Tewari, Bisweswarnath	20	...	High School, Hardui.
„ Ramanand	19	...	Sultanpur High School.

Tewari, Ramharsha	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Srigopal	20 ...	High School, Jabalpur.
Thakur, Indramohan	17 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
Thomas	19-2 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Umaprasad (D.)	19-9 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
Vardan, A. D.	19 ...	St Xavier's College.
Vithal Ganes, (N.)	19 ...	High School, Jabalpur.
Wahuddin	20 ...	Bareilly High School.
Weerapperume, S. A.	20 ...	High School, Galle.
White, J. T.	16-1 ...	Rangoon Govt. High School.
Wilks, M.	17 ...	St. Xavier's College
Williams, Michael	17-2 ...	St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abu Said Abul Hafiz	17 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
Acharyya, Kedarnath	16-5 ...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
Ain, Ramkumar	18 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
Baburam	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
Badhe, Jagannath Ganes	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Badridas	22 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Badrinath, Pandit	18 ...	Gya Zila School.
Baksi, Purnachandra	19-1 ...	Ukhra Kunjalal Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Bhagabanchandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bhagabaticharan	18 ...	Badla School.
„ Girischandra	18 ...	Bishenpur H C. E. School
„ Haridas	22 ...	Bandgorah H. C. E School.
„ Kalinath	20 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Maheudranath	18 .	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pramathanath	16-11	Magura H. C. E. School.
„ Raimohan	18 ..	L. M. S Institution, Baduria.
„ Rajendrachandra	19-10	Dinapur Aided School.
„ Sitanath	16 ...	Banawaribad H. C. E. School.
Bardoloi, Gopinath	17 ...	Debrugarh Zila School.
Bansidhar	20 ...	Zila School, Cawnpur.
Bartholomeusz, F.	16-9 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Basak, Girischandra	16 ...	Hindu School.
Basu, Amritalal	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basantakumar	17 ...	Ditto ditto.
„ Brajagopal	19 ...	Teghoria School.
„ Chandicharan	18 ...	Hindu School.
„ Chhutilal	21 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Kunjabihari	21 ..	Private Student.
„ Madanmohan	19 ..	Commilla Zila School.
„ Nagendranath	17-6 ..	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sarachchandra	17 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Surendrachandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Batabyal, Hemchandra	19 ...	Ditto ditto.
Benisankar	22 ...	L. M School, Mirzapur.
Bhattacharyya, Hemlal	19 ..	Ditto, Midnapur
„ Prasannakumar	18 ...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.

Bhaumik, Satischandra	20	...	Krishnaghar Anglo-Ver. School.
Bhaya, Bijaygobinda	16	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Bishauchandra	22	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Biswas, Ibrahim	17-9	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Rashbihari	21		Seal's Free College.
Buxy, H. D.	17-6	...	St. Francis De Sales' School.
Byas, Rupram	18	...	Darbar High School, Jodhpur.
Chakrabarti, Bhabasankar	18	...	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Chandrasekhar	22	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Hemchandra	20	...	Kannogar H. C. E. School.
,, Jadunath	23	...	Mahespur ditto.
,, Nilkanta	18	...	Baharoo School.
,, Nilmani	18	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
,, Panchanan	18	...	Albert School.
,, Priyanath	19	...	Behala Mission School.
Chattopadhyay Bipinbihari	19	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Chandicharan	17	...	Banawaribad H. C. E. School.
,, Debendranath	19 6	...	Ukhra Kunjalal Institution.
,, Haraprasad	14-9	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Hemantakumar	18	...	Chuadangha H C. E. School.
,, Jadunath	19-6	...	South Baharoo School.
,, Jagadis	16-10		Naral H. C E. School.
,, Rasbihari	17	...	Barrackpur School.
,, Saratgopal	20	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Syamacharan	16-3	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Chaudhuri, Abdul Goffer	18-4	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
,, Ambikacharan	18	...	Private Student.
,, Gangadas	18	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School, Benares.
,, Haridas	18	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Hemendralal	18	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
,, Kartikprasad	21	...	Training Academy, Bankipur.
,, Mohinimohan	18	...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Satischandra	18	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Chunnilal	20-2	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Coinre Brajalal	18	...	Hare School.
Dan, Haridas	17	...	Ditto.
,, Harinarayan	16	...	Baranagar Hindu School.
Das, Baikunthanath	18	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Gangacharan	18	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Kaminimohan	17	...	Rungpur Zila School.
,, Kunjabihari	19	...	L. M School, Midnapur.
,, Mahendranath	16	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
,, Nabinchandra	19	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Parbaticharan	19	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Ramchandra	15-10		Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Rasananda	18	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Umeschandra	19	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Datta, Bhagabaticharan	20	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Bhabanchandra	19	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
,, Binodbihari	20	...	Private Student.
,, Chitteswar	17	...	Hare School.
,, Harigopal	16-2	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Datta, Jaharlal	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Khirodbihari	20	...	Private Student.
„ Prasannakumar	21	...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Ramlal	18	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	18	...	L. M. S Institution.
„ Umacharan	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra	18	...	Teacher.
Dayal, Hurso	18	...	Arrah Zila School.
De, Bholanath	17	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
De, Debendranath	19	...	Simla Bengal Academy.
„ Tarinicharan	19	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Tariniprasad	17		Puri Zila School.
DeSilva, C. M.	18	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Dinanath, P. Sheoprasad	19	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Drieberg, J. B.	19	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Eaqub Ali	23	...	Dacca Pogose School.
Emin, J.	18	...	St. Xavier's College.
Fernando, H.	21	...	Prince of Wales' Collegiate School, Colombo.
Gangadin	18-4	...	Dinapur Aided School.
Gangopadhyay, Prabhaschandra	20	...	Jessore Zila School.
Ghosh, Anandalal	16-6	...	Kandi School.
„ Benimadhab	16-2	..	Hindu School.
„ Bipinbihari	17-9	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Brajaballabh	17	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Brajalal	20	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Debendranath	18	...	L. M. S. Institution, Baduria.
„ Dwarkanath	20	...	Nizamat School.
„ Isanchandra	19	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Maniklal	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pranballabh	19	...	Hitampur School.
„ Prasannakumar	19	...	Kalikisore School, Hashara.
„ Purnachandra	17-6	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Rajendranath	18	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Rasiklal	21	...	Lakshipasa H. C E School.
„ Satkari	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra	17	...	Ditto ditto.
„ Upendranath	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gobindaprasad	18	...	Farakabad Zila School.
Gosavi, Krishnaji Bishnu	18	...	City School, Nagpur.
Goswami, Manmatha	16	...	Utterparah School.
Guha, Nibaranchandra	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gupta, Chandicharan	18	...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
„ Kalipada	16-6	...	Krishnaghar Anglo-Ver. School.
„ Nandalal	17	..	Albert School.
„ Narayanchandra	17	...	Baidyabati English School.
Haldar, Ambikacharan	18	...	Zila School, Deoghar.
„ Haridas	17	..	Canning College.
Hodges, F.	17	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Imam Uddin	19	...	Lahore Government School.
Inam-ul Haq	18	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Inam-ul-kabir	18	...	Ditto.

Jamait, Rai	26	...	Mission School, Saharanpur.
Jha, Madanlal	18	...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
Joardar, Kedarnath	18	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookur Branch
Joshi, Krishnaji Raghunath	18	...	City School, Nagpur.
Kalicharan	19	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Kamtaprasad	20-6	...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Kanhayalal	17	...	Mattra Zila School.
Karan, P. N.	22	...	C. M. School, Monghyr.
Karmakar, Madhabchandra	17-3	...	Bogra Zila School.
Khaja, Muhammad Zaffer	19	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Krishnadas	18	...	Ditto ditto.
Kshetriya, Baldebprasad	20	...	Ditto ditto.
Kundu, Lakshminarayan	19	...	F. C. Mission School, Kalna.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	18	...	Hare School.
„ Radhikamohan	19	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School, Benares
„ Srischandra	17-9	...	C. M. School, Calcutta.
Lal, Angnu	22-6	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Banawari	20	...	Farakabad Zila School.
„ Bankabihari (2)	17	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Ramdhan	18	...	Training Academy, Bankipur.
„ Sohan	21	...	Zila School, Cawnpur
„ Sukhpal	21	...	Mission School, Saharanpur.
Laltaprasad	19	...	Gonda High School.
Maihar, Ramnarayan	19	...	Zila School, Cawnpur.
Maitra, Girindrachandra	17	...	Ranaghat School.
„ Ramkamal	17	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Majumdar, Amarchandra	18	...	Zila School, Cawnpur.
„ Debnath	21	...	Puttia H. C. E. School.
„ Gobindachandra	17-6	...	Hare School.
„ Hridaynath	20-9	...	Kumarcolly H. C. E. School.
„ Jaygopal	17	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Priyanath	19	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ramlal	16	...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
Mandal, Hariballabh	18	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Hiralal	18	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Manmathanath	16-2	...	Hindu School.
Mathuraprasad	18	...	Government School, Palamow.
Misra, Dibyasinha	17	...	Puri Zila School.
„ Saligram	21	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	17	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Ambikacharan	17	...	City School.
„ Ausutosh	17	...	Chundernagar School.
„ Binodbihari	19	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Haramohan	17	...	Hare School.
„ Kedareswar	18	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Kunjabihari	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Makshadadas	17	..	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Narendranath	18-9	...	Hindu School.
„ Piyarilal	20	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Ramendralal	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mohapatra, Sasibhushan	22	...	Private Student.
Mohun, B. P.	20	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Muhammad Abdul Jalil	18	...	Benares Collegiate School.

Muhammad Eshak	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Haider Ashruff	20	...	Jaynarayan's College.
„ Husain	17	...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Masih-uz-zaman	17	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Mukhopadhyay, Chunilal	17	...	Howrah School.
„ Girijaprasad	17	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Harischandra	19	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Harischandra	21	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Kalipada	19	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalipada	21	...	F. C. Mission School, Kalna.
„ Kumarishchandra	19	...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Lakshminarayan	20	...	Hetampur School.
„ Narayanchandra	18-4	...	Private Student.
„ Natabar	16-4	...	Kandi School.
„ Priyanath	17	...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
„ Sureschandra	16-10-22		Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mushanaf Husen	18	...	Zila School, Mirzapur.
Nag, Baradakanta	17	...	Aryan School
Nandi, Haricharan	21	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Nandkishore	16	..	Patna Collegiate School.
Ojha, Durgaprasad	19	...	Mission School, Gazipur.
Pal, Asutosh	17	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Bipinchandra	19	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Jyotiprasad	16-1	...	Useful Arts School.
Pant, Haridatta	19	...	Almora Mission School.
Pantaone. Sitaram Baloram	20	...	Free Church Inst. Nagpur.
Phani, Bisheswar	18	...	L. M. H. School, Benares
Raha, Saradacharan	19	...	Comillah Zila School.
Rajbahadur	17	...	Private Student.
Ramchandra	17	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Ramdayal	21	...	Sitapur High School.
Ramkisor	16	...	Canning College.
Ray, Anukulchandra	17	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Binodbihari	24	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Harikisor	17	...	Nasirabad Entrance School
„ Jagadischandra	18	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Jnanadasankar	19	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jnanendranarayan	19	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Kedarnath	19	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Krishnalal	16	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Lalitmohan	18	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Manindrachandra	16-4	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Nabinchandra	18	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Nabinkrishna	17-6	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Nripendrachandra	17	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Rajanikanta	17-4-18		Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Rajkumar	19	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Sureschandra	16 6	...	Gar Bhabanipur H. C. E. School.
„ Upendracharan	16-4	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School, Benares.
„ Upendranath	17-3	...	Hindu School.
Saha, Bhagabanchandra	19	...	Indian Institution.
„ Lalmohan	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Saha, Pranbandhu	18	...	Free Church Institution.
Sahay, Bhagabat	20	...	Palamow Government School.
Salardin	19	..	Sultanpur H School
Santlal	20	...	C. M H School, Gorackpur.
Sanyal, Banichandra	17	...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Sadananda	16	...	Shampookur Preparatory School.
Sanyal, Sarnath	18	...	L. M H. School, Benares.
Saparay, Narharinarayan	21	..	Teacher.
Sarkar, Adyanath	17	...	Muragacha School.
,, Baradakanta	16	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Bhabataran	16-6	...	Bankura Government School.
,, Hiralal	17	...	Canning College.
,, Isanchandra	17	...	Indian Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	19	...	Pachamba H. C. E. School.
,, Manindranarayan	17	...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
,, Munindranath	17	...	Hare School.
,, Purnananda	19	...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Ramkanai	22	...	Seal's Free College.
,, Sureschandra	18	...	L M S. Inst, Bhowanipur.
Sasmal, Rameschandra	17	...	Shampookur Preparatory School.
Schumacher, J. W.	21	...	Wellesley College, Colombo.
Sen, Amritalal	17	...	Howrah School.
,, Basantakamal	19-5	...	Magura H. C. E School.
,, Gobindachandra	18	...	Rungpur Zila School.
,, Kaliprasanna	20	..	Nabab Abdul Gunny's Free Schl.
,, Mathuranath	17	...	Hindu School.
,, Ujjalchandra	16-8	...	Monghyr Zila School.
Servati, Jayramkesab	20	...	Private Student.
Shaikh Hedayeth-ullah	17	...	L. M. S. Institution.
Sikdar, Kshetramohan	19-7	...	Hindu School.
Sil, Anupkrishna	19	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sahay Singh, Baijnath	20	...	H. C. E. School, Behar.
Singh, Baladionarayan	19	...	C M School, Azimgarh.
Sinha, Hiralal	16	...	City School.
,, Iswarchandra	16	...	Barari H. C. E. School.
,, Lakshram	18	...	Dumraon Maharajah's School.
,, Upendrachandra	18	...	Bankura Government School.
Slane, H	15-6	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
St. Romaine, L R.	17	...	St. Xavier's College.
Stalkartt, W. H. S.	15	..	Wood's Academy.
Swaries, W J,	15-4	..	Calcutta High School.
Swaris, J. H.	19	.	Wellesley College, Colombo.
Syamalal	17-6	...	Gya Zila School.
Syed Muhammad Mujtaba	19	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Tafazz-ul Hosain	21	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Tafazz-ul Hosain	20	...	Gya Zila School.
Thakur, Chandramohan	19	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Thakurdayal	16	...	Arrah Zila School.
Tulasiprasad	18	...	Dumraon Maharajah's School.
Vias, Futteh Sanker	20	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Wahid Ali	19	..	C. M H. School, Azimgarh.
Wijeyesakere, W.	20	...	Private Student.
Yalayer Khan	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.

Graduates—Medicine.

M. D.

Basu, Jagadbandhu	...	1863	Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Asst. Surgeon, H. M.'s 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumar	...	1862	Medical College.
Rudra Bhagabatchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877	Medical College.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	...	1878	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Sibaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
Ghosh, Srinath	...	1881	Ditto.

M. B.

Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	1880	Medical College.
Basu, Biharikrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
" Biharilal	...	1873	Ditto.
" Prandhan	...	1880	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
" Girijapada	...	1879	Ditto.
" Jadabchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
" Nabakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
" Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
" Srinath	...	1872	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
" Purnachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
" Bhupatibhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
" Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
" Syamacharan	...	1867	Ditto.
Das, Manmohan	...	1877	Ditto.
" Pramathanath	...	1872	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1866	Ditto.
" Khirodkumar	...	1879	Ditto.
De, Debendranath	...	1877	Ditto.

De, Nandalal	...	1867	Medical College.
„ Rajendralal	...	1879	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Phakirchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankabihari	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	...	1878	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	1880	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankabihari	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gangaprasad	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nityacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Khirodchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Syed Hossain	...	1878	Ditto.
Peters, C. E.	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sibaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Natabar	...	1877	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.

L. M. S.

Abdul Russaq	...	1874	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikhyanath	...	1862	Ditto.
Akbar Khan	...	1872	Ditto.
Asder Ali Khan	...	1878	Ditto.
Bagchi, Abhaycharan	...	1861	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra (1st)	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Aghornath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Baneswar	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Harakanta	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Harinarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Haripada	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	1880	Ditto
„ Kisorilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kalinath	...	1880	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Madhabchandra	1880	Medical College.
„ Nakurchandra ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Rajmohan ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Ramlal ..	1874	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Surryyanath ...	1878	Ditto.
Bara, Sibram ...	1871	Ditto.
Basak, Amulyaratna ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Nrityalal ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Sanatan ...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Adyanath ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Aghornath ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Amritakrishna ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Binodkrishna ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Biharilal ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Chandrabhushan ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Chandrabhushan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Dharmadas ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Dharmadas ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Dinanath ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Harimohan ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Hiralal ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Kesabchandra ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Khargeswar ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Lakshminarayan ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendramohan ...	1878	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Prabodhchandra ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Priyanath ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Radhanath ..	1868	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sikharkumar ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Suratlal ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra ...	1880	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumar ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Biharilal ...	1865	Ditto.

Bhaduri, Gokulchandra	1880	Medical College.
„ Tarinicharan	1866	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	1874	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amritalal	1873	Ditto.
„ Bamandeb	1880	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	1880	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1871	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	1864	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Taradas	1878	Ditto.
Biswas, Mahendranath	1877	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bijaykumar	1874	Ditto.
„ Durganath	1880	Ditto.
„ Harinath	1877	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	1880	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	1869	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	1871	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	1866	Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra	1877	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	1878	Ditto.
„ Aghorchandra	1880	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	1880	Ditto.
„ Anukulchandra	1877	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	1868	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	1872	Ditto.
„ Dandiraj	1880	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	1866	Ditto.
„ Jagannath	1878	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	1880	Ditto.
„ Kamalakshya	1880	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilkanta	1872	Ditto.
„ Nimaichandra	1874	Ditro.
„ Nityananda	1876	Ditoo.
„ Paresnath	1878	Ditto.
„ Phakirchandra	1875	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1880	Ditto.
„ Radhikaprasad	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurbakrishna	1880	Ditto.
„ Bijaygobinda	1872	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandranath	1879	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	1871	Ditto.
„ Kapileswar	1861	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	1879	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	1866	Ditto.
Das, Adharchandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Amarnath	1877	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	1877	Ditto.

Das, Annadaprasad	...	1879	Medical College.
„ Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Hiralal (1st)	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kesabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Madhabkrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramkumar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Sibkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Srinarayan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Syamchand	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurucharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gurudayal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Piyarisankar	...	1880	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Bankabihari	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Batakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Gobardhan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Gosthabihari	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Haralal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haralal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	..	1875	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Krishnalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Manahar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Manilal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rebatimohan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
Davidson, W. H.	...	1878	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1871	Ditto.

De, Kalachand	... 1872	Medical College.
„ Prasannakumar	... 1877	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	... 1876	Ditto.
„ Ramankrishna	... 1873	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	... 1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	... 1872	Ditto.
Deb, Amritalal	... 1869	Ditto.
Dhar, Batakrishna	... 1880	Ditto.
„ Gokulchandra	... 1880	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinbihari	... 1871	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	... 1862	Ditto.
Evart, Tillaimuttu, J. C.	... 1877	Ditto.
Fuzler Rahman	... 1878	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	... 1868	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	.. 1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	... 1878	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	... 1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	... 1875	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	... 1869	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	... 1874	Ditto.
„ Dayalkrishna	... 1867	Ditto.
„ Dukari	... 1863	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	... 1864	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	... 1864	Ditto.
„ Judunath	.. 1863	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	... 1877	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	... 1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	... 1869	Ditto.
„ Kasinath	... 1878	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	... 1878	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan	... 1864	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	... 1880	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	... 1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	... 1864	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	... 1872	Ditto.
„ Parbatichandra	... 1864	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	... 1879	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	... 1875	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	... 1880	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	... 1863	Ditto.
„ Ratikanta	... 1872	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	... 1874	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	... 1880	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	... 1880	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	... 1877	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	... 1866	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra (1st)	... 1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	... 1879	Ditto.
Ghosal, Kaliprasanna	... 1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	... 1869	Ditto.
Guha, Debendranath	... 1874	Ditto.
Gupta, Abinaschandra	... 1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	... 1877	Ditto.

Gupta, Chandrakumar	...	1873	Medical College.
,, Debendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Ramkali	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Tarinikumar	...	1880	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Nidhulal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nityacharan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Prisitosh	...	1873	Ditto.
Kali, Chandrasekhar	...	1878	Ditto.
Kar, Nagendranath	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipinkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1879	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajkumar	..	1865	Ditto.
Laha, Asutosh	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
Lutful Khabir	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1880	Ditto.
Majumdar, Amritalal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhupalkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Kanailal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Nagendrakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	...	1869	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kailasnath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	...	1862	Ditto.

Mitra, Kaliprasanna	...	1861	Medical College.
,, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Nityagopal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Priyambarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Rajendrachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Umacharan	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Badrikanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Herambanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Jadubhushan	...	1866	Ditto
,, Jadunath	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kalidas	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Khelaram	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Lalmadhab	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1875	Dttto.
,, Nripendrachanndra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Parkaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajkisor	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Tinkari	...	1880	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
Nan, Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjabihari	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Pain, Akshaykumar	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Banamali	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Janaranjan	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nabadwipchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Khirodchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Purkait, Purnachandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Raha, Kamalkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Ray, Atulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Gangadhar	...	1878	Ditto.

Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1875	Medical College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jogenswar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Nabagopal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Sasthibar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rammay	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1880	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalal	...	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Gangagobinda	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Balaichandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Bamandas	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Gurugobinda	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Gurunath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kalikanta	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1865	Ditto.

Sen, Upendranath	...	1880	Medical College.
Sengupta, Hemchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1880	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	...	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Narendraprasanna	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1865	Ditto.
Srimani, Sasibhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
Ulla, Adid	...	1868	Ditto.
Zalmur Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

1880

FIRST M. B EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION

In Order of Merit

Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	Medical College
Sen, Khagendranath	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order

Basu, Jaygopal	...	Medical College.
„ Narayanchandra	...	Ditto
Chattopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto
Das, Siddheswar	...	Ditto.
De, Birchand	.	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Ditto
Haidar, Gopallal	...	Ditto
Kshetri, Srikrishna	...	Ditto
Mitra, Upendranath	...	Ditto
Pal, Umeschandra	...	Ditto
Ray, Gangasankar	...	Ditto
Sen, Harimohan	...	Ditto

FIRST L. M S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	..	Medical College.
Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Umeschandra	..	Ditto.

1881.

SECOND M B EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Sanyal, Pulinchandra	...	Medical College.
Ghosh, Srinath	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhyay, Binodbihari	...	Medical College.
Basu, Sanatkumar	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Debendranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Khudiram	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	...	Ditto.
Pal, Janakinath	...	Ditto.
Ray, Matilal	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Bijaygobinda	..	Medical College.
Bal, Taranth	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra		Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Krishnachandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Khirodprasad	...	Ditto.
Das, Harischandra	...	Ditto.
Datta, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kamakshanath	...	Ditto.
,, Prasunakumar	...	Ditto.
Kar, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Kundu, Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
Mandal, Nilmani	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Saha, Gopiballabh	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra		Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilmani	...	Ditto.
Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Hrisikes	...	Ditto.
Pillai, S. K.	...	Ditto.
De, Ramnath	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyya, Kumadnath	...	Medical College.
Datta, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
De, Jaharlal	..	Ditto.
Ray, Phatikchandra	...	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M. B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankabihari	..	1870	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.

At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	..	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	..	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	..	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	..	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

At First M. B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natabar	...	1875	Ditto.
Sadukhan Khirodchandra	...	1876	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.

Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Medical College.
Syed Hosen	...	1876	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	...	1875	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1876	Ditto.

At First L. M. S Examination, Rs 16 per month, tenable for two years

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandornaike, A W D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	..	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra	...	1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Nabinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E L	...	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	...	1859	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	..	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhab	...	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadabchandra		1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	..	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	..	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	...	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	..	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	..	1865	Ditto
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	1866	Ditto.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1880.

ENGLISH—Morning.

Examiners— { Mr. W. Young.
Rev. W. Johnson, B. A.

(*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression*).

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What do you understand by the title "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare?" 2

2. What places are the scenes of the following pieces? 5
"The Winter's Tale," "Macbeth," King Lear," "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello"? What indications of the date of the story, and of prevailing religious beliefs do you find in any of them?

3. Explain the following passages:

(*a*). Choice beauties of Verona who would make him think his swan a crow.

(*b*.) Under favour of his masking habit, he presumed to take her by the hand.

(*c*.) It lifted up its head and addressed itself to motion as if it were *about* to speak.

(*d*) He was unable to sit out the *rest* of the play.

(*e*) He would take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds.

(*f*.) Sea Nymphs hourly ring his knell.

(*g*.) He outwent the very heart of kindness, and poured out his bounty as if Plutus...had been but his steward.

(*h*.) The poor fool ... with his merry conceits, strove to outjest misfortune.

(*i*.) Regan was made of the same hollow metal as her *sister*.

(*j*.) He had often interposed his mediation to make up the quarrel without effect.

(*k*.) A play represented to the life.

(*l.*) If I can catch him on the hip, I will feed *fat* the ancient grudge I bear him.

4. Give a brief account of the following characters: Puck, Hermione, Iago, Petruchio. 5

5. (*a.*) Change the following into the indirect form: 6

He said to her "Give me your hand Kate I will go to Venice to buy you fine apparel against our wedding day. Provide the feast, father, and bid the wedding guests. I will be sure to bring rings, fine array, and rich clothes, that my Katharine may be fine: and kiss me, Kate, for we will be married on Sunday."

(*b.*) Change the following into the direct form:

"The duke pitying the unfortunate father, said, if it were not against the laws, which his oath and dignity did not permit him to alter, he would freely pardon him: yet instead of dooming him to instant death, as the strict letter of the law required, he would give him that day to try if he could beg or borrow the money to pay the fine."

6. In place of the expressions in italics in the following passage, insert other expressions having the same meaning. Underline in your paper the exact words you insert: 6

"When Lucetta offered the letter to Julia, she *would not receive* it, and *chid her maid* for taking letters from Proteus, and *ordered her to leave the room*. But she so *much wished* to see *what was written in* the letter, that she *soon called in her maid again*, and when Lucetta *returned*, she said, "*What o'clock is it?*" .... Julia angry that her maid should thus *take the liberty of seeming* to know what she really wanted, tore the letter *in pieces*, and *threw it on the floor* ordering her maid *once more out of the room*."

7. Analyse the following sentences: 4

(*a.*) "Hamlet being come to his mother, she began to tax him in the roundest way with his actions and behaviour, and she told him that he had given great offence to his father, meaning the king, his uncle, whom, because he had married her, she called Hamlet's father."

(*b.*) "*Full* fathom five thy father lies:
Of his bones are coral made:
Those are pearls that were his eyes:
Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea change
Into something rich and strange."

8. Give briefly in your own words the story of "The Merchant of Venice." 6

9. Parse the following words in question 7: *full, but.* Also the following in question 8: *about, rest, sister, fat.* 3

10. Distinguish between:

Timid and Cowardly, Distract and Abstract, Unfortunate and Unhappy, Meaningless and Senseless, Strange and Unexpected, Pull and Pluck. 4

ENGLISH—AFTERNOON.

N B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Examiner— { REV. J. HECTOR, M. A.
MR. J. V. S. POPE, M. A.

1. (*a.*) Define a *Noun.* Distinguish between Abstract and Concrete nouns. 5

(*b.*) Abstract nouns are derived from (1) *Adjectives*, (2) *Verbs.* Give three examples of each.

(*c.*) Give three abstract nouns, that change their meaning, when in the plural number; and write three sentences to illustrate the exact meaning of the plurals.

2. The place of a noun may be taken by (1) a pronoun, (2) an adjective, (3) the infinitive of a verb, (4) an adverb, (5) a noun clause: 3

Write a sentence to illustrate each.

3. (*a*) Define a *Preposition.* Some words are both prepositions and adverbs, others both prepositions and conjunctions. Write a sentence to illustrate each. 8

(*b.* Write sentences to show that you understand the change in the meaning of the verbs, *do, make, call, take, give, fall,* when any one of the prepositions *in, to, with upon, up, for,* is suffixed.

4. (*a.*) Define the terms *voice, mood, tense.* 6

Define an *auxiliary verb.* How are auxiliary verbs used in the formation of voices, moods, and tenses?

Are auxiliary verbs used finitely? Give three examples.

(*b.*) State the mood of the italicised words in the following:—

"If you *would* but throw me into the water," said the gudgeon to the fisherman; "I *should* soon grow fatter and bigger, and then, whenever you wanted me, I *would come* and be caught." "If I *could* feel sure of that," replied the fisherman, "perhaps I *might* let you go."

5. (*a.*) Give the exact force of the following prefixes and suffixes:—*Thorough*fare, *for*bid, *fore*noon, *gain*say, *with*draw, *bi*sect, *counter*act, *retro*grade, *vice*-chairman, *pro*consul, cast*le*, maid*en*, black*en*, clar*ify*, low*er*, other*wise*. 7

(*b.*) Break up the following compound words into their component parts, and show in what relation these parts stand to each other in the several words:—

Steam-engine, table-cover, man-servant, lamp-black, counterpoise, paper-cutter.

6. Write sentences to illustrate the literal and one figurative meaning of the following substantives:— 4

Dress, dawn, cradle, scouge, morning, sea.

7. Express the following idiomatically, as simple sentences:— 8

(1.) If you will think a little on the matter, you will find out where you are wrong.

(2). When you have some leisure, tell me, what people are saying in the town.

(3). The last time you and I met was in May, and this is December, eight months have passed.

(4). When a man lays out his plans for the future, he cannot tell how they will turn out.

8. Put the following together, as tersely as you can, in a *narrative style*:— 9

Compound Sentence. A husbandman sowed some corn in his fields. He had only recently done so. Cranes came to eat the corn. They husbandman fixed a net in his fields to catch these cranes.

Compound Sentence. The husbandman examined these nets. He did so to see what cranes he had taken. He found a stork among the number.

Direct Narration. The stork begged to be let go. He said he was no crane. He said he had eaten none of the husbandman's corn. He begged the husbandman to observe that he was a poor innocent stork, the most pious and dutiful of birds. He said, he honored and succoured his father and mother. And that he .....

The husbandman cut the stork short.

Direct Narration. The husbandman ventured to say, that the words of the stork might be true enough, all he knew was this—that he had caught the stork. The stork was with those, who were destroying his crops. The cranes would suffer. The stork must suffer too. The stork had been taken in the company of the cranes. The stork must suffer with that company.

LATIN POETRY—Morning.

Examiner.—Mr. W. H. Paulson, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English— 5

Me miserum ! quanti montes volvuntur aquarum ?
Jam jam tacturos sidera summa putes.
Quantæ diducto subsidunt æquore valles ?
Jam jam tacturos Tartara nigra putes.
Quocunque adspicias nihil est nisi pontus et aer,
Fluctibus hic tumidis, nubibus ille minax.

Give the nominative and genitive cases singular, and the genders of the substantives occurring in the above extract.

2. Translate into English, with explanatory notes— 6

Vos quoque Phœbeâ morbos qui pellitis *arte*,
Munera de nostris pauca referte Deæ.
Nec vos, *turba* fere *censu* fraudata, magistri,
Spernite: discipulos attrahit illa novos;
Quique moves cælum, tabulamque coloribus uris;
Quique facis doctâ mollia saxa manu.
Mille Dea est *operum*: certe Dea Carminis illa est.
Si mereor, *studiis* adsit *amica* meis.

Remark on the cases of the words in Italics.

3. Translate and explain— 7
   (*a.*) Trinacris a positu nomen adepta loci.
   (*b.*) Lituo pulcher trabeâque Quirinus.
   (*c.*) Nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno;
   Cum Sole et Lunâ semper Aratus erit.
   (*d*) Usibus e mediis soccus habendus erit.
   (*e.*) In cæno latuit Marius Cannâque palustri.

4. Fulmina post ausos cœlum adfectare Gigantas 8
   Sumta Jovi: primo tempore inermis erat.

Translate these lines; scan them; and construct two new Elegiac couplets from any of the Latin words occurring in this paper

5. Curia, consilio quæ nunc dignissima tanto est, 4
   De stipula, Tatio regna tenente, fuit.

Translate and explain these lines, and parse all the words.

6. Translate into Latin— 8
   (*a.*) Ovid, having offended Augustus, was banished from his country.
   (*b.*) He died at the age of 60.
   (*c.*) He was born at Sulmo and went to Athens to study.
   (*d.*) Cicero died the same year that Ovid was born.

7. Give examples of *frequentative*, *desiderative*, and *inceptive* verbs, with their meanings; also of the use of the *cognate accusative*. 4

8. Give the principal parts and the meanings of the following verbs—*ulciscor*, *trado*, *patior*, *audeo*, *arcesso*, *parco*, *posco*, *disco*, *pono*, *fido*, *soleo* 4

9. Distinguish between *alius* and *alter*, *quisque* and *quisquam*, *quidam* and *quidem*, *vénit* and *venit*. 4

LATIN PROSE—Afternoon.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Examiner.—Rev. J. Edwards, M. A.

1. Translate: 17

Dum hæc *Romæ* geruntur, C. Manlius ex suo numero ad Marcium Regem mittit, cum mandatis hujuscemodi:

"Deos hominesque testamur, imperator, nos arma neque contra patriam cepisse, neque quo periculum *aliis faceremus*, sed uti corpora nostra ab injuria tuta forent; qui miseri, egentes, violentia atque crudelitate feneratorum, plerique *patriæ*, sed omnes fama atque *fortunis*, expertes sumus: neque cuiquam nostrum licuit, more majorum, *lege* uti, neque, amisso patrimonio, liberum corpus habere; tanta sævitia feneratorum atque *prætoris* fuit. *Sæpe* majores vestrum, miseriti *plebis Romanæ*, decretis suis inopiæ opitulati sunt: ac *novissime*, memoria nostra, propter magnitudinem æris alieni, volentibus omnibus bonis, argentum ære solutum est. Sæpe ipsa plebes, aut dominandi studio permota, aut superbia magistratuum, armata a patribus secessit. At nos non imperium neque divitias petimus, quarum rerum causa bella atque certamina omnia inter mortales sunt; sed *libertatem*, quam

nemo bonus, nisi cum anima simul, amittit. Te atque senatum obtestamur, *consulatis miseris civibus;* legis præsidium quod iniquitas prætoris eripuit, *restituatis;* neve eam nobis necessitudinem *imponatis*, ut *quæramus*, quonam modo ulti *maxime sanguinem* nostrum pereamus.

(*a.*) Explain any historical allusions in the passage.

(*b.*) What duty was entrusted to the *prætor urbanus?*

(*c.*) Parse *divitias*. Give the corresponding adjective. Mention other nouns like it in declension.

(*d.*) Name and account for the case of *Romæ, aliis, patriæ, fortunis, lege, plebis Romanæ, inopiæ, libertatem, civibus*, and *sanguinem*.

(*e.*) Parse fully, accounting for the Mood and Tense, and conjugate (giving the principal parts) *faceremus, consulatis, restituatis, imponatis, quæramus*, and *pereamus*.

(*f.*) Give the comparative and superlative forms of *sæpe*. What does *maxime* qualify? What is peculiar in its comparison? Give the parts or forms of comparison of those adverbs that resemble *maxime* and *novissime* respectively.

(*g.*) Distinguish between the two forms of expression *consulatis miseris civibus* and *consulatis miseros cives*, and give an idiomatic English rendering of each of the forms.

2. Translate freely into idiomatic English: 15

Sed, memoria mea, ingenti virtute, diversis moribus fuere viri duo, M. Cato, et C. Cæsar; quos, quoniam res obtulerat, silentio præterire non fuit consilium, quin *utriusque* naturam et mores, quantum ingenio possem, aperirem.

Igitur his genus, ætas, eloquentia, prope æqualia fuere; magnitudo animi par, item gloria; sed *alia alii*. Cæsar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur; integritate vitæ Cato. Ille mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus: huic severitas dignitatem addiderat. Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo; Cato nihil largiendo gloriam adeptus. In altero miseris perfugium; in altero malis pernicies: illius facilitas; hujus constantia laudabatur. Postremo, Cæsar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare; negotiis amicorum intentus, sua negligere; nihil denegare, quod dono dignum esset; sibi magnum imperium, exercitum, novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset. At Catoni studium modestiæ, decoris, sed maxime severitatis erat. Non divitiis cum divite, neque factione, cum factioso; sed cum strenuo virtute, cum modesto pudore, cum innocente abstinentia certabat: esse, quam videri, bonus malebat: ita, *quo minus gloriam petebat, eo magis sequebatur.*

(*a.*) Explain the syntax of *alia alii*.

(*b.*) Decline through all their cases in the singular and in the plural *hic* and *ille*. Explain their usage, referring to the text. Explain also the usage of *uterque* and *alter*.

(*c.*) Explain the syntax of the last sentence, *quo minus gloriam petebat, eo magis sequebatur*. Give, and explain the syntax of the corresponding English idiom.

3. (*a*) Decline in the singular and in the plural *eadem domus*. 8

(*b.*) Give the comparative and superlative forms of *fortis, liber, prudens, velox, malus*, and *parvus*.

(*c*) Write out the present and the imperfect indicative, and the imperfect subjunctive, of *volo*, *nolo*, and *malo*.

4. Translate into Latin prose: 10

(*a*.) The senate decreed that the consuls should hold a levy; that Antonius with an army should hasten in pursuit of Catiline, and that Cicero should protect the city

(*b*) To this address Q. Marcius replied that, if they wished to make any petition to the senate, they must lay down their arms and proceed as suppliants to Rome.

SANSKRIT—Morning.

Examiners— { Pandit Hariśchandra Kabiratna, Bíreswar Bidyáratna.

(N .B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*)

1. Explain in Sanskrit the following extracts: 6

(*a*.) उदारचरितानान्तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

(*b*.) रहस्यभेदो याच्ञा च नैष्ठुर्य्यं चलचित्तता।
क्रोधो निःसत्यता द्यूतमेतन्मित्रस्य दूषणम् ॥

(*c*.) शत्रुणा न हि सन्दध्यात् सुश्लिष्टेनापि सन्धिना।
सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकम् ॥

(*d*.) छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति ॥

(*a*.) Parse कुटुम्बकम् in the first line, and शत्रुणा and सन्धिना in the fourth. 2

(*b*.) In the third line, why is the singular number (एतत्) used instead of the plural (एतानि)? 3

2. Turn the following into simple prose: 6

(*a*.) ते वयं बोधितास्तेन नित्यमस्मद्धितैषिणा।
पित्रा कनीयसा स्नेहाद्बुद्धिमन्तोऽशिवं गतेन।
अनार्य्यैः सुकृतं मूढैर्दुर्य्योधनवशानुगैः ॥

(*b*.) आयस हृदयं नूनं तस्य दुष्कृतकर्म्मणः।
यस्त्वां धर्म्मपरं श्रेष्ठं कृष्णाशीवयत्तदा ॥

(*c*) दान्तं तच्च सभामध्ये आसनं रत्नभूषितम्।
दृष्ट्वा कुशदृषीं चेमां शोको मां बाधयत्यलम् ॥

(*d*.) तमिमं पुरुषव्याघ्रं पूजितं देवदानवैः।
आयन्तमर्जुनं दृष्ट्वा कस्माद्राजन्न कुप्यसि ॥

(*a*) Derive and explain the meaning of कनीयसा, आयसं and दान्तं 3

(*b*.) Expound the *samásas* in चन्द्रदितैषिणा, दुर्योधनवशानुगैः, ब्रह्मपरं and पुरुषव्याघ्रं 2

(*c*) Point out the roots of मूढैः, अत्रावयत्, ध्यायन्न and कुप्यसि, and give the first person plural, present tense (लट् or की) of the first two, and the third person singular, second preterite (लिट् or ठी) of the last two verbs. 3

3 In the declension of Sanskrit pronouns the word ते occurs in seven places. Mention them particularly. 3

4 मद्दत्ता भवता यस्मात् चिप्ता माला महीतले ।
तस्मात् प्रनष्टलक्ष्मीक चैलोक्यं ते भविष्यति ॥

Turn the first line of the above *sloka* into the active (कर्तृवाच्य), and the second into the intransitive passive (भाववाच्य) form. 3

5 पिता मान्यो गुरुः श्रेष्ठो यदाह पृथिवीपतिः ।
अस्मद्भक्तानैक्षत् कार्य्यमस्माभिरिति नो व्रतम् ॥
भवन्तः सुहृदोऽस्माकमस्मान् हत्वा प्रदक्षिणम् ।
प्रतिनन्द्य तथाशीर्भिर्निवर्त्तध्वं यथाऽहम् ॥
यदा तु कार्य्यमस्माकं भवद्भिरपपत्स्यते ।
तदा करिष्यथास्माकं प्रियाणि च हितानि च ॥

(*a*.) Write explanatory notes on the above extract 4

(*b*) Point out and correct all the grammatical anomalies in the above. 2

6. Turn into a single sentence (एकवाक्य) the following two separate sentences: 3

छाया: परीक्षकात् बिभ्यति ।
शिक्षकः तान् प्रबोधयति ।

7. Translate the following passage into English: 5

अमेरोत्तरम् अस्ति कलिङ्गविषये वस्त्रापुरो नाम नृपतिः । स च दिग्विजयव्यापारक्रमेणागत्य चन्द्रभागानदीतीरे समावासितकटको वर्त्तते। प्रातश्च तेनाजामग्य कर्पूरसरःसमीपे भवितव्यमिति व्याधानां मुखात् किंवदन्ती श्रयते। तदर्थमपि प्रातरवस्थानं भयहेतुरित्यालोच्य यथाकार्य्यं

तथारभ्यताम्। तच्छ्रुत्वा कूर्म्मः सभयमाह मित्र अलाभ्ययान्तरं गच्छामि। काकस्तमाह किं भक्षवन्ती मित्र एवमस्तु।

8. Render into Sanskrit the following English sentences, using as far as you can the phraseology of your text book : 5

(*a*) The king is the guardian of religion.
(*b*.) Anarchy begets many evils in a country.
(*c*.) War is the offspring of anger.
(*d*) Forgiveness is the spirit of the spirited, the truth of the truthful, and the devotion of the devout.

BENGALI—MORNING.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

Examiners— { PANDIT HARIŚCHANDRA KABIRATNA, BÍRESWAR BIDYÁRATNA.

1. Give the different interpretations of the word নির্ব্বাণ, as stated in your text-book, and deduce from them the fact that পাণিনি was not contemporary of, but anterior to, শাক্যসিংহ. 6

2. Describe, in Bengali, the subjects treated of in the নিরুক্ত and প্রাতিশাখ্য. Who is the author of the former ? 3

3. Give a short description of the excavation of the Suez Canal, mentioning the name of the prime mover of the grand scheme. 4

4. Explain the following extracts in Bengali :— 6

(*a*.) মোঙ্গল কুলপাংসন অন্তিম দিল্লীশ্বর বিদ্রোহি সিপাইর কলে রাজত্বের মৃগতৃষ্ণায় মুগ্ধ হইয়া সবংশে নষ্ট হইয়াছেন।

(*b*) সুপ্তোত্থিত কেশরীর ন্যায় তর্জ্জন করিয়া তুর্কি জাতিকে ইউরোপক্ষেত্র হইতে সদ্যো-নিষ্কাসিত করণার্থ পরস্পর প্রতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ হইলেন।

(*c*.) তদীয় অশ্বশ্রেণীর বিক্রমে, ভয় স্বয়ংভীত হইয়া শত্রুপক্ষকে আশ্রয় করিল।

(*d*.) মুস্তাফা ইতো-ভ্রষ্ট ততো-নষ্ট হইয়া আর কি করেন ? বিজয়-পদচ্যুত হইয়া পরাজয় স্বীকার করিতে হইল।

(*e*) ঐ বৃক্ষদ্বয়ের মধ্যস্থলে স্ফটিকময়-পীঠসংযুক্ত হিরণ্ময় একটী বিহঙ্গ-নিবাস-যষ্টি আছে, যাহার মুল অনতিকঠোর-বেণুচ্ছায়-মণিবদ্ধ।

(*f.*) অতএব সেই রাজরূপী বিষ্ণু পৃথিবী হইতে অন্তর্হিত হইলে, লোক সকল যে চৌর্য্যাদিদোষে পর্য্যাকুল হইয়া, ক্ষণবিলম্ব-ব্যতিরেকে ক্ষুদ্রপ্রাণ মেষপালের ন্যায় একবারেই বিনষ্ট হইবে।

(*a*) Explain the *samasas* in all the words underlined in the above. 3

(*b*) Do you know from what book the simile ক্ষুদ্রপ্রাণ মেষপালের ন্যায় is taken? 1

5 The Sanskrit Grammar has three numbers—singular, dual and plural, but the Bengali has two only—the first and the last: how then can you express the dual number in the latter language? 2

6. Give the derivation and meaning of জিঘৃক্ষা, জিঘাৎসা, শিরস্ত্রাণ, দুর্ধর্ষ, ঔর্ণ, ক্ষৌম, দবিষ্ঠ and নেদিষ্ঠ. Give the feminine form of the last five words. 4

7. ফলতঃ অন্তঃশূন্য ব্যক্তিই সর্ব্বদা লঘুতাপ্রযুক্ত ইতস্ততঃ চালিতব্য হয়, কিন্তু পূর্ণতা থাকিলে গৌরববশতাঃ অটলত্ব প্রাপ্তি হয়।

Explain and illustrate the above in Bengali. 3

8. এবং উজীর মহাশয়কে কালপ্রেরিত শমনদূত জ্ঞানে তাঁহার যুযুৎসাকে কৃতান্তের দৌত্যক্রিয়ামাত্র ভাবিলেন। তাঁহার স্বকীয় অশ্বও রণকুশল অগ্রণীর বাহন সদৃশ না হইয়া বরং ক্রীড়াগারে আমন্ত্রক কোন উজ্জ্বলবেশধারী রাজকীয় নট বা বিদূষকের আড়ম্বরসূচক বোধ হইল। ঘোটকটীও মণিমাণিক্যখচিত সুবর্ণপরিচ্ছদে আচ্ছন্ন ছিল, সুতরাং পরিচ্ছদের ভরে আর "তুরঙ্গ" নামধেয় রহিল না।

(*a.*) Explain the above in your own words. 4

(*b.*) Derive, and give the derivative meaning of তুরঙ্গ. 2

9. বিধির লিখিত ফল ভুঞ্জয়ে সংসারে।
যথা ধর্ম্ম তথা ফল বেদেতে বিচারে।
অধর্ম্মেতে কেহ ধর্ম্ম লভে ধর্ম্মফলে।
কর্ম্ম হৈতে পাপ কেহ লভয়ে ভূতলে॥
পুত্রশোকে নরপতি, বিহ্বলে পড়িল ক্ষিতি,
নয়নে গলয়ে জলধার।
বায়ুভগ্ন যেন তরু, শোক হৈল অতিগুরু,
পড়িয়া ধরায় হাহাকার॥

শুনিয়া কাশ্যপি স্তব অনেক করিলা।
যোড়হাত করি পুনঃ বলিতে লাগিলা॥

(*a*) Turn the above into prose order. 4
(*b*.) In the above extracts point out such words and expressions as are used only in poetry. 1
(*c*.) Derive and explain কাশ্যপি. Do you know the Paurânic legend from which this appellation is derived? 2
10. Translate into English :— 5

বস্তুতঃ ভারতের সুবিশাল ঐতিহাসিক মরুভূমির মধ্যে বৌদ্ধ ধর্ম্মের অভ্যুদয় একমাত্র শ্যামলশস্যপরিশোভিত ক্ষেত্র। ইহার পূর্ব্বে ব্রাহ্মণ্য ধর্ম্মের সমকালীন ভারত-পুরাবৃত্ত অতি অস্পষ্ট ও অকিঞ্চিৎকর কিংবদন্তী সমূহে পরিপূর্ণ ছিল। এই অস্পষ্ট সময়ে মহামতি শাক্যসিংহ কেবল সাম্যের মহিমা কীর্ত্তন করিয়া ভারতে নূতন জীবনের সঞ্চার করেন। ভারতবর্ষ যেন দেহ-সঞ্চালিত তাড়িত তেজে অপূর্ব্ব গতিবিশিষ্ট হইয়া নূতন পথে প্রধাবিত হয়। ফলে সে সময়ে প্রতাপ বায়ুর উচ্ছ্বাসে তটিনী হৃদয়ের ন্যায় ভারতের হৃদয়ও তরঙ্গায়িত হইয়া উঠে।

ARABIC—Morning.

Examiner—Major H. S. Jarrett.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate the marks.*]

1. Translate into English :—

قيل دخل اعرابي علي ثعلب فقال انت الذي تزعم انك اعلم الناس بالادب فقال كذا يزعمون فقال انشدني ارق بيت قالته العرب و اسلسه فقال قول جرير

ان العيون التى فى طرفها حور
قتلننا ثم لم يحيين قتلانا
يصرعن ذا اللب حتى لا حراك به
وهن اضعف خلق الله انسانا

فقال هذا الشعر غث رث قد لاكه السفلة بالسنتها هات غيره

فقال ثعلب افدنا من عندك يا اعرابي قال قول مسلم بن الوليد صريع الغواني * * نظم *

نبارز ابطال الوري فنبيدهم
ويقتلنا في السلم لحظ الكواعب
وليست سهام الحرب تفني نفوسنا
ولكن سهام فوقت في الحواجب

فقال ثعلب لاصحابه اكتبوها على الحناجر ولو بالخناجر

2. State what you know of Thaalab and Jarîr.

(a.) Were either of them contemporaries of Muslim bin al-Walîd? 3

(b) Are the words صريع الغواني applicable in any special manner to Muslim? If so, how? Give their meaning. 4

3. Some copies read اركانا for انسانا in the last line of the first couplet. How would you translate it? Give the roots of both words. 3

4. Parse the expression لا حراك به. Could you also say ما به حراك? Write them both with vowel-points. 3

5. Give the plurals or singulars (as the case may be)— 3

(a.) Of the following words: قتلا - ابطال - كواعب - خناجر - حناجر - اصحاب - السنة - حواجب.

(b.) Mention some other plural forms of the words that are underlined. Have the last two nouns more than one form in the singular? What is the diminutive of صاحب? 4

(c.) Inflect the word انشدني through all the persons of the imperative, together with its pronominal suffix (ضمير متصل). 5

6. Translate into English:—

لقا الناس ليس يفيد شيا * سوي الهذيان من قيل و قال
فاقلل من لقا الناس الا * لاخذ العلم او اصلاح حال
اذا ما الناس جربهم لبيب * فـــاني قد اكلتهموا و داقا
فلم أر ودهـــم الا خداعا * ولم أر ديـــنهم الا نفاقـــا

7. Parse the form اكلتهموا. What is the root of يفيد? To which conjugation (باب) does the word here belong? Give 4

the Mâzî and Muzîri of the 1st and 4th forms, in the 3rd person singular, with vowel-points.

8 Translate into Arabic, write clearly, and place all the diacritical points :—

I gave it to thee I gave it to you I walked twenty days. I beat my son in order to correct him I went several times to see you, but did not find you at home Send the letter direct to my address I have not been well for the last three days. I have been expecting you with impatience, and am very glad to see you. Excuse my entering without being announced. 8

PERSIAN—Morning.

Examiner—Major H. S. Jarrett.

[*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1 Translate into English — 10

زسودلی خودشان نه پروای کس * که درکنج توحیدشان جای کس
پریشیده عقل و پراگنده هوش * زقول نصیحت گرآگنده گوس
بدریا نخواهد شدن بط غریق * سمندرچه داند عذاب الحریق
تهـــي دست مردان پرحوصله * بیابان نورد ان بی قافلـــه
ندارند چشم از خلائق پسند * که ایشان پسندیدهٔ حق بسند
عزیزان پوشیده از چشم خلق * نه زنار داران پوشیده دلق
پراز میوه ومایه ور چون رزاند * نه چون ماسیه کار و ارزق رزاند
نخود سرفرو برده هم چون صدف * نه مانند دریا بر آورده کف
نه مردم همین استخوانند و پوست * نه رصورتی جان معني دروست
نه سلطان خریدار هر بنده ایست * نه در زیر هر ژندهٔ زنده ایست
اگر ژاله هر قطرهٔ در شـــدي * چو حرمهره با زار ازو پرشدي
چو عازی نخود درنه بندند پای * که محکم رود پای چوبین رجای
حریفان خلوت سرای الست * بیك جرعه تا نغمهٔ صور مست

2 Give the etymology of توحید and الحریق. 2

3 Explain the word الست. Complete the sentence from which it is quoted and give the meaning in English 4

4. In line 12, for چوغازي, some copies have چوعاري. What does the latter signify and which is the better reading? 3

5. Translate into Persian :—

(a) The more haste the less speed. 1

(b) It rained for three days consecutively. 1

(c.) Do unto others as you would wish to be done by. 1

(d.) The quicker he walked the quicker I followed him. 1

6 Translate into English :—

حکایت در جامع بعلبك کلمهٔ چند از وعظ می گفتم ناقومی افسرده و دل مرده از صورت راه بمعني نبرده * دیدم که نفسم در نمي گیرد وآتشم در هیزم تر اثر نمي کند * دربغ آمدم تربیت ستوران و آئینه داری درمجلس کوران - و لیکن در معنی باز بود و سلسلهٔ سخن دراز * درمعني این آیهٔ و نحن اقرب إلیه من حبل الورید سخن بجائي رسیده بود - که میگفتم * قطعه *

دوست نزدیك تر از من بمن است
وین است مشکل که من ازوی دورم
چـــکنم با که توان گفت که او
در کنـــار من و من مهجورم

من از شراب این سخن مست و فضله قدح در دست * که ناگاه رونده در کنار مجلس گذر کرد و دور آخر دروی اثر * نعره چنان نزد که دیگران بموافقت او در خروش آمدند و خامان مجلس در جوش * گفتم سبحان الله دوران با خبر در حضور و نزدیکان بی بصر دور *

7. Write out the imperative and present indicative of افسرده, and mention some other verbs undergoing similar changes in those moods. 3

8. (a) What does the م stand for in نفسم, and what in دورم? Omit the م in both words and substitute in writing the proper equivalents. 2

(b.) Mark the nouns ending in ه, in the last four lines, that ought to have the *izâfat*. 2

9. Translate into Persian :—

"By morning they had reached the Bedouin encampment of the Banu Khuzâa. An Arab lady sat in the door of her tent ready to give food and drink to any travellers that might chance 10

to pass that way. Mahomet and his followers were fatigued and thirsty, for the heat was extreme, and they gladly refreshed themselves with the milk which she offered them in abundance. During the hottest part of the day, they rested at Kudayd. In the evening, thinking they were now at a safe enough distance from Mecca, they joined the common road. They had not proceeded far when they met one of the Meccan scouts returning on horseback, who, seeing that he had small chance of success single-handed against four opponents, offered no opposition, but, on the contrary, pledged his word that if permitted to depart in peace he would not reveal that he had met them."

URDU—Morning.

Examiner—Major H. S. Jarrett.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate the marks.*]

1. Translate into English :— 10

درختون کی چھاون مین کھڑے ہوہو کر اپنے اپنے جوبن پر ایک
ایک مغرور تھی لیکن اُن سبون مین سکندلا اپنے حسن و ادامین
بہت دور تھی چمکارت اُسکے چہرے کي عجب جلوہ دکھاتي تھي
اور زلفین بکھري ہوئین منہہ پر اُسکے اِس رنگ سے نظر آتیان
تھین جیسے نمود دھوئین کي شعلے پر ہوتي ہی یا جیسے کچھہ کچھہ
گھٹا سورج پر آجاتي ہی نگاہ نچلي تھي کہ نظرون مین کوند جاتي
تھي اُس تپ بن مین اِس رنگ و روپ سے سمابدہ ہاتھا •
خجل دیکھکر اوسکو ہوتا تھا ماہ • ٹھہرتي نہ تھي مہر کي بھي نگاہ
غرض کہ وہ کن کے مکان مین باین جلوہ افروزي ہر روش سے
نونہا لون کو نہال کرتي تھي راجا نے اُسے دیکھہ کر تعجب سے کہا کہ
اگر ہم اِسے سرسوتي کہین تو ہین اِسکے کاندھی پر کہان ہی اگر گورا
پارتي کہین تو بھي نہ کہہ سکین کہ آدھا انگ مہادیو کا آدھا انگ
اُسکا ہی یا لچھمي کہین تو کیونکر کہین وہ چھاتي پر بشن کي
رہتي ہی ایک دم اُن سے جدائي نہین سہتي اگر رمبھا یا مینکا
یارت سوچین تو وے جوانین ہین یہہ جو اِسکے نئے جوبن کا سن
و سال ہی وے کب رکھتین ہین •

2. Explain the form اتیان in line 4. Is it employed 2

(a.) with any other than feminine nominatives? How would the masculine plural of the verb be expressed?

(b.) In the last line of the above extract you have هین I رکھتین; is this construction allowable? How would it be more correctly written?

3. Note briefly on the proper names in this passage. 2

4. Translate into English :—

* جادۂ راہ بقا غیر از فنا ملتا نہین *
* ہی خودي جبتک کہ انسانمین خدا ملتا نہین *
* جستجو رہي ہی دولت کا پتا ملتا نہین *
* سر پھرا کرتا ہی پرظل ہما ملتا نہین *
* ہی تجسس شرط یان ملني کو کیا ملتا نہین *
* پر کہین دنیا مین صادق آشنا ملتا نہین *
* چشم نے کي مدتون گردش توپایا ایک تل *
* رزق انسان کو مقدرسي سوا ملتا نہین *
* وی جو محتا جون کو دنیاہو کہ فرصت ہی ابھي *
* ڈھونڈھتا ہی خاک مین قارون گدا ملتا نہین *
* المدد موقع مدد کا ہی یہ اے یار مراد *
* ڈوبتي ہي اپني کشتي نا خدا ملتا نہین *
* ڈھونڈھتی پھرتی ہین ہم صحرامین مثل گرد باد *
* منزلون یاران رفتہ کا پتا ملتا نہین *
* ہوگیا کیا جانیے لیجاے خط کسجا تباہ *
* صورت عنقا کبوتر کا پتا ملتا نہین *
* گمرہي خود منزل مقصود کي ہی رہ نما *
* خضر ملجاتے ہین جسکو راستا ملتا نہین *
* آدمي کیون طالب راحت ہی دور چرخ مین *
* چین دانے کو بزیر آسیا ملتا نہین *
* گلشن ہستي مین یہ آب مروت کا ہی قحط *

* نخل کو پاني پئے نشو و نما ملتـــا نهين *
* شکل آينه نه پوچهو ميري حيرت کا سبب *
* خلق صورت مين هي معني آشنا ملتا نهين *
* حق اگر پوچهو تو يه بهي نسخهٔ اکسير هے *
* چهانتے هين خاک سب مضمون نيا ملتا نهين *
* روکے مانگ الله هي چاهي جود سعت رزق کي *
* شير دايه طفل کو بهي بے بکا ملتـــا نهين *
* شاعران حال کيا مضمون تو پائين اسير *
* ڈهونڈهتي هين يه تخلص بهي نيا ملتا نهين *

5. (*a.*) Explain the allusion in فنا in the first line. What is the nominative to the verb in the first hemistich (مصراع), line 8; and show the nominative and objective cases in بيت line 9. 3 2

(*b.*) What difference is there between تخلص and لقب? 2

6. Explain the usage and effect of the particle نے. 2

7. Correct the mistakes in the following passage, re-writing it neatly :— 5

ايک دن ايک لڑکانے اپنے باپ سے پوچهنے لگا که روٹي کهانا بهتر هي يا پهات کهاني باپ کها بهوکهه کي وقت جو ملے اور جوکچهه دسترخان پر هو اور جب اچها بهوکهه نهو تو کوئي چيزاچها نهين اور ايسهي مانگے کي بهاري خلعت سے اپنے پرانی کپڑے بهترهی اور اپنا جهونپڑيا دوسرے کا بارہ دري سے بهتر لڑکانے يهه سنکر وهان سے چلاگيا اور اپنے والدۂ ماجد کے پاس آکر اوسکي باپ سے جوکچهه سنانها سو سب بات اسنے کهديا ۔

8. Express in correct and idiomatic Urdu the following sentences:—"How often have I told you not to do so? Alas! that misfortunes have befallen me through your disobedience! It would have been well, had he never been born. It is more dangerous to do many men a great service than a great injury." 6

9. Write a short essay in Urdu on the evils of famine. 7

HINDI.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

Full marks.

1 *a.* Translate into English the following:— 16

गौतम नारि स्रापवस उपल देह धरि धीर।
चरनकमलरज चाहतौ कृपा करहु रघुबीर॥
परसत पद पावन सोकनसावन प्रगट भई तपपुञ्ज सही।
देखत रघुनायक जनसुखदायक सन्मुख ह्वै करजोरि रही॥
अतिप्रेम अधीरा पुलक सरीरा मुख नहिं आवै बचन कही।
अतिसय बड़भागी चरनन लागी युगल नयन जलधार बही॥
धीरज मन कीन्हा प्रभुकहँ चीन्हा रघुपति कृपा भक्ति पाई।
अति निर्मल बानि अस्तुति ठानी ज्ञानगम्य जय रघुराई॥
मैं नारि अपावन प्रभु जगपावन रावनरिपु जनसुखदाइ।
राजीवलोचन भवभयमोचन पाहि पाहि सरनहिं आई॥

b. Who was गौतम नारि, and what the story connected with her?

c. What is the object of परसत?

d. What part of speech is सोकनसावन?

e. In what cases are मन and रघुपति?

f Derive स्रापवस, and परसत.

g. Give two synonyms of रजः, नयन, राजीव and भव.

h. What is the literal meaning of पुलक?

2 *a.* Render the following lines into simple Hindi and in prose:— 10

भये प्रगट कृपाला दीनदयाला कौसल्या हितकारी।
हरषित महतारी मुनिमनहारी अद्भुत रूप बिचारी॥
लोचन अभिरामा तनु घनस्यामा निज आयुध भुजचारी।
भूषन बनमाला नयन बिसाला सोभासिंधु खरारी॥

b. Parse the first two lines in this extract.

c. What was the आयुध here mentioned?

d. What is the story suggested by the word खरारी?

e. What is the literal meaning of घनस्यामा?

f. In which case is भुजचारी ?

g. What does the word वनमाला refer to ?

3. *a.* Translate the following paper into English :— 14

बहुरि काग कह्यौ प्रीतम जो तुम कह्यौ सो सब मैं सुन्यौ पर मेरौ यह विचार नाहीं जो तुम तें द्रोह करौं। अरु जो तुम मो सों प्रीति न करिहो तो तिहारे बार पर उपास करि करि प्रान तजोंगो। मोहि राम लछमन जू की आन है क्योंकि असाध की मिताई थोरे ही दिननि में टूटै जैसें माटी की पाच फूटिकै न जुरै। अरु साध की प्रीति ऐसें है जैसें सुवरन की पाच। बेग न फूटै अरु जो फूटै तो फेरि संधै। औ कितेक सज्जन पुरुष नारियर की भांति रहतु हैं कि ऊपर तें तो कठिन अरु भीतर कोमल। पुनि दुष्ट जन की बैर की सी रहन है कि ऊपर कोमल अरु भीतर कठोर। तातें सज्जन अरु दुष्ट जन सुभाव ही तें जान्यो जातु है। कछु रहन तें नाहीं। अरु पवित्र दाता सूर संकोची खेही निर्लोभी सत्यवक्ता साध होतु हैं असाध न होंय। यासों तुम ही कहो कि साध जन पाप को न प्रीति करै। या रूप की बातें सुनि चिरन्यक मूसा बिल तें बाहर निकस बोल्यो कि तेरे बचन सुनि मैं अति सुख पायो।

b In what case is सज्जन and दुष्ट जन ?

c. How would the तें be written in ordinary regular Hindi ?

d. What would be the regular Hindi forms of करिहो and तजोंगो ?

e. In what respects do the terminations of the accusative case in the *Brajaboli* differ from the regular Hindi ?

4. Turn the following into regular Hindi prose : 10

यह सुनि मूसा चित्रग्रीव के बंधन काटनि लाग्यो। तब चित्रग्रीव कपोतराज बोल्यो हितू पहिले मेरे संघातीन के फंद काटो ता पाछे मेरे काटियो। हेंदुर कह्यो प्रीतम ये बंधन कठिन मेरे दांत कोमल। तातें पहिले तेरे बंधन काटि ता पाछे कटैंगे तो और के काटिहौं। चित्रग्रीव कह्यो मित्र यह नायक की कर्म नाहीं जो आपने साथीन कौं बंधाय आप छूटै। यासों पहिले ये छूटि लेंय तो हमारी छूटनौं बने। पुनि मूसा बोल्यो भाई आपनो छोरि पराई बातु कहनो यह नीति नाहीं। कह्यो है कि दुख पायकै धन राखिये धन दै स्त्री की रक्षा कीजै अरु धन स्त्री आय तो जानि दीजै। पर आपनपो राखिये क्योंकि

धर्म अर्थ काम मोक्ष ये चार पदार्थ प्रान के राखे रहैं अर गये जांय। बहुरि चिरजीव कहो मित्र नीति तो ऐसें ही है पै पंडित होय सो सरन'गतवत्सल चाहिये। कह्यो है पराये हेतु धन प्रान दीजै क्योंकि एक दिन तो शरीर क नास होय। त तें और के निमित्त आवै तो यासों कहा भलो है। यातें तू मेरे अनित्य सरीर राखिबे को जतन छांडि अर नित्य अविनासी जो जस ताके राखिबे को उपाय कर।

URIYA, 1880.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

Full marks.

1. *a.* Translate the following into English :—

ଅସୁରଗଣ ବର ରାବଣକୁ ଗ୍ରହି ।
କହିଲେ ହନୁମନ୍ତ ଭୟକୁ ଛାଡ଼ି ଦେଇ ।। ୧ ।। 18
ବୋଇଲେ ସୁଗ୍ରୀବର ଆଜ୍ଞାରେ ମୁ ଲଙ୍କାକୁ ।
ଆସିଅଛି ମନରେ ନ କର ଶଙ୍କାକୁ ।। ୨ ।।
ସୁଗ୍ରୀବ ଭାଇ ଲଉ ଅଛି ହରଷକୁ ।
କହିଛନ୍ତି ତୁମ୍ଭର କୁଶଳ ପୁଛିବାକୁ ।। ୩ ।।
ହନୁମାନ ନାମଟି ଅଟଇ ମୋହର ।
ପବନଦେବଙ୍କର ହୋଇଛି ମୁ କୁମାର ।। ୪ ।।
ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ଖୋଜିବାକୁ ସମୁଦ୍ର ଶତେ ଯୁଗ ।
ତେଣି କରି ଆସିଲି ବେଗରେ ମୋତେ ଜାଣ ।। ୫ ।।
* * * * * * *
ବେଗରେ ସାଧୁ ଧର୍ମ୍ମମାର୍ଗକୁ ଆଶ୍ରେ କର ।
ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ପାଣେ ଦଶ ଜନକକୁମାରୀ ।। ୧୨ ।।
ନୋହିଲେ ପୁଣି ନାଥ ବାନ୍ଧବ ମରାଇ ।
ବସିବ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଯମପୁରେ ଯାଇ ।। ୧୩ ।।

ବାଳୀକ ମାରି ଏକ ସାୟକେ ରାଘବ ।
ସୁଗ୍ରୀବର ସଙ୍ଗତେ କରି ସଖା ଭାବ ।। ୧୪ ।।
ବାନରଙ୍କୁ ଦଶ ଦିଗକୁ କରି ଦୂତ ।
ପେଷିଲେନ୍ତି ବୁଝିବେ ସୀତାଙ୍କ ଉଦନ୍ତ ।। ୧୫ ।।
ଏମନ୍ତ ମୋର ମୁଖୁ ଶୁଣିଲେ ହେଲେ ଯାହା ।
ଆପଣାର ହିତକୁ ନ ଚିନ୍ତ ବଂଶବାହା ।। ୧୬ ।।
ଏ ସକାଶୁ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ଆସିଲେ ଏ ଲଙ୍କାକୁ ।
ମାରିବେଣି ସୈନ୍ୟ ସହିତେ ରାକ୍ଷସକୁ ।। ୧୭ ।।

b. Parse the first two of the above lines.

c. What is the meaning of କୁମାର in the 8th line ?

d. In what case is ସମୁଦ୍ର in the 9th line ?

e. Parse ଜାଣ in the 10th line.

f. What is the meaning of ମରାଇ ?

g. Give two synonyms of ମାର୍ଗ and ସାୟକ respectively ?

h. What is the literal meaning of ସୁଗ୍ରୀବ, and who was he ?

i. Who was Báli ? Why and how did Rama kill him ?

2. *a.* Translate the following passage into English :—

ଅନନ୍ତର ନରବର ଶୋକାବେଗରେ ନୈସର୍ଗିକ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ
17 ଉପଭ୍ୟାଗ ପୂର୍ବକ ଉନ୍ମତ୍ତପ୍ରାୟ ହୋଇ ବାଷ୍ପଗଦ୍ଗଦ ସ୍ୱରରେ ବିଳାପ । କରିବାକୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲେ । ତାଦୃଶ ଗମ୍ଭୀରପ୍ରକୃତି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କର ଈଦୃଶ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲୋପ ହେବା ନିତାନ୍ତ ଅସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେ ; ରକ୍ତ ମାଂସମୟ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର କଥା କି କହିବା, ଅତିଶୟ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହେଲେ ଦୃଢ଼ତର ଲୌହମଧ୍ୟ ବହି ଯାଏ । ରାଜା ସେହି ପୁଷ୍ପମାଳାରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିପାତ କରି କରୁଣ ବଚନରେ କହିଲେ ହାୟ ! ଯେବେ ସୁକୋମଳ ପୁଷ୍ପମାଳା ଗାଏ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ କରି ପ୍ରିୟାର ପ୍ରାଣ ବଧ କଲା, ତେବେ ଜୀବନ ଜିହ୍ମୁ ବିଧାତାର କୌଣସି ବସ୍ତୁ ଜୀବିତଘ୍ନ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ହୋଇ ନ ଯାରେ ?

ଅଥବା ସଂହାରକର୍ତ୍ତା କୃତାନ୍ତ, ବୋଧ ହୁଏ, ସୁକୁମାର ବସ୍ତୁ-ଦ୍ୱାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ସୁକୁମାର ବସ୍ତୁ ବିନାଶ କରନ୍ତି, ହିମପାତରେ ବିନଷ୍ଟ କମଳିନୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଦର୍ଶନ । ଉତ୍ତମ, ଯେବେ ଏହି କୁସୁମମାଳା କେବଳ ପ୍ରାଣସଂହାରକ, କହୁ ତେବେ ଆମ୍ଭହୃଦୟରେ ନିହିତ ହୋଇ ଏତେବେଳେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆମ୍ଭର ପ୍ରାଣବିନାଶ କଲା ନାହିଁ । ହାୟ ! ବୁଝିଲୁଁ ବିଧାତାର ଇଚ୍ଛାରେ କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥଳରେ ବିଷମଧ୍ୟ ଅମୃତ ହୋଇ ପାରେ ; କେଉଁଠାରେ ଅବା ଅମୃତ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ବିଷ ହୋଇ ଉଠେ । କିମ୍ବା ଏପ୍ରକାର ହୋଇବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ଯେ, ବିଧାତା ଆମ୍ଭର କେବଳ ଦୁରଦୃଷ୍ଟକ୍ରମେ ଏହି ସୁକୁମାର ପୁଷ୍ପମାଳାକୁ ବଜ୍ରରୂପିଣୀ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ।

b. What is meant by ନୈସର୍ଗିକ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ?

c. What is the literal meaning of ବାଷ୍ପ ?

d. Give the meaning and etymology of ଜିଘାଂସୁ.

e. Derive ଜୀବିତଘ୍ନ.

f. Who is କୃତାନ୍ତ and why is he so called ?

g. What is ନିଦର୍ଶନ ? What does the author mean by speaking of the *lotus* and the ହିମପାତ ?

h. Derive ନିହିତ.

i. What part of speech is କରିବାକୁ ?

3. *a.* Translate the following into English :—

କିଛି ଦିନ ଉତ୍ତାରେ କୋପର୍ନିକସ ସ୍ୱଦେଶକୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଗମନ
15 କଲେ । ସେ ସମୟରେ ତାହାଙ୍କର ମାତୁଳ ଅର୍ମିଲଣ୍ଡ ବିଶପ (ଧର୍ମାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ) ଥିଲେ ; ସେ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ନ ବରଷ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଦେବାଳୟର ଯାଜକତା ପଦରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ କଲେ । ସେହି ସମୟରେ ଥରନ ନଗରର ଲୋକମାନେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ତାହାଙ୍କ ଆପଣାମାନଙ୍କର ଏକ ଦେବାଳୟରେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଧର୍ମାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପଦରେ

ନିରୂପିତ କଲେ । ଏତେବେଳେ ସେ ଏହି ସଙ୍କଳ୍ପ କଲେ ଯେ, ଦେବାଳୟ ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତ କର୍ମ ଓ ବିନାବେତନରେ ଦରିଦ୍ରମାନଙ୍କର ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଏବଂ ଅଭିଲଷିତ ବିଦ୍ୟାର ଅନୁଶୀଳନ ଏହି ତିନି ବିଷୟ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରି ଜୀବନ କ୍ଷେପଣ କରିବା । ପ୍ରଧାନ ଦେବାଳୟର ଅଦୂରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଏକ ଉନ୍ନତ ଭୂଭାଗ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ନ ବର୍ଷ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଯାଜକମାନଙ୍କ କାରଣ ଯେ ସକଳ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ ନିର୍ମ୍ମାଣିତ ଅଛି ସେଠାରେ ଅତ୍ୟୁଚ୍ଚଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହ ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରାଦି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ପାରି ଯାଏ । କୋପର୍ନିକସ ତାହାର ଅନ୍ୟତମ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ ନିରୂପଣ କଲେ ।

b. What is meant by ଅଭିଲଷିତ ବିଦ୍ୟା in the above passage ?

c. What is ଅନ୍ୟତମ ?

d Who was Copernicus and what was he famous for ?

BURMESE.

Examiner—Rev. G. D'Cruz.

1 Translate the following :—

On landing, the party discovered a grotto, formed of rocks with a surface washed smooth by the waves, and having within a spring of fresh water The only accessible spot in the vicinity was a large hill, surrounded by enormous crags. From the summit of this hill turning towards the sea, they perceived to the right a prodigious mountain, attached to the cape, and rearing its sterile mass to the skies. To the left, a neck of land, covered with less elevated rocks, against which the surges dashed with great violence, closed the bay, and admitted but a contracted view of the ocean. In order to see as far as possible into the interior, our traveller climbed nearly to the summit of the mountain, where a most singular landscape presented itself to the view. A lake in the foreground had an elevation of at least ninety feet above the level of the sea; and on the top of an adjacent, but less lofty mountain, was another lake. The view was closed by peaked rocks, chequered by several patches of snow

2. Also translate :—

(*a*) He would have been drowned but for me.

(*b*) The more one studies the more he improves.

(*c*) * He was unshaken in his determination.

(*d*) He is a credit to his family.

3. Translate the following into English :—

ပစ္စုပ္ပန်၊ သံသရာအကျိုးစီးပွါးနှစ်ပါးကို။ မျှော်မြင်တုန်သောယောကျ်ားတို့သည်။ ပျင်းရိခြင်းကိုမဖြစ်စေရခဲ့။ မိမိတို့ကောင့်တအပ်သောအကျိုးကို။ ပြီးမြောက်စေခြင်းငှါ။ မြတ်သောလုလ္လကို။ အားထုတ်အပ်ကုန်၏။ လုလ္လသည်လျှင်။ အလိုရှိတိုင်း။ အကျိုးကိုပြီးစေနိုင်၏။ တပါးသုံးသက်သေကိုမထောက်ဦးမူ၍။ ကမ်းတဖက်ကိုမမြင်သောမဟာသရဒ္ဒရာ၌။ နှစ်မွန်းသည်ဖြစ်လျက်။ ထိုအပ်သောအကျိုးပြီးမြောက်စေခြင်းငှါ။ လုလ္လအားထုတ်ည်ဖြစ်၍၊ ထိုလုလ္လအစွမ်းကြောင့်။ မဟာသမုဒ္ဒရာမှ။ ၍ပြည်သို့ကူးမြောက်သဖြင့်။ တောင့်တတိုင်း။ ပြီးလေသောငကိုယ်ကိုပင်။ သက်သေထား၍။ ဂါထိုသတည်း။ အချင်းတို့။ အကြင်သူသည်။ ပစ္စုပ္ပန်။ သံသရာ။ နှစ်ဖြာသောအကျိုးတို့ကို။ မြင်မျှော်နိုင်သောပညာရှိမှန်အ။ ထိုသူသည်ကိုသ်ကိုမှီ၍ဖြစ်သောဆင်းရဲ။ စိတ်ကိုမှီ၍ဖြစ်သောဆင်းရဲတို့နှင့်တွေ့ကြုံလတ်သော်လည်း။ အေားဆင်းရဲအပင်ရှိနိုင်မည်မဟုတ်၊ ကောင်းစွာအားထုတ်လျှင်ချမ်းသာခြင်းမည်သည်သည်း။ အနှေးနှင့်အမြန်သာ။ တောင့်တတိုင်း။ မပြီးမရှိနိုင်ရာတု။ လုလ္လကိုမလျှော့ဘဲ။ ဆင်းရဲကိုသည်းခံ၍။ အားထုတ်ခြင်းဌာနဉ်လေရာ၏။

4. Write in your own words the latter portion of the above passage commencing from အကြင်သူသည်ပစ္စုပ္ပန်။

(*a.*) What part of speech is ခ၀ကြင်။ What correlative word does it generally require after it?

(*b.*) Write down the euphonic particles, if any, which occur in the above passage. Explain the force of ဦး in မထောက်ဦးဘဲ။ and ခဲ့ in မဖြစ်စေရခဲ့။

(*c.*) Parse ချမ်းသာခြင်းမည်သည်လည်း။ အနှေးနှင့် အမြန်သာ။ Give the grammatical construction of မပြီးမဂ္ဂါနှင်ဟ်။

(*d.*) How are nouns formed from verbal roots?

(*e*) What verbal affixes are used to express the future tense?

(*f.*) Explain the meaning conveyed by the expression ဆင်းရဲ အပင်မဂ္ဂါနှင်။

5. Shew from the formation of the following, the idea applicable to Bhudda :—

သုံးလုထွန်ဖြတ်စွာဘုရား။ ။ဘုရားလောင်း။

Give the literal meanings of မဟာသမတမင်း။ ။ခတ္တိယ မင်း။ ။ရာဇဒဏ်။ ဥဒါန်း။ နိဒါန်း။

6 Write in Burmese a composition on "ပျင်းရိခြင်း။ အားနည်းခြင်းနှင့်အသက်တရောရှည်၍နေသည်ထက်။ လုလွှဆွန်အား နှင့်ပြည့်ရုံသောသူသည်တရက်အသ ကျည်၍နေသည်လျှင်။ သာ၍ဖြတ်၏။

ARMENIAN.

Examiner—Mr T. Malcolm.

1. Translate—

Վարազդատ տրշակուն իսր 'ի ժամանակս տախտուն նախարա-
բաց յերեսաց շապոյ Գնայեալ էր 'ի դուռն կայսերս կալ գեցաւ
լժաքաւոր հայոց հրամանաւ լժէոդոսի ։ Եւ էր երիտասարդ
որտեայ յոչ ժ և յայլժանդամ , ուժեղ և կորովի 'ի ներտա-

ձգուեաս, և յամիրս արի և հզօր առաւել քան զկար հոզեղինիս։ Որ և յոլմպիական խաղս յաղթեաց բռնամարտկաց ամի. և 'ի թատրոնի սպան զառիւծուն. և յայլ քաշութիս նահատակեալ՝ եղև անուանի 'ի մեզ յունաց։ Եւ 'ի միում պատերազմի լանգոբարտացւոց եսեալ 'ի կռիւ մենամարտութեան ըդդէմ հնգից, զնեգեսին և 'ի վերայ միմեանց տապալեաց սուսերան։ Եւ 'ի միում նուագի դիմեալ 'ի բերդ մի թշնամեաց 'ի վայրկեան ժամանակի եհար նետիւ հետզհետէ զէօրն և ասան արա որք էին 'ի վերայ պարսպին, և թօրափեաց զնոսա ի վայր զինի միմեանց՝ իբր 'ի ծառոյ պտուղս հատելով։

2. Correct—

Իբրև զկայսին զօրաչառք հոնաց զխորուրդ վրդարանձութեան վարաղդատայ. վաղվաղի աղտիցին ցկայսր և կայսերն հրամայեաց նոցա հորդորել վարաղդատայ զի գնասցէ առնա 'ի կոստանդնուպոլիս. և թէ ասէ ոչ կամիցի գալ՝ կապեսչիր՝ զնա և թերչիք կապանքաւ. Յորժամ իմացաւ վարաղդատայ ահրման կայսրի ոչ իշխեաց ընդ տիմանալ, քանզի չև էր զօգնականուն գտեալ ի պարսից, վասն որոյ բրնատադթաերիալ 'ի նա. միտ եդեալ ստիլ զամպատանութիւնքն։ Բայց իբրև ժամանեաց նա 'ի Կոստանդնուպոլիս և ոչ իսկ տեսոքի արժանի արար նմա կայսրն այլ հրամայեաց կապել յերկաթի կապանքաւ իբրև ապստամբի, և վառեաց աքսորս 'ի թուլիս կղզւոն որ է ի ովկիանոսն յիւսային թագաւորութի սոքա տևեցին ամք իբր ՃԿամ ըստ այլ հաշիւամբ Ղ։

Ա. անց ընդ բանս ինչ ածեսոյ։

3. Give the meanings of the following sentences in your own words:

'Ի պատիւ երեսաց միոյն՝ միւսոյն
'Ի վիրին Հերեոս դնէր պատիւ
Անիս ե անմուտ առնէր զտեղին
Զան Յեռբակալ առ նելոյ զթշնամին

4. Give the meanings of the following words:

Մի միանգամ դրամ հարկանէր թագոյց հրամանի
Ոչինն ընդ տաս է 'ի նմանէ կնճիռս արկանես զերեսոք

Մինչդեռ ունէին 'ի դիմի հարիւանեաց միմեանց
Ակցին ընդ գեան ոմանք 'ի լուղ և ոմանք 'ի թաւակի

5. Decline—

Տարապ խնդրէր մասնիլ զնա

Քոա , աղխ , խուճապ , կոր ով , ազդր , իւանկիւն ուշեզ , ամօր ասդաւանդ . նեթ , պերճ , եւանդն , արդարա կորով , ազդ , ազդու բիւանդ եռզ , հոծ , հոլաթև , հոլանի , խոյզ , խոյս .

6. Conjugate—

Եւ անդն , եռզ ,

7. Parse—

Կացոյց և մօտ պարոպին զզինուորս յունաց՝ և առանի նոցա զբաղում մեծալէն անուաւոր մեքենայս , որք կոչէին զէշք , զորս և վարէին երեք արք .

8. Write out a short account of the reign of Sanatrook the nephew of king Alegarus.

TRANSLATION—Afternoon.

Examiners— Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.
Major H. S. Jarrett.
Babu Jogendranath Banerjea, M. A.
Panḍit Ramgati Nyayaratna.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

Translate the following idiomatically into an Indian vernacular :—

(*a.*) An accident which took place on Tuesday night was eminently one of the "preventable" class; yet similar casualties are constantly being reported, notwithstanding the lessons taught by experience. A platform which had been erected in the National school-room on the occasion of a concert was occupied by about 150 children. This platform suddenly gave way with a loud crash, and all the children fell with it to the floor. There was of course a frightful scene of excitement, and it is a wonder that the consequences were not even more serious, for directly it was known outside that the platform had fallen there was a general rush to the room, creating of course additional panic and confusion. Happily, it turned out that none of the children were killed, but one or two of them had sustained fractured limbs and a large number were severely 25

shaken. As there were no fatal results there will be no inquiry into the matter, but there is none the less need for a searching investigation of the circumstances under which the children were allowed to occupy the platform, which was evidently in an unsafe condition. Structures of this nature require careful testing by competent persons before they are used, yet their erection is too often left entirely in the hands of some village carpenter.

(*b.*) They are an athletic and by no means bad looking race, with brown complexion, flat noses, and high cheek bones. They are brave and warlike, treacherous and vindictive. Their dress consists of a dark blue or black kilt, ornamented with rows of cowrie shells, and a thick cloth of home manufacture thrown over the shoulders. As ear ornaments, they wear tusks of wild boar: but the most coveted decoration is a neck collar of goat's hair dyed red, and fringed with the long scalps of slain enemies. Above the elbow are worn armlets either of ivory or plaited cane, prettily worked in red and yellow. Between the calf and the knee are bound pieces of finely cut cane dyed black, the calves being encased in leggings of cane similar to the armlets. The hair is, generally, cut square in front, and tied into a knot behind, with a plume of eagle or toucan feathers. The national weapons are a spear, a shield, and a *dao* or bill-hook. In recent years many have succeeded in obtaining guns or muskets, and the possession of fire-arms is the supreme desire of every Nágá. 25

HISTORY—Morning.

Examiners { Mr. A. Thomson. Dr. C. Baumann.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. When were the Constitutions of Clarendon passed, and what was their object? 4

2. Describe the attempts of Edward III to conquer France. 5

3. What changes were made by Henry VIII. in the doctrines and government of the Church of England? 6

4. How was the power of the English nobles gradually reduced, and what Acts of Parliament were passed to limit the power of the king? 6

5. What led to the "War of the Spanish Succession"? Name the most important battles, and give the date of each. 4

6. What changes were introduced by the Reform Bill of 1832? 5

7. What parts of India were visited by the Greeks, and why are the Greek accounts of the country so very valuable? 5

8. Trace the rise of the Sikhs. 4

9. Describe the two wars carried on against Tippu Sultan, giving the most important dates. 6

10. Name the Provinces added to the British Dominions by Lord Dalhousie. What were the reasons for annexation in each case? 5

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—

AFTERNOON.

Examiners— { MR. A. H. PIRIE.
MR. J. S. SLATER.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain by examples what is meant by *observation* and *experiment*. Describe experiments showing "the formation of dew," "the cause of winds," and "the phenomena of day and night" 4

2. Distinguish between *spring* and *neap* tides, indicating by means of diagrams the positions of the sun, earth, and moon at each of these. Why does the tidal wave originate in the Southern Ocean? 5

3. Contrast the cause of *floods* on the Mahanadi and Indus rivers. Why does the former not dry up after the rains are over? What evil consequences attend the construction of *bunds* to restrict the channels of rivers flowing through plains? 4

4. Give a brief account of the Monsoons. What is their effect on the currents of the Bay of Bengal? In the mouth of December, why will a ship sail faster from Calcutta to Ceylon than from Ceylon to Calcutta? 5

5. (*a.*) P and Q are at opposite ends of a telegraph line. P despatches a telegram at noon, it reaches Q at 10h. 30m. A. M. Is Q east or west of P, and how many degrees? 3

(*b.*) A and B are on the equator in 60° and 90° east longitude respectively. Each travels 60° of latitude directly North. Are they any nearer each other? What will happen when they each travel another 30° North? 3

6. (*a.*) What lands are joined by the is thmuses of Suez, Corinth, Perekop, Panama, and Kraw, respectively? 5

(*b.*) What waters are connected by the following straits:—Ormuz, Gibraltar, Dover, Malacca, Bosphorus? 5

7. Name one large city, giving some interesting fact about it, on each of the following rivers:—Seine, Irrawaddy, Mississippi, Rhone, Tiber, Clyde, Jumna, Nile, Tagus, Rhine. 5

8. Tell the localities of the following places, giving some historical event in connexion with each: Seringapatam, Bosworth, Dunbar, Meerut, Hastings, Waterloo, Quebec, Sobraon, Thaneswar, Vittoria 5

9. Describe, as fully as you can, an imaginary voyage along the coast of India from Karachi to Calcutta. 5

10. On the basis of the following construction draw an outline map of South America, and insert in it the names of the different countries, with their capitals, the rivers, mountains, and capes: 6

Construction.—Draw the length required for the map, the vertical line, AB, A being the North point. Bisect AB in C, and bisect AC in D. Through D draw a horizontal line FDE, from West to East, such that DE = AC, and DF = one third DE Join AF, FC, BE, EA.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA—MORNING.

Examiners— { MR. F. J. BIDEN, M. A.
REV. FATHER VAN J. IMPE, S. J.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

N. B.—*Algebraical symbols are not to be employed in solving the first six questions.*

1. Express each of the figures composing the number 128·456 as a multiple or sub-multiple of 10. 2

What fraction must be added to— 2

$$2\tfrac{1}{3} + \frac{3\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}}{3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} - 2\tfrac{5}{7} \text{ of } \tfrac{4}{19} \text{ that the sum may be equal to } 3.$$

2. (*a.*) What fraction of $\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs. 187 annas 5 is Rs. 28 annas 8? 2

(*b.*) Of what sum of money will ·325 be 13*l.*? 2

(*c.*) Extract the square root of 7·0225. 2

3. Divide 127*l.* 8*s.* among 2 men, 3 women, and 7 boys, giving each of the boys one-third of what a woman receives, and each of the men twice as much as a woman. 3

4. A leaky cistern is filled in 5 hours with 30 pails of 3 gallons each, but in 3 hours with 20 pails of 4 gallons each, the pails being poured in at intervals. Find how much the cistern holds, and in what time the water would waste away. 3

5. A race-course is half a mile long: A and B run a race, and A wins by 10 yards; C and D run over the same course and C wins by 30 yards; B and D run over it and B wins by 20 yards; if A and C run over it, which should win, and by how much? 5

6. A tradesman puts two prices on his goods: one for ready money, the other for 6 months' credit, interest being calculated at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. If the credit price of an article be Rs. 26 annas 9, what is its cash price? 4

7. Simplify— 3

$$\left\{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{2x^2}{a(b-x)}\right\}\left\{\frac{x}{a} - \frac{2ax}{x(b+x)}\right\}$$

8. Find the highest common factor and the least common multiple of— 2

$$3x^2 - 10ax + 7a^2 \text{ and } x^3 - 5ax^2 + 7a^2x - 3a^3.$$

9. Solve the equations—

(*a.*) $15 + \sqrt{x+7} = 19.$ 2

(*b.*) $4x - \dfrac{x-1}{2} = x + \dfrac{2x-2}{5} + 24.$ 3

(*c.*) $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \dfrac{7+x}{5} - \dfrac{2x-y}{4} = 3y - 5. \\ \dfrac{5y-7}{2} + \dfrac{4x-3}{6} = 18 - 5x. \end{array}\right\}$ 4

10. If $a : b :: c : d$, shew that—

$$ma + nc : mb + nd :: (a^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} : (b^2 + d^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \qquad 2$$

11. Extract the square root of—

$$x^{\frac{8}{5}} - 2a^{-\frac{3}{5}} x^{\frac{11}{5}} + 2a^{\frac{4}{5}}x^{\frac{4}{5}} + a^{-\frac{6}{5}}x^{\frac{14}{5}} - 2a^{\frac{1}{5}}x^{\frac{7}{5}} + a^{\frac{2}{5}}. \qquad 3$$

12. A boat goes up stream 30 miles and down stream 44 miles in 10 hours: it also goes up stream 40 miles and down stream 55 miles in 13 hours. Find the rate of the stream and of the boat. 4

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION—AFTERNOON.

Examiners— { MR. J. H. GILLILAND, M. A.
MR. M. MOWAT, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Enunciate and prove I. 6. Hence show that equiangular triangles are equilateral. 4 1

2. The side BC of the triangle ABC is produced to D, show that the angle ACD is greater than the angle ABC without showing that it is greater than the angle BAC. 4

3. Give the particular enunciation and the construction *only* of the following propositions:

(*a*.) I. 48. $1\frac{1}{2}$

(*b*.) II. 9. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are double, &c. $1\frac{1}{2}$

(*c*.) II. 11. To divide a given straight line, &c. $1\frac{1}{2}$

4. Prove that if two circles touch one another internally the straight line which joins their centres being produced shall pass through the point of contact. 4

5. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. Prove this *only* when one of the lines passes through the centre and cuts the other which does not pass through the centre, but not at right angles. 4

AOC and BQD are two triangles having the angle AOC equal to the angle BQD and the angle ACO equal to the angle DBQ; show that the rectangle contained by AO and QB is equal to that contained by CO and QD. 6

6. Describe a circle about a given triangle, and show that the square on the side of an equilateral triangle described about a circle is four times the square on the side of an equilateral triangle inscribed in the same circle. 3 5

7. The radius of a circle is 12 feet; find the length of the side of a regular polygon of sixteen sides inscribed in it. Calculations to be carried to three places of decimals only. 4½

8. Draw an accurate plan, and find, in acres, roods, and poles, the area of a field from the following notes in which the lengths are given in links: 6

	⊙A	
	1,500	0
	1,125	30
0	750	
30	375	
0	0	
	⊙ C	
	⊙ C	
0	1,200	
40	900	
	600	0
	300	40
	0	0
	⊙ B	
turn	to the	right
	⊙ . B.	
	900	0
	600	20
	300	10
	0	0
	⊙ . A.	

9. A small object is floating on a tank; show how to find its distance from a given point on the edge of the tank, the ground about the tank being smooth and on a level with the surface of the water. 4

First Examination in Arts.

1880.

ENGLISH POETRY—MORNING.

Examiner—MR. W. J. WEBB, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give a description of Satan as he is represented in the First Book of Paradise Lost. 5

2 How does Milton illustrate the statement that Mammon was "the least erected spirit that fell from Heaven"? 4

3. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) He, his wonted pride 2½
Soon recollecting, with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently raised
Their fainting courage, and dispelled their fears.

(*b.*) Up they sprung 2½
Upon the wing; as when men wont to watch
On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake.

(*c.*) My bow of yew to a hazel wand, 2½
Thou'lt make them work upon the Border.

(*d.*) Scarce rued the boy his present plight, 1½
So much he longed to see the fight.

(*e.*) He seem'd to seek in every eye, 1½
If they approved his minstrelsy.

4. What do we learn from the Lay of the Last Minstrel respecting the social and political condition of the border country between England and Scotland at the period to which it refers? 4

5. State in simple language the purport of the last Canto of the poem. 4

6. What does the poet say on the subject of patriotism in the first two stanzas of this Canto? 4

7. Narrate the part taken by William of Deloraine in the poem. 4

8. Explain the allusions in the following extracts:— 1½

(*a.*) The moon whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views.

(*b.*) The Red Sea Coast, whose waves o'erthrew 1½
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry.

(*c.*) A leper once he lost, and gained a king. 1½

(*d.*) When Charlemagne with all his peerage fell 1½
By Fontarabbia.

9. Give the purport of the following stanzas:—

(a.) Few, few shall part, where many meet; 2
The snow shall be their winding sheet;
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

(b.) We buried him darkly at dead of night. 2
The sods with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

(c.) And everybody praised the Duke 2½
Who such a fight did win.
"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 'twas a famous victory."

(d.) State the metres of stanzas *a* and *b*, and scan the lines. 2

ENGLISH PROSE—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give some account of the abuses and difficulties which Clive had to encounter on his return to India in 1765, and of the measures which he found it necessary to adopt. 6

2. How does Macaulay sum up Clive's character? 4

3. Relate briefly the story of Nuncomar, and give the pith of Macaulay's reflections on the behaviour of Hastings and of Impey in that case. 6

4. Describe Hastings' treatment of Cheyte Sing. 4

5. Mention the more important of the expeditions undertaken by Raleigh in person, or prompted by him. What was the political purpose which urged him forward in all these undertakings? 3 1

6. How came Raleigh to be suspected of plotting against James? Describe briefly the course of his trial. What had Spain to do with his death? 2 2 2

7. Explain the following passages:—

(a.) "The corruption of death began to ferment into new "forms of life." 2

(b.) "Society began to exhibit all the symptoms of the South "Sea year." 1

(c.) "They found the little finger of the Company thicker "than the loins of Surajah Dowlah" 1

(d.) "The Dilettanti sneered at their want of taste. The "Maccaroni blackballed them as vulgar fellows." 2

(e.) "To this day they are regarded as the best of all sepoys "at the cold steel." 1

(f.) "It had already collected round itself an army of the "worst part of the native population, informers and false wit-"nesses, and common barrators, and agents of chicane, and "above all, a banditti of bailiff's followers, compared with whom 3

"the retainers of the worst English sponging-houses in the "worst times, might be considered as upright and tender-hearted."

(*g.*) "Burke had in his vortex whirled away Windham." 1

8. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

(*a*) "But the devotion of the little band to its chief surpassed "anything that is related of the Tenth Legion of Cæsar or of the "Old Guard of Napoleon." 2

(*b.*) "Not even the story which Ugolino told in the sea of "everlasting ice, &c." 2

(*c.*) "There was still a Nabob, who stood to the British "authorities in the same relation in which the last drivelling "Chilperics and Childerics stood to their able and vigorous "Mayors of the Palace, to Charles Martel and to Pepin." 2

(*d*) "In that part of the world a very little encouragement "from power will call forth, in a week, more Oateses and Bedloes "and Dangerfields, than Westminster Hall sees in a century" 1

(*e.*) "Now and then a white-bearded old Sepoy may be found "who loves to talk of Porto Novo and Pollilore." 1

(*f*) "And there the ladies, whose lips, more persuasive than "those of Fox himself, had carried the Westminster election "against palace and treasury, shone round Georgiana Duchess "of Devonshire." 1

LATIN POETRY—MORNING.

Examiner—MR. W. H. PAULSON, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English.— 4

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Littora quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
Tranquillo silet, immotâque attollitur undâ
Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
Hic viridem Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus

Write down a list of adverbs of *time* and *place*, with their meanings. 3

2. Translate into English:— 5

Isque his Ænean solatus vocibus infit;
"Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;
Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Est tibi Dardanius divinæ stirpis Acestes;
Hunc cape consiliis socium, et conjunge volentem;
Huic trade amissis superant qui navibus et quos
Pertæsum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;
Longævosque senes, ac fessas æquore matres,
Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque periculi est,
Deligè; et his habeant terris sine mœnia fessi
Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestem."

Scan the alternate lines in the above extract, beginning with the second. 4

3. Express at greater length in Latin prose— 4

"Hos successus alit: possunt quia posse videntur."

4. Translate into English:— 5

Respicit Æneas subito, et sub rupe sinistra
Mœnia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
Quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adamante columnæ;
Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere ferro
Cœlicolæ valeant. Stat ferrea turris ad auras,
Tisiphoneque sedens, pallâ succincta cruentâ,
Vestibulum exsomnis servat, noctesque diesque.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare
Verbera, tum stridor ferri, tractæque catenæ.

5. Translate and explain the references in the following:—

(a.) Nosco crines, incanaque menta 2
Regis Romani, primus qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
Missus in Imperium Magnum.

(b.) Aggeribus socer Alpinis, atque arce Monœci 2
Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eois.

(c.) Tu maximus ille es 2
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

(d.) Heu miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas 2
Tu Marcellus eris.

6. Translate into Latin:—

(a.) I cannot doubt that you are speaking the truth. 2
(b.) Well! you may say what you please. 2
(c.) Who told you to come here? 2
(d.) He was very intimate with me. 2
(e.) Don't give him more than he asks for. 2
(f.) He would have been condemned to death. 1

7. Give the principal parts and the meanings of the following verbs:— 6

Adipiscor, emo, findo, gaudeo, lego, orior, labor, sero, vapulo, venio

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LATIN PROSE—Afternoon.

Examiner—Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate:— 13

Perventum inde ad frequentem cultoribus alium—ut inter montanos—populum. Ibi non bello aperto sed suis artibus—fraude et insidiis—est prope circumventus. Magno natu principes castellorum oratores ad Pœnum veniunt, alienis malis—utili exemplo—doctos memorantes amicitiam malle quam vim experiri Pœnorum, itaque obedienter imperata facturos, commeatum itinerisque duces et ad fidem promissorum obsides acciperet. Hannibal nec temere credendum nec aspernandum ratus, ne re-

pudiati aperte hostes fierent, benigne quum respondisset, obsidibus quos dabant acceptis et commeatu quem in viam ipsi detulerant usus, nequaquam ut inter pacatos, composito agmine duces eorum sequitur: primum agmen elephanti et equites erant, ipse post cum robore peditum circumspectans sollicitusque omnia incedebat. Ubi in angustiorem viam et parte altera subjectum jugo insuper imminenti ventum est, undique ex insidiis barbari a fronte ab tergo coorti *comminus eminus petunt*, saxa ingentia in agmen devolvunt. Maxima ab tergo vis hominum urgebat: in eos versa peditum acies haud dubium fecit quin, nisi *firmata* extreme agminis *fuissent*, ingens in eo saltu *accipienda* clades *fuerit* Tunc quoque ad extremum periculi ac prope perniciem ventum est: nam dum cunctatur Hannibal dimittere agmen in angustias, quia non, ut ipse equitibus præsidio erat, ita peditibus quicquam ab tergo auxilii reliquerat, occursantes per obliqua montani interrupto medio agmine viam insedere, noxque una Hannibali sine equitibus atque *impedimentis acta est.*

(*a.*) Parse fully, explaining the syntax of *firmata fuissent* and *accipienda fuerit.*

(*b.*) Give the derivation and meaning of *comminus, eminus,* and *impedimenta.*

(*c*) Distinguish between *agere tempus* and *terere tempus.* Distinguish also *exercitus, agmen,* and *acies,* and translate *magis agmina quam acies in via concurrerunt.*

(*d.*) Give the various meanings of *petere,* and form simple Latin sentences with their English equivalents to illustrate the uses of the verb.

2. Translate:— 13

Romæ aut circa urbem multa ea hieme *prodigia* facta aut, quod evenire solet motis semel in religionem animis, multa nuntiata et temere credita sunt: in quis *ingenuum* infantem semestrem in foro olitorio triumphum clamasse, et foro bovario bovem in tertiam contignationem sua sponte escendisse atque inde tumultu habitatorum territum sese dejecisse, et navium speciem de cœlo adfulsisse, et ædem Spei, quæ est in foro olitorio, fulmine ictam, et *Lanuvii hastam* se commovisse, et corvum in ædem Junonis devolasse atque ipso pulvinario consedisse, et in agro Amiternino multis locis hominum specie procul candida veste visos nec cum ullo congressos, et in Piceno lapidibus pluvisse, et Cære *sortes extenuatas,* et in Gallia lupum vigili gladium ex vagina raptum abstulisse. Ob cætera prodigia *libros adire decemviri jussi:* quod autem lapidibus pluvisset in Piceno, *novemdiale sacrum edictum* et subinde aliis procurandis prope tota civitas operata fuit Jam primum omnium *urbs lustrata est,* hostiæque majores quibus editum est Diis cæsæ et donum ex auri pondo quadraginta *Lanuvium ad Junonis* portatum est, et signum æneum matronæ Junoni in Aventino dedicaverunt, et *lectisternium* Cære, ubi sortes adtenuatæ erant, imperatum, et supplicatio Fortunæ in Algido.

(*a.*) Explain the following: *prodigia, Lanuvii hastam, sortes extenuatas, libros adire decemviri jussi, novemdiale sacrum edictum, urbs lustrata est, lectisternium,* and *supplicatio.*

(*b.*) Give the derivation and meaning of *ingenuus*, and compare with it the English adjective *ingenuous*.

(*c.*) Explain the syntax of *Lanuvium ad Junonis*. Is there any English construction like *ad Junonis*?

(*d*) Give the principal parts of *escendisse*, *dejecisse*, *adfulsisse*, and *pluvisse*.

3. Translate freely into idiomatic English:— 12

Ita per varium fortunam diei majore parte exacta quum in castra reditum esset, Minucius convocatis militibus, "Sæpe ego" "inquit audivi, milites, eum primum esse virum, qui ipse con-" "sulat quid in rem sit, secundum eum qui bene monenti obediat:" "qui nec ipse consulere nec alteri parere sciat, eum extremi" "ingenii esse. Nobis quoniam prima animi ingeniique negata" "sors est, secundam ac mediam teneamus et, dum imperare nis-" "cimus, parere prudenti in animum induceamus. Castra cum" "Fabio jungamus: ad prætorium ejus signa quum tulerimus, ubi" "ego eum patrem appellavero, quod beneficio ejus erga nos ac" "majestate ejus dignum est vos, milites, eos quorum vos modo" "arma dexteræ ferebant, patronos salutabitis, et si nihil" "aliud—gratorum certe nobis animorum gloriam dies hic dederit"

(*a*) Report the speech of Minucius in the indirect form of narration.

Translate into Latin prose:— 12

(*a.*) Hannibal, at break of day, having sent before him the Baliares and other light armed troops, crossed the river, and placed his troops in line of battle, as he had conveyed them across the river. The Gallic and Spanish cavalry he placed in the left wing, opposite the Roman cavalry; the right wing was assigned to the Numidian cavalry, the centre of the line being strongly formed by the infantry.

(*b.*) Had the deputies confined themselves to making a request in behalf of those who are in the hands of the enemy, that they might be ransomed I should have briefly given my opinion, without inveighing against any one. For what else would have been necessary but to admonish you that you ought to adhere to the custom handed down from you ancestors, a precedent indispensable to military discipline.

SANSKRIT—MORNING.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

N. B.—*The figures in margins indicate full marks.*

दुकूलवासाः स वधूसमीपं
शिष्यैर्विनीतैरवरोधरक्षैः ।
वेलासकाशं स्फुटफेनराजिः
नवैरदृश्यानिव चन्द्रपादैः ॥

तत्रार्चितो भोजपतेः पुरोधाः
*ऊत्वाग्निमाज्यादिभिरग्निकल्पः ।
तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये
वधूवरौ सङ्गमयाञ्चकार ॥

1 (*a*) In what voice is निन्ये? What cases are connected with it in the above extract? 10

(*b*) Expound the *samása* in दुकूलवासाः and अवरोधरत्नैः. Decline दुकूलवासाः in all numbers of the instrumental or third case.

(*c*) Is स्फटिकराजिः substantive or adjective? If the latter, to what substantive does it belong? In what case is that substantive, and with what verb is it connected?

(*d*) What governs वेलासकाशं?

(*e*) In what sense is अर्चित used here? Derive पुरोधाः and give its accusative plural.

(*f*) Give the root of ऊत्वा and its third person singular, present and perfect (लट् and लिट्).

2. Translate the following passage into English: 10

स त्वं प्रशस्ते महिते मदीये
वसंस्तुर्थोऽग्निरिवाग्न्यगारे ।
द्विचाण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन्
यावद् यते साधयितुं त्वदर्थम् ॥
तथेति तस्यावितथं प्रतीतः
प्रत्यग्रहीत् सङ्गरमग्रजन्मा ।
मायात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य
निष्क्रष्टुमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् ॥
वशिष्ठमन्त्रोक्षणजात् प्रभावा-
दुदन्वदाकाशमहीधरेषु ।
मरुत्सखस्येव बलाहकस्य
गतिर्विजघ्ने न हि तद्व्रतस्य ॥
अथाधिशिश्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे
रथं रघुः कल्पितशस्त्रगर्भम् ।
सामन्तसम्भावनयैव धीरः
कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः ॥

प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै
सविस्मयाः कोषगृहे नियुक्ताः ।
हिरण्मयीं कोषगृहस्य मध्ये
दृष्टिं शशंसुः पतितां नभस्तः ॥

3. (*a.* what is meant by चतुर्थाऽग्निः ? 8

(*b.*) Who was अपजन्मा, and why was he so styled ?

(*c.*) Derive अवितथं, सङ्गरः, and महीधरः.

(*d.*) Expound the *samása* in वशिष्ठमन्त्रोक्षणजात् and उदन्वदाकाशमहीधरेषु.

(*e.*) Give the roots of वमन् and निष्कृष्टं and their third singulars in लुङ् and लृट् (aorist and future).

(*f.*) What is the root of सोढुं ? Is there any other root which takes a similar form in the infinite ? In what other parts have those roots analogous forms ?

4. (*a.*) Translate the following lines into English : 8

हरिर्यथैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतो
महेश्वरस्त्र्यम्बकएव नापरः ।
तथा विदुर्मां मुनयः शतक्रतुं
द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्दएष नः ॥
अतोऽयमस्त्रः कपिलानुकारिणा
पितृस्त्वदीयस्य मयापहारितः ।
अलं प्रयत्नेन तवात्र मा निधाः
पदं पदव्यां सगरस्य सन्ततेः ॥

(*b.*) Who were Kapila and Sagara, and what do the references to those names imply ?

(*c.*) Parse निधाः.

5. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Sanskrit: 14
A vicious friend is to be given up like a finger bitten by a snake.

The king with his wife arrived at the hermitage of Vaśishtha in the evening.

Arjuna killed Karṇa, but Bhima broke the thigh-bone of Duryodhana and sent him out of the world

Kings desire to overcome rulers of other lands, hermits desire the conquest of the passions which rule their own hearts.

SANSKRIT—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—BABU NILMANI MUKERJEA, M. A.

(N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*)

अरण्ययाने सुकरे पिता मां
प्रायुङ्क राज्ये वत दुष्करे त्वाम् ।
मागाः शुचं वीर भरं वहामुम्
आभाषि रामेण वचः कनीयान् ॥
श्रुतौ स्तुतौ वृद्धमतेषु धीमान्
त्व पैतृकं चेद्वचनं न कुर्याः ।
विच्छिद्यमानेऽपि कुले परस्य
पुंसः कथं स्यादिह पुत्रकाम्या ॥
वृद्धीरमां राज्यधुरां प्रवोढुं
कथं कनीयानहमुत्सहेय ।
मा मां प्रयुङ्क्थाः कुलकीर्त्तिलोपे
प्राहस्त रामं भरतोऽपि धर्म्यम् ॥
कर्ज्जस्वलं हस्तितुरङ्गमेतत्
अमूनि रत्नानि च राजभाञ्जि ।
राजन्यकं चैतदहं क्षितीन्द्रः
त्वयि स्थिते स्यामिति भान्तमेतत् ॥

(a.) Translate the above into English.

(b.) Parse वृद्धमतेषु in the fifth line, कुले in the seventh, कुलकीर्त्तिलोपे in the eleventh, and राजन्यकं in the fifteenth.

(c.) Account for the use of the potential (विधिलिङ्) in the sixth and eighth lines

2. Turn the following stanzas into plain prose, divesting them of such words as have unusual grammatical terminations :

लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात्
स नद्यवस्कन्दमुपास्पृशच्च ।
कुतूहलाधानविशेषवेशं
काकुत्स्थ ईषत् स्मयमान आस ॥
तं विप्रदर्शं कृतवानयज्ञा

यान्तं वने राक्षसरौद्रुढौके।
जिघांसुवेदं धृतभासुराख्यः
तां ताड़काख्यां निजघान रामः॥
मन्दीयमाना भवतातिमात्रं
सुराध्वरे धस्मरजित्वरेण।
दिवोऽपि वज्रायुधभूषणायाः
ह्रियीयते वीरवती न भूमिः॥
इति ब्रुवाणो मधुरं हितञ्च
तमाश्रिहत् मैथिलयज्ञभूमिम्।
रामं मुनिः प्रीतमना मखान्ते
यशांसि राज्ञां निजिघृक्षयिष्यन्॥
अभिश्रवन्नात्ययिकं तमेत्य
दूता यदार्थं प्रयियासयन्तः।
आदिष्ट जातास्त्रिदिवस्तदासौ
उत्कण्ठमानो भरतोगुरूणाम्॥

3. Convert the first stanza into the active and the second into the passive voice, substituting throughout aorist (लुङ्) forms for the perfect (लिट्) ones. 4

बलिर्बबन्धे जलधिर्ममन्थे
जघ्नेऽमृतं दैत्यकुलं विजिग्ये
कल्पान्तदुःस्था वसुधा तथोद्धे
येनैष भारोऽतिगुरुर्न तस्य॥
उच्चाम्रचक्रुर्नगरस्य मार्गान्
ध्वजान् बबन्धुर्मुमुचुः खधूपान्।
दिशश्च पुष्पैश्चकरुर्विचित्रैः
अर्थेषु राज्ञा निपुणा नियुक्ताः॥

4. असंस्कृतिमसंधानावनुत्तिमफलाशिनौ।
अभृतिमपरीवारौ पर्य्यभूतां तथापि माम्॥
श्रेयसमवाप्नोसि धात्रयां प्रत्यभाणि सा
प्राणिवस्तवमानार्थं व्रजाम्यसिहि मारुहः॥
अत्रिमोऽनपराधेऽपि नश्चिन्नान्दिवं वयम्।

कृतान्तं भीव यत्तेभ्यो दृष्ट्वाऽप्रीतोऽपि चमासहे ॥
तैर्दैत्यैर्वरगर्वसंभृतमुषभिन्नविपन्नकैः ।
निमग्नोद्विग्नसंक्षोभैः पप्रे दीनैव मेदिनी ॥

(*a.*) Translate the above into your own vernacular.
(*b*) Account for दृ in प्राणिव.

(*c.*) Give the verbal nouns of all the past participles (क्त) used in the last stanza.

(*d*) Analyse into their component parts, संयान, श्रेयस, and कृतान्त.

5. Give the full meaning of the following in your own words in Sanskrit: 6

विग्रहस्तव शक्रेण बृहस्पतिपुरोधसा ।
सार्द्धं कुमारसेनान्या शून्यश्चासौति को नयः ॥
यद्यहं नाथ नायास्यं विनसा हतबान्धवा ।
नाज्ञास्यस्त्वमिदं सर्व्वं प्रमाद्यन चारदुर्व्वलः ॥
हतस्त्वं पाचेमभितैः खड्गारूढः प्रमादवान् ।
पानशौण्डः श्रियं नेता नात्यन्तीनत्वमन्नुनाः ॥
अध्वरेष्वग्निचित्वत्तु सोमसुत्वत आश्रमान् ।
यत्तु महेन्द्रियं भागमैति दुश्चवनोऽधुना ॥

6. Comment grammatically on the following extracts and render them into English: 5

श्लाघ्यपायंसत जिल्वराणि; रक्षोगणं क्षिप्रमविक्षतात्मा; अन्यो व्यतिक्षे तु ममापि धर्म्मः; ब्रह्मादृषक्षे प्रणिहन्मि येन; ससीतयो राघवश्चारधौयन्.

7. Translate the following into Sanskrit: 6

Boys are always wishing to be men. Then they think they will be strong, and free, and happy. They build fine castles in the air, and think that these will become realities when they grow up to be men.

"Little boy! Do you wish to be a man? The wish is natural, and you are not forbidden to indulge it. But you should consider what kind of a man you would be. Is it a wise and good man? Then remember that this depends upon your conduct as a boy."

8. Give an abstract of the poet's description of a hermitage or penance-grove, and compare it with the fuller delineation of the same which you find in the Raghuvansa. 3

ARABIC POETRY—MORNING.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[*The figures in the margin indicate the marks.*]

1. Translate into English:

3 يا بني اسمع و صايا جمعت * حكما خصت بها خير الملل
اطلب العلم و لاتكسل فما * ابعد الخير على اهل الكسل
و احتفل للفقه في الدين ولا * تشتغل عنه بمـــال و خول
و اهجر النوم و حصله فمن * يعرف المطلوب يحقر ما بذل
لاتقـــل قد ذهبت اربابه * كل من سار على الدرب وصل
في از دياد العلم ارغام العدى * و جمال العلم اصلاح العمل
جمل المنطق بالنحو فمن * يحرم الاعراب في النطق اختبل
انظم الشعر و لازم مذهبي * فاطراح الرفد في الدنيا اقل
فهو عنوان على الفضل و ما * احسن الشعر اذا لم يبتذل
مات اهل الجود لم يبق سوى * مقرف او من على الاصل اتكل
انا لا اختـــار تقبيل يـــد * قطعها اجمل من تلك القبل
ان جزتني عن مديحي صرت في * رقها او لا فيكفيني الخجل
اعذب الالفاظ قولي لك خذ * و امـــر اللفظ نطقي بلعل
ملك كسرى عنه تغني كسرة * و عن البحر اكتفاء بالوشل

2. What is the metre of the above extract? Scan the first line, writing the feet (اجزآ) under the corresponding feet of the formula in فعل. 3

3 Write out the following words, with the diacritical points which they bear in their places in the above poem:— 4

يحرم - جمل - تقل - حصله - اهجر - تشتغل - احتفل

. امر - جزتني - اتكل - مقرف - يبق - اطراح - انظم

4. Several nouns in the singular, diverse in form and meaning, make their plural خول, as in line 3. Name some of them 3

5. The force of the particle لم is to apocopate the final vowel of the aorist. Show how this is done in لم يبق (line 10), with the diacritical points. 4

6. Translate into English:

اما و فتور اجفاني النواعس * وتنزيهي المحاضر و المجالس
و اشراقي لعشاقي و ماقد * كساني الله من أسني الملابس
وماقد حزت من نشر شذاه * يفوح بطي انفاسي النفائس
لقد عديت طورك في مقامي * وهل احد بمثلك لي يقايس
انا في البسط فاتح كل باب * وخاتم كل زهر في المجالس
و ان زفت كؤس الراح أجلى * على صحبي كما تجلي العرائس
و ان نحن اجتمعنا في مقام * تقم في خدمتي و اظل جالس
و ان تك حارسا ما ذاك فخرا * فكم ما بين سلطان و حارس
دع التعريض او صحف فاني * اراك ان التقي الجمعان ناعس
وهل للحب من حسن اذا ما * يكون الورد في خديه غارس

7. (*a.*) Parse fully the line وما قد حزت من نشر شذاه . 4

(*b.*) Could يفوح (line 3) be written تفوح and yet remain grammatically correct? Give briefly the rules for the concord of the verb and the agent. 4

8. Correct the following if incorrect :—

بلغني ان زيد قائم . الا ان زيدا قائما . قلت ان زيدا قائما . 3
زرته و اني ذا امل . مررت برجل انه فاضل . عندي انك فاضلا

9. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel-points :—

"The next year being the thirteenth of Muhammad's mission, Masâb returned to Mecca, accompanied by seventy-three men and two women of Medina who had professed Islamism, besides some others who were as yet unbelievers. On their arrival they immediately sent to Muhammad and offered him their assistance, of which he was now in great need, for his adversaries were by this time grown so powerful in Mecca that he could not stay there much longer without imminent danger." 9

ARABIC PROSE—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English :

فمضوا على ذلك و بقيت آثارهم * و احيت بعد موتهم ايامهم
اخبارهم فمضي على ذلك مثل الاولين * و بقي لهم لسان صدق

في الا خرين اذ صنعوا * بموجب ما سمعوا * * شعر *

فكن حديثا حسنا ذكرة * فاما الناس احاديث

و انت و ان كنت تسلطت على الخلق * فقد عدلت ايضا و لكن عن الحق * و رعيت و لكن اموالهم و زروعهم * و حميت و لكن بالدار قلوبهم و ضلوعهم * و اسست و لكن قواعد الفتن * و سرت ولكن على سيراماتة السنن * ومع هذا فلوعرجت الى السبع الشداد * ماابلغت منزلة فرعون و شداد * و لو رفعت قصورك على شوامخ الاطواد * ماضاهت ارم ذات العماد التى لم يخلق مثلها في البلاد * فانظر لمن بهى و امر * ثم مضى وغبر * ولكن ممن طغى وفجر * و تولى و كفر * واقنع بهذا الخطاب * عن الجواب * و اعط القوس باريها * و اتراك الدار لبانيها * و تول الله و رسوله و الذين آمنو و الا فانت اذا ممن تولى في الارض ليفسد فيها * فانى اد ذاك امشي عليك * و اضرب على يديك * و امنعك من السعي في الفساد بان اسوى بين رجليك *

2. Is any portion of the above extract (exclusive of the verse) a quotation? if so, write out the quoted words, and name the work whence they are taken. 4

3. (*a.*) Explain السبع الشداد. Write the words with diacritical points. Note on شداد in the following line. 3

(*b.*) Can ذات العماد, with reference to ارم, be rendered into English in more than one way? Comment on it fully. 3

(*c.*) What is the double sense of عرجت which renders its use (in line 8) specially applicable? Give the various meanings of عبر. 3

4. Write the word تول, in line 13, with diacritical points. Give its root (مصدر), its conjugation (باب), and inflect it through the remaining persons of its mood. 4

5. Translate into English:

و اعلم ان عقول العقلاء متحيرة في امر الحشائش وعجائبها وافهام الاذكياء قاصرة عن ضبط خواصها وفوائدها * وكيف لامع مايشاهد من اختلاف صور قضبانها و اختلاف اشكالها و الوانها و عجيب 6

صور اوراقها و ازهارها وكل لون منها ينقسم الى اقسام كالحمرة مثلا فانها وردي و ارجواني و سوسني و شقائقي و آذريوني و الى غير ذلك مع اشتراك كلها في الحمرة * ثم عجائب روائحها و مخالفة بعضها بعضا مع اشتراك الكل في الطيب * ثم عجائب اشكال حبوبها فانه لكل واحد شكل و ورق و عرق و زهر و لون و طعم و رائحة و خاصية بل خاصيات لايعرفها الاالله تعالى * و التي عرفها الانسان بالنسبة الى مالم يعرفه كقطرة من بحر و اذكر شيا من خواصها مرتبة على حروف المعجم ان شاء الله تعالى *

6 Give the singulars of the following: حشائش - عقلا . 2
از هار - قضبان - خواص ادكيا. Mention any other plural forms that they may have.

7 What number is expressed by the plural of paucity (جمع القلة) and what by the plural of multitude (كثرة) (جمع) What is the smallest number that can be expressed by a plural of a plural (جمع الجمع) ? 3

8. Give the imperatives of يشاهد and انقسم, 2nd person singular only, and the 3rd person plural (feminine) of their preterite (ماضي), and aorist (مضارع), with vowel-points. 4

9 Translate into Arabic, write neatly, and place the vowel-points —

"It is with extreme regret that I hear of the loss you have sustained I can understand the nature and extent of your grief when I consider the many great and amiable qualities that distinguished your son. My long friendship with him, and the attachment I feel towards you, while enabling me to share in your sorrow, render me at the same time as much in need of consolation as yourself" 8

PERSIAN POETRY—MORNING.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[N B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English —

درامد بمن خوابی از جوش مغز * دران خواب ديدم يكى باغ نغز
كزان بان رنگين رطب چيد مي * و زو دادمي هر كرا ديد مي

رطب چلین درآمد زدوشینه خواب * دماغی پر آتش دهانی پرآب
بر آورد موذن باول قنوت * که سبحان حی الذي لا یموت
بر آمد زمن ناله بی آگهي * کزاندیشه پرگشتم از خود تهي
چو صبح سعادت بر آمد پگاه * شدم زنده چون باد در صبحگاه
شب افروز شمعي برافروختم * وز اندیشه چون شمع میسوختم
دلم با زبان در سخن پروري * چو هاروت و زهره بافسون گري
که بیشغل چندین نباید نشست * دگر بار طرري نو آرم بدست
نوائی غریب آورم در سرود * دهم جان پیشینگان را درود
فروزم چراغی ز پروانهٔ * درخشی بسوزم ز یك دانهٔ
که هر کافکند میوهٔ زین درخت * نشاندهٔ را گوید ای نیك بخت
بشوطی که مشتی فرو ما یگان * بدرند کالای همسا یگان
گرفتم سر تیز هوشان مدم * شهنشاه گوهر فروشان مدم
همه خوشه چین اند ومن دانه کار * همه خانه پرداز و من خانه دار
بدین چار سو چون نهم دستگاه * که ایمن نباشم ز دزدان راه

2. What is the metre (وزن) of this extract? Mention any other Persian poems written in the same measure, that you may have read. 2

3. Analyze the word دانه‌کار in line 15. Write out the infinitive and present tense of all verbs that form compound adjectives in that line. 3

4. What are the primitive forms of قنوت and موذن? 2

(a.) Write those two words with their vowel-points.
(b.) Explain the allusion in the second hemistich (مصراع) of line 8. 2

5 Translate into English :—

* ای ز روی نسبت ذاتت ولایت را شرف *
* وی بزیر سایهٔ جاهت نبوت را پناه *
* سایهٔ یزداني و انوار سیمایت دلیل *
* داور کونیني و انواع احسانت سپاه *
* دست حفظت بهرچابکخیزي و بربستگی *

* بر میان شعله بر نندد نطاق از برگ کاه *
* شاخ شاخ و برگ برگش تازه برهم ریختند *
* تا ز باغ همتت خواندیم طوبی را گیاه *
* شدهد عدلت بدست خلق در ایوان دهر *
* سنبل و ریحان فشاند فتنه را در خوابگاه *
* بسکه دست رحمتت آرایش هر چهره کرد *
* عشق میورزد بحسن یاس و امید اشتباه *
* توشه گیر انتفاع از ریزش جود تو جود *
* خوشه چین ارتفاع از مزرع جاه تو جاه *
* از خیال هیبتت اندیشه میرد در ضمیر *
* وز نشان آستانت سجده رقصد در جباه *.

6. Is it necessary to the proper scansion (تقطیع) of the second line that the word وتي should be written as it is ? Could it be written in any other way ? Resolve it into constituents. 2

7. Explain the final ي in كويدي and the second ي in سيه, in lines 4 and 3. 2

8. (*a*) Write an explanatory note on lines 5 and 6. 3

(*b*. Is جباه, in line 16, singular or plural ? Give both forms of the word. 2

(*c*.) Give the etymology of اشتباه, انتفاع and ارتفاع. 1

(*d*.) What is the metre of the poem ? Show your method of ascertaining it. 2

9. Translate into Persian :—

" According to historians, so much treasure and such numbers of elephants as were collected in the household of this monarch, were never possessed by any other of that dynasty. He had three thousand male and female elephants : and in the reign of any other king we read only of two thousand. The sums of gold accumulated by him exceeded by a full half those acquired by other princes. None before him so completely reduced the rajahs and zemindars of the Carnatic, from whom he wrested much of the accumulated riches of 700 years : and it is computed that in his reign nearly 500,000 fell by the swords of the warriors of Islam, by which the population of the Carnatic was so reduced, that it did not recover for several ages." 10

PERSIAN PROSE—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English :—

10 شکر نوازشهای سرفراز نامه مگر بهمان زبان رافت بیان ادا توان نمود - بعنوان ترحمي که در پرسش حال دعاگو پرداخته‌اند - و مشت خاکي را بنواهای تعظیم سربلند ساخته * فضل الهي یاور ذات رحمت آیات ایشان باد - و سایهٔ التفات شما را از سر بی دست و پایان بر مگیراد * بیت مشهود مضمون شاهد احوال اخلاص مآل بود - که بمقتضای اتحاد معنوي از قلم حقائق رقم آن داناي حقیقت جلوه نمود * بتوجه عالمگیر دام اخلاقي بگسترده‌اند که دلها را صورت رای توانند بود - و کمند شفقتي بیفگنده‌اند که حلقه واري از گردن اخلاص توان کشود * * ابیات *

* سحر کز انفعال ناکسي بی دست و پا رفتم *
* عرق گل کرد و من سیلاب دانستم ز جا رفتم *
* مقامت دیده جایت دل همان خلوت همین محفل *
* بدل پیچیده ام چون اشك گر از دیدها رفتم *

2. Write out separately those words in the whole of this passage that bear the *izáfat*.

3 (*a.*) Mark the vowel-points of the undermentioned words with distinctness, and give their etymology :— 2 2

التفات - اتحاد - مقتضاي - الهي - ترحمي - رافت and انفعال.

(*b.*) Resolve برمگیراد into its constituent parts, and give their meaning Could the letter *mím* (م) in it be removed to any other position without altering the sense ? 2

4 Translate into English *literally* :—

10 باندازهٔ طبع و قادش بلند آسمان کوتاه اوج* - و باغور و فکر نقادش ژرف دریا تنگ موج * بمعجز نعمهای داوودي موم کنندهٔ دلهای آهنین - و برطوبت ترانهای باربدی از معز زهد یبوست

چمن * در گلشن ترانه سازي جرم زهره را بگل تسليم ساگردي در تارك آرائي - و در صفحهٔ رقم طرازي صفر عطارد را بنقطهٔ امتحان قلم در مرتبه افزائي * بلبل اگر بنغمات و نقش او نفس برامیزد - کهن ترانهٔ خود را با حرف گل از منقار فرو ریزد * بشهد فصاحت چاشني بلاغت درکام و زبان انباشته - و بکلید طلاقت قفل لکنت از درج بیان برداشته * بروشني بیانش شام طبعان در صبح طرازی - برسائي ادایش کوتاه درکان در زبان درازي * دسترس بمعاني سره کجاست که فطرتش بر طاق بلند نهاده - و قدرت خریداري لفاظ سنجیده کراست که فصاحتش به بیعانگي قیمت داده * عبارت را پاکي لولوی عدن - و الفاظ را نوی فیروزهٔ کهن *

* مثنوي *

5. (*a*.) What particular allusions are intended by the words موم in connection with داوودي, and صفر and قلم with reference to عطارد.

(*b*.) State the English names for زهره and عطارد, and name, if you can, the remaining five of what are called الكواكب السبعة. 3

6. Give the etymology of وقار - نقار - بدوست - سره - طلاقت and بیعانگي, and write them with their vowel-points. 3

7. When a noun ends in ه in Persian, how is the idea of unity, as given by the English indefinite article, expressed? and how with other terminations? Give examples. 1

8. Translate into Persian :— 14

"Faizi was sent on a special embassy to the kings of the Dekkan previous to the invasion of that country; and Abu'l Fazl lived to attain the highest military rank and to hold the office of Prime Minister. Akbar's distress at the loss of Abu'l Fazl has been mentioned, and the account of his behaviour at the death of Faizi is the more to be relied on as it is given by an enemy. It was midnight when the news was brought to him that Faizi was dying: on which he hastened to his apartment and found him already nearly insensible. He raised his head and called out to him with a familiar term of endearment, "Shaikhji, I have brought Ali the physician to you—why do you not speak?" Finding that he received no answer, he threw his turban on the ground and burst into the strongest expressions of sorrow. When he had recovered his composure he went to Abu'l Fazl, who had withdrawn from the scene of death, and remained for some time endeavouring to console him before he returned to the palace.

For Female Candidates.

BENGALI—MORNING.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

Full marks.

1. *a.* What is the subject of the "Nirvásiter viláp"? 3

b. What is the difference between the words নির্বাসিত, প্রবাসিত, and প্রোষিত?

c. How do the following words differ in meaning from each other, *viz.*, নিবাস, প্রবাস, আবাস and বাস

2. *a.* Translate into English the following lines:

নিবিবার নয়

সে আগুণ, জ্বলে যাহা তাহার অন্তরে, 14
দেখিলে তাহার মুখ পাষাণ বিদরে।
কেহ বলে—শিশু তার রুচির-দশন,
আসে যবে খেলাইতে সহাস্যবদন,
অপর বালক সনে; তাহারা সকলে
আপন পিতার কথা পরস্পর বলে:—
কোন শিশু বলে, 'বাবা দেবেগো আমারে
কেমন পুতুল কিনে! বলেছি বাবারে'
কোন শিশু বলে 'বাবা কিনেছে আমার,
কেমন সুন্দর যুতো।' আহা অভাগার
অভাগা সন্তান, হায়! বলে আধস্বরে:—
'কাল গো আমার বাবা আসিবেক ঘরে,
কতকি আমার তরে আনিবে কিনিয়ে
বল শুনি ভ্রাতৃগণ সেকথা শুনিয়ে
কাহার পাষাণ-মন গলিয়া না যায়;
না কাঁদে এরূপ নর কে আছে ধরায়!

b. Derive নিবিবার, দশন, সনে, কিনে, and বিদরে

c. Is বিদরে used as a transitive or instransitive verb?

d. In what case is ভ্রাতৃগণ?

e Give three synonyms of ধরা

3. *a.* Turn the following lines into prose using as far as possible words different from the text:

জানকী বিহনে যবে দেব রঘুবর 10
কাঁদিলেন চিত্রকূটে, হইয়া কাতর
ফিরিলেন বনে বনে করি অন্বেষণ ;
কোথায় জানকী ! মোর হইল ভ্রমণ।
বৈদেহি বৈদেহি ! করে চাতকের মত
কাঁদিলেন ঊর্দ্ধনেত্রে শুধু অবিরত ;
অবশেষে ক্লান্ত হয়ে বসিয়া উপলে,
রাখি শির লক্ষ্মণের গুরু উরুস্থলে,
যখন নিরাশ হয়ে করিয়া রোদন,
বলিলেন দীনস্বরে—"ভাইরে ! লক্ষ্মণ !
যাওরে কোশলধামে ; যাওরে ফিরিয়া,
অদ্যাবধি রাম নাম যাওরে ভুলিয়া ;
সুমিত্রা মাতার তুমি অঞ্চলের ধন,
ফিরে তুমি অযোধ্যাতে কররে গমন ;
রাম সীতা কোথা বলে জিজ্ঞাসিবে যবে,
উঠনা কাঁদিয়া ভাই ! বলোরে তা সবে,
'তাঁদিগে শার্দ্দূলে ধরে করেছে আহার ;
একাকী এলাম আমি লয়ে সমাচার।'

b. Give three synonyms of উপল

c. What is nominative to the verb জিজ্ঞাসিবে ?

d. In what case is শার্দ্দূলে ?

4. জানি ভাই সদাগতি ! তোমার যে বল।
কিবা শাখী বজ্র সম ! অথবা অচল ॥
অভ্রভেদী চূড়া যার অশনি প্রহারে।
না হয় কাতর কভু থাকে একাকারে ॥

a. What is সদাগতি and why is it so called ? What is the description given here of its force ?

b. What is the derivation and meaning of শাখী and অচল ? Why is the top of the latter called অভ্রভেদী ?

c. Give the meaning of অশনি

তখন জননি ! কিগো ভেবেছিলে মনে।
পয়োদানে অহি-শিশু পুষিছ ভবনে ॥

d Is not the last vowel of জননী long? Why is it short here?

e Give the meaning of পয়োদান and অহি-শিশু Can the first word have more than one meaning?

অন্তরে অন্তরে জ্বলে গুরু হুতাশন।

f Give the meaning and derivation of হুতাশন।

কিন্তু হায়! কিবা পুণ্য করেছে পামর।
যার বলে সিন্ধুজলে ত্যজে কলেবর॥
সকালে ভবের ব্রত করে উদ্যাপন।
শমন-সদন সুখে করিবে গমন॥

5. *a.* Translate these four lines into English.

b. Who is শমন and why is he so called?

c. Give three synonyms of ভব and derive সদন

d What is the metre called, in which the Nirvásiter viláp is written? What is its scale?

— ব্যজন-পবনে।
ক্রমে মুগ্ধ চরাচর; কুলায়ে গোপনে॥
নীরবিল বিহঙ্গম।

6 *a.* Give the meaning of the last sentence in these lines. 7

b Derive বিহঙ্গম

নয়ন মুদিয়া গাভী করে রোমন্থন।

c. Give the meaning of রোমন্থন in English.

উগারিছে দীপালোক শীতল-কিরণ

d. Parse this sentence
Explain the *samasa* in শীতল-কিরণ

For Female Candidates.

BENGALI—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L

Full marks.

1. *a.* Translate the following passage into English. 14

নিকৃষ্ট প্রবৃত্তি সকল চরিতার্থ হইলে প্রবল হয়। এক বার যে কুকর্ম্মের অনুষ্ঠান করা যায়, তাহার প্রতি আর তাদৃশ ঘৃণা থাকে না। অধর্ম্মের প্রতি সচ্চরিত্র সাধু ব্যক্তিদিগের যে স্বভাব-সিদ্ধ অশ্রদ্ধা

ও ঘৃণা থাকে, তাহার হ্রাস হওয়াই দোষ। তাহার হ্রাস হইলেই পাপের পথ প্রশস্ত হইতে থাকে। যেমন কোন সেতুর কোন স্থানে ছিদ্র হইলে, তদ্দ্বারা প্রতিক্ষণ জল নির্গত হইয়া প্রতিক্ষণই সেই ছিদ্রের আয়তন বৃদ্ধি হয়, ও ক্রমে ক্রমে সমুদায় সেতু ভগ্ন হইয়া তাহার সমীপবর্ত্তী ভূমি-খণ্ড জলে প্লাবিত হয়, সেইরূপ, আমরা যত বার কুকর্ম্মের অনুষ্ঠান করি, তাহার প্রত্যেক বারেই ধর্ম্মের প্রতি অনুরাগ হ্রাস হইয়া অধর্ম্মের প্রতি আকর্ষণ বৃদ্ধি হয়। এইরূপ অল্প অল্প অত্যাচার করিয়া অন্তঃকরণ এমত পাপাসক্ত হইতে পারে, যে অবশেষে ঘোরতর কুকর্ম্ম করিতেও আর সঙ্কুচিত হয় না। এক সময়ে যে ব্যক্তি যে কুকর্ম্মের প্রসঙ্গ শুনিবা মাত্র অত্যন্ত ঘৃণা ও বিস্ময় প্রকাশ করে, পরে সেই ব্যক্তি অভ্যাসের বশীভূত হইয়া অসঙ্কুচিত চিত্তে অম্লান বদনে সেই ঘৃণাকর কুৎসিত পাপে প্রবৃত্ত হইতে পারে।

b. What emotions are according to the classification of the Dharma-níti included in নিকৃষ্টপ্রবৃত্তি? What other emotions are mentioned in the same work?

c. Distinguish between অশ্রদ্ধা ঘৃণা and বিস্ময় as these are used in the above extract.

d. What useful purpose does a সেতু, in the sense of the above extract, serve?

e. What is the peculiar term used among rural people for the sort of ছিদ্র indicated in the above extract?

2. সন্তানগণের ভরণ পোষণ ওশিক্ষাসাধন ওসুখসম্পাদনের উপায় করা জনক জননীর অবশ্য-পরিশোধ্য ঋণ-স্বরূপ। আমাদের অপত্যস্নেহ-বৃত্তি উপচিকীর্ষার সহকৃত হইয়া এই সকল কর্ত্তব্য কর্ম্ম সম্পাদনে অনুমতি প্রদান করিতেছে। যাঁহাদের অপত্য-স্নেহ ও-ধর্ম্মপ্রবৃত্তি সমুদায় আবশ্যক মত তেজস্বিনী থাকে, তাঁহারা আপনা হইতেই এই সমস্ত পরম-কল্যাণকর ব্রত পালনে তৎপর হইয়া থাকেন।

a. What is the etymological meaning of উপচিকীর্ষা?

b. Translate the last sentence into English from the words যাঁহাদের অপত্য-স্নেহ to the end.

c. What is the meaning of অবশ্য-পরিশোধ্য

d. Derive তেজস্বিনী

3. *a.* Translate the following passage into English : 12

যখন দেখি, কোন যৌবনাবস্থ মুমূর্ষু ব্যক্তির পতিপ্রাণা প্রিয়তমা ভার্য্যা, নিজগৃহ হইতে চিকিৎসকদিগকে ক্ষুণ্ণমনে ম্লানবদনে প্রস্থান করিতে দৃষ্টি করিয়া, সভয় চিত্তে সঙ্গিনীগণকে স্বীয় পতির রোগের বার্ত্তা জিজ্ঞাসা করিতেছে, এবং পরক্ষণেই তাহাকে মৃত্যু-শয্যায় শয়ান করিবার নিমিত্ত পরিজন-বর্গকে উদ্যত দেখিয়া, চতুর্দ্দিক শূন্যবৎ অবলোকন পূর্ব্বক ধরাতলে পতিত ও লুণ্ঠিত হইয়া, আপনার ধূলি-শয্যা অশ্রুজলে আর্দ্র করিতেছে, ও নিতান্ত নিঃসহায় নব বৈধব্য দশা উপস্থিত ভাবিয়া একেবারে হতাশা হইয়া, পরিস্ফুট রবে ক্রন্দন করিতেছে, তখন ইহা শারীরিক নিয়ম লঙ্ঘনেরই প্রত্যক্ষ প্রতিফল রূপে প্রতীয়মান হয়।

b. Derive মুমূর্ষু and give its etymological meaning

c. What is the exact meaning of পতিপ্রাণা

d. What is the difference between শয়ান and শয়ন

4 তাঁহার অচিন্ত্য, অনির্ব্বচনীয়, পরমাশ্চর্য্য, পরাৎপর স্বরূপ পর্য্যালোচনা করিলে, কাহার অন্তঃকরণ প্রগাঢ় ভক্তি-রসে আর্দ্র না হইয়া ক্ষান্ত থাকিতে পারে ? 3

a. Parse the word স্বরূপ

b. What is the meaning of ক্ষান্ত and আর্দ্র :

5. Translate the following passage into Bengali : 12

On the 7th November Mary Carpenter arrived a second time in Bombay. She had intended to proceed at once to Ahmedabad; but the removal of friends, the heavy damage caused by recent floods, and other circumstances, had produced a serious depression, and she therefore relinquished the plan of starting an independent school there, and determined to remain in Bombay. No steps had as yet been taken for the establishment of the Normal School in that city, except the engagement of an English certificated Training mistress. Within four days of her landing she had reviewed the position and resolved upon her course. She offered her services gratuitously to the Government as Lady Superintendent; and when this proposal was gladly accepted, she immediately began to make preparations for the reception of the ladies who were to take part with her in the work.

ANCIENT HISTORY—MORNING.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1 Give a concise account of the Phenicians as regards their ethnology, language, religion, civilization, colonies, and importance in history. 9

2. Point out the sources and extent of our historical knowledge of the ancient Persians, and describe their religion, government, and social life. 8

3. Sketch the history of Israel under the Judges, and describe the political extent and state of the kingdom in the age of Solomon. 7

4. Give an historical and descriptive account of the City of Babylon, and summarise what has been ascertained from its ruins regarding the Babylonian civilization. 6

5. Write brief biographies of:—1. Rameses the Great; 2. Cyrus; 3 Hamilcar Barca; 4. Antiochus Epiphanes. 6

6. Narrate concisely the following events:—1. The overthrow of the Assyrian Empire; 2. The war between Alyattes and Cyaxares; 3 The invasion of Egypt by Cambyses. 6

7. Draw an outline map of the region between the Indus and the Mediterranean, putting in the countries, rivers, and cities of chief importance in ancient History. 4

8. State the facts which have been ascertained regarding the historical connexions and communications between ancient India and the West. 4

HISTORY—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give the traditional origin of the Hellenic race, and indicate the geographical position of the principal states belonging to each of its four great branches. State at some length the leading characteristics of the political history of Greece 6

2. Trace the development of the political institutions of Athens to the time of Clisthenes, and contrast them with those of Sparta as determined by Lycurgus. 5

3 Give an outline of the struggle between the Persians and the Greeks to the death of Cimon: and show how Athens became the first power in Greece. 5

4. Describe and characterise the part played in the history of Greece by Sparta under Agesilaus; and trace briefly the course of events from his death to the subversion of Greek independence by Philip of Macedon 5

5. Describe the state of Rome under Tarquin the Proud, and explain fully the character and extent of the revolution that resulted in his expulsion. State what elements in the constitution of the Roman republic were derived from the times of the 7

kings; and trace the steps by which the plebeians established their claim to share in the government.

6 Describe fully the course of events by which Greece became a Roman province. Give the name of the province. 5

7. Give an account of the downfall of the Roman Republic, specifying its leading causes. 6

8. Indicate the extent of the Roman empire under Augustus, and describe briefly the social and political condition of Rome under the Cæsars. 6

9. Write short accounts of the life and times of Alcibiades, Demosthenes, Fabius Maximus, Marcus Aurelius, and Constantine the Great. 5

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA—MORNING.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio that the circumferences on which they stand have to one another. 3

2. What is meant by a solid angle?

Prove that every solid angle is contained by plane angles which together are less than four right angles 3

3. Given the base, altitude, and radius of the circumscribing circle of a triangle. Describe it. 4

4. Inscribe in a given rectangle a rectangle which shall be similar to another given rectangle. 4

5. Reduce to its lowest terms:— 4

$$\frac{\frac{2}{11}+\frac{1}{21}+\frac{5}{77}-\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{6}} \text{ of } \frac{\frac{4}{1\frac{1}{7}} \text{ of } \frac{3}{1\frac{1}{6}} - \frac{4}{3\frac{1}{3}} \text{ of } \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{2}{209} \text{ of } \frac{1}{7} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{55} \text{ of } 1\frac{5}{6} \text{ of } \frac{1}{10}}$$

and find the value correct to three places of decimals of—

$$\frac{\sqrt{\cdot 05 - \cdot 005}}{\sqrt{\cdot 05} - \sqrt{\cdot 005}}$$

6. If 7 per cent. be gained by selling goods for 695 rupees, what percentage would be lost by selling them for 615 rupees? 3

7. Prove that— 3

$$\frac{a^2\left(\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{c}\right)+b^2\left(\frac{1}{c}-\frac{1}{a}\right)+c^2\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}\right)}{a\left(\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{c}\right)+b\left(\frac{1}{c}-\frac{1}{a}\right)+c\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}\right)} = a+b+c.$$

8. Solve the following equations:— 5

(1.) $\dfrac{(x + a)(x + mb)}{(x - ma)(x - b)} = \dfrac{(mx + a)(x + b)}{(x - a)(mx - b)}$.

(2.) $\left.\begin{array}{l} x + y + z = a + b + c \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \\ \dfrac{x}{a} + \dfrac{y}{b} + \dfrac{z}{c} = 3. \end{array}\right\}$

9. Prove that the sum of the roots of the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$ is equal to $-p$ and their product to q. 6

If $\alpha \pm \sqrt{\beta}$ be the roots, prove that $\dfrac{1}{\alpha} \pm \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}}$ will be the roots of the equation $(p^2 - 4q)(p^2x^2 + 4px) = 16q$.

10. Find the number of permutations of n things, taken r together. In how many of these will three given things occur? 3

11. Find the sums of the following series:— 5

(1) $(x + y)^2 + (x^2 + y^2) + (x - y)^2 +$ &c. to n terms.

(2) $1 + \dfrac{3}{2} + \dfrac{7}{4} + \dfrac{15}{8} +$ &c. to n terms.

(3) $\dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{3}{9} + \dfrac{5}{27} +$ &c. to n terms.

12. State the Binominal Theorem. 7

Employ it to show that $\sqrt[3]{1010} = 10{\cdot}033 +$

Find the first two terms in negative powers of x of the expansion of

$$\frac{x - h}{\left\{(x - h)^2 + k^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{x + h}{\left\{(x + h)^2 + k^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

where x is large compared with either h or k.

Prove that—

$$\left(\frac{1 + x}{1 - x}\right)^n = 1 + n\frac{2x}{1 + x} + \frac{n \cdot n + 1}{1 \cdot 2}\frac{2^2x^2}{(1 + x)^2} + \text{\&c.}$$

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Assuming the ratio of the circumference of the circle to the diameter to be 333 : 106, find the length of an arc which subtends an angle of 66° 15′ at the centre of a circle whose radius is 48 feet. What is the circular measure of 176s 66′ 66″ 6? 3

2. Prove that (i) $\sin(180° - A) = \sin A$, 4

(ii) $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$,

and find the values of sin 840°, cos 855°, tan 930°, sin 15°.

3. Prove the following identities:— 5

(i) $\cos A - \cos B = 2 \sin \frac{A + B}{2} \sin \frac{B - A}{2}$.

(ii) $1 - 8 \cos^2 A + 8 \cos^4 A = \cos 4A$.

(iii) $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - 2 \sin A \sin B \cos (A + B) - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2 (A + B)$.

If $\tan A = \frac{2mn}{m^2 - n^2}$, find $\tan \frac{A}{2}$.

4 Define a logarithm. Given log 2 = ·30103, find log 5, log $(\cdot 0125)^{\frac{1}{5}}$, L sin 45° 4

Prove that $\log_a x \log_b y = \log_b x \log_a y$.

5. In any triangle prove that $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$. 4

If $a = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$, $b = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$, $c = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, show that

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \sqrt{\frac{(y^2 + z^2)(z^2 + x^2)(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2}}.$$

6 In any triangle ABC prove that $\tan \frac{A - B}{2} = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \cot \frac{C}{2}$ 6

If CD bisects the angle C and meets AB in D, show that

$$CD = \frac{2ab}{a + b} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

7. Prove that a particle will be at rest under the action of three forces represented in magnitude and way of action by the sides of a triangle taken in order. 4

ABCD is a quadrilateral, and forces acting at a point are represented in magnitude and way of action by AB, DC, BD, and AC; what is their resultant?

8. If three forces acting in one plane maintain a rigid body in equilibrium, prove that their lines of action either all meet at a point or are all parallel. 5

A uniform heavy rod of length $2a$ is supported, with its upper end resting at a point A against a smooth vertical wall, by means of a fine string of length $\sqrt{13}a$ attached to the lower end of the

rod and to a given point in the wall vertically above A. Find the inclination of the rod to the wall, and show that the tension of the string $= \frac{\sqrt{39}}{6} \times$ weight of the rod.

9. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant of two like parallel forces acting on a rigid body. 4

A uniform lever of weight W is acted on at the ends A and B by weights P and Q, of which Q is the greater, show that if C be the fulcrum and O the middle point of the lever,

$$OC : AB :: Q - P : 2(P + Q + W).$$

10. Define centre of gravity. Given the centre of gravity of a part of a body, and also the centre of gravity of the whole body, find the centre of gravity of the remainder. 5

A portion ADE of a uniform triangular lamina ABC is cut off by any straight line DE. If O, O′ be the middle points of BC and DE, G the centre of gravity of the whole lamina and w, w, the weight of the whole, and of the portion cut off respectively show that the centre of gravity of the remainder BCED is (1) on the straight line through G parallel to OO′, and (2) is at a distance from G $= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{w'}{w - w'} OO'$

11 Find the ratio between the power and weight for equilibrium in the system of pullies in which each pully hangs by a separate string. 3

If there be three pullies and their weight, beginning with the lowest, be w_1, w_2, w_3 respectively, show that if the weight supported be $\frac{w_1}{3} + \frac{2w_2}{3} + \frac{4w_3}{3}$ the mechanical advantage is 2.

12. A heavy particle W is supported on a smooth inclined plane, whose inclination to the horizon is a, by two forces each equal to P, one acting along the plane and the other horizontally; show that the pressure on the plane $= W = P \cot \frac{a}{2}$. 4

Alternative paper for Female Candidates.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. Describe the structure of a grain of rice or wheat.
2. Describe stigmata, and state their uses
3. What is meant by the albumen of the seed? What is its use?
4. Describe generally the circulation of the sap in flowering plants.
5. Write a botanical description of the plant given to you.
6. Describe in botanical terms the objects A and B
7. What are the chief economic products derived in India from Leguminous plants?
8. What do you mean by the terms rhizome, carpel, calyx node, axil, panicle.

PSYCHOLOGY—MORNING.

Examiner—MR. J. SIME, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

[N. B.—*Candidates may answer either of the following series of questions.*]

Reid's Inquiry.

1. Explain briefly, but distinctly, the general aim of Reid's Inquiry, noticing the function he assigns to common sense. 5

2. Descartes found something *certain* in thought. Explain this, and refer to any misconceptions of Reid on the point. 6

3. State clearly the Idealism in Perception of Locke, Berkeley, and Hume, shewing that each view follows inevitably from the preceding. Reid charges these philosophers with an "*error personæ*." Explain this. 5

4. Distinguish between sensation and perception, and between the primary and secondary qualities of body. How are the latter related to the former? 6

5. Explain and illustrate natural and artificial signs. How does Reid make use of these in his doctrine of perception? 5

6. Analyse Reid's perception by touch. Does he succeed in establishing a doctrine of immediate perception? Give reasons. 6

7. How, according to Reid, is extension perceived? How, in their relation to the real qualities, do the visible appearances of figure and colour differ? Add your own remarks. 6

8. State Reid's theory regarding our seeing objects erect by inverted images. How does this view differ from Berkeley's? 5

9. Take memory and imagination, and examine Reid's account of the knowledge and belief involved in these. 6

Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

1. How does Abercrombie meet the argument that the mind is *a function of the brain?* On what does he base the belief of the soul's immortality? 5

2. Explain the process by which, according to Abercrombie, we acquire a knowledge of external things. Can there be any knowledge without attention? 6

3. Distinguish between the primary and secondary qualities of body. In foggy air objects seem to be further away than they really are. Explain this. 5

4. What elements are involved in probability? What in credible testimony? How does Abercrombie distinguish between a marvellous event and a miracle? 6

5. Explain, according to Abercrombie, recollection, conception, reverie, and voluntary suggestion. 5

6. State clearly the nature of the dispute between nominalism and realism. What is conceptualism? 5

7. Explain the nature of first truths, and enumerate the chief of them. How does Abercrombie interpret what is called *necessity* in moral phenomena? 6

8. Define reason, and explain what constitutes truth, in collecting facts, in tracing causation and in generalisation. What is inventive genius? 6

9. Note the points of resemblance and of difference between the phenomena of imagination, dreaming, and insanity. The poet does not believe in the actual existence of his own creations. Wherefore? 6

CHEMISTRY—MORNING.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Fifty grammes of sodium are thrown on water, what new substances will be produced, and what will be their weights? What volume will the gas occupy at normal temperature and pressure? (Na = 23) 4

2. What is a barometer, and how is it made? Describe some experiments which show clearly that it is the pressure of the atmosphere which supports the column of mercury in a barometer. 3

3. What are the chief commercial sources of ammonium compounds? How would you prepare ammonia gas, and what are its properties? 3

4. How would you prepare hydrochloric acid gas, and what are its properties? How would you show clearly the volumetric composition of the gas? 5

5. One hundred cubic centimetres of dry carbon dioxide are measured at 27° C., and 684 millimetres pressure, what will its volume be at — 13° C., and 834 millimetres pressure? What will be the weight of the gas? 6

6. Three volumes of a gaseous compound containing carbon and hydrogen are mixed with 12 volumes of oxygen, and an electric spark is passed. After the explosion 9 volumes of mixed gases are left, of which 3 volumes are oxygen, and 6 volumes are carbon dioxide. What is the formula of the original gas? 7

7. What are the properties of sulphuretted hydrogen, and for what purposes is it used in a chemical laboratory? A solution containing sodium chloride, ferrous sulphate and copper sulphate is given, how can these metals be separated by sulphuretted hydrogen? 6

8. A lighted taper is applied to each of the following mixtures of gases; (*a*) Mixture of sulphuretted hydrogen and oxygen; (*b*) Mixture of chlorine and oxygen; (*c*) Mixture of marsh gas and air; (*d*) Mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen; and (*e*) Mixture of hydrogen and chlorine. State exactly what will happen in each case. 5

9. Define the terms atom, molecule, acid, and base. 4

10. Classify the non-metals according to their atomicity or quantivalence. Give examples of compounds, showing clearly the quantivalence of each non-metal. 7

LOGIC—Afternoon.

Examiner—Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Are logic and deductive logic identical? Of what kind of reasoning does the latter treat? Is there any other kind of reasoning, and what is it? What is the use of studying logic? 5

2. State Fowler's classification of terms, according to the principle of *denotation* and *connotation*. Wherein does it differ from that of J. S. Mill and the Schoolmen respectively? Which of the three is the most satisfactory? What kind of terms can be called concrete, and why? 8

3. Point out and prove by examples the great importance of the syllogistic rules regarding the distribution of terms. 6

4. What is an "unquantified" proposition? Is it possible to know the distribution of a term in such a proposition? State fully your reasons. 5

5. Explain the difference between *difference*, *property*, and *accident*, and determine the predicables in the following sentence: "Butler maintains, that prudence is a species of virtue." 6

6. Given two propositions *E* and *I* to be used as premisses of a syllogism,—enumerate and prove the moods in the four figures that will be legitimate. Mention the mnemonic names of those legitimate moods. 8

7. Explain the principles of probable reasoning. 6

8. Examine the following arguments, stating them in logical form (where necessary), assigning their mood and figure, and determining their validity or fallacy: 6

(*a.*) This native of India is likely to be a Hindu, for most natives of India are Hindus.

(*b.*) I cannot believe what you tell me now, for not long ago you gave me a very different account.

(*c.*) No one can know the future; for no one can foresee what may happen to-morrow.

(*d.*) It is foolish to tell a lie; for honesty is the best policy.

B. A. Examination.

1881.

ENGLISH POETRY—MORNING.

Examiner—MR W. T. WEBB, M A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. State briefly the argument of the First Book of Paradise Regained. 4

2. Interpret the meaning of the following: 4

> He who reigns within himself, and rules
> Passions, desires, and fears, is more a king;
> Which every wise and virtuous man attains:
> And who attains not, ill aspires to rule
> Cities of men or headstrong multitudes,
> Subject himself to anarchy within,
> Or lawless passions in him which he serves.

3. (*a.*) In what manner does Satan in this poem justify the love of glory? 4

(*b.*) What is the purport of the reply made by the Saviour? 4

4 State some of the peculiarities in the style, language, and versification of Milton. Criticise his frequent disuse of the verb in his sentences and his fondness for elliptical forms of expression. 4

5. Narrate concisely the story of Virginia. 4

6. State the historical allusions in the following passage: 3

> In those brave days our fathers stood firmly side by side;
> They faced the Marcian fury; they tamed the Fabian pride;
> They drove the fiercest Quinctius an outcast forth from Rome;
> They sent the haughtiest Claudius with shivered fasces home.

7. Sketch the part taken by Orlando in As You Like it. 4

8 Give in few words an outline of the plot of the Tempest. 4

9 Explain the following passages:

(*a*) I had rather have a fool to make me merry, than experience to make me sad 2

(*b.*) 4

> So holy, and so perfect, is my love,
> And I in such a poverty of grace,
> That I shall think it a most plenteous crop
> To glean the broken ears after the man
> That the main harvest reaps: loose now and then
> A scatter'd smile, and that I'll live upon.

(*c.*) Sir, I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat, get that I wear; owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good, content with my harm: and the greatest of my pride is, to see my ewes graze, and my lambs suck. 4

(*d.*) Thou art not for the fashion of these times, 3
Where none will sweat but for promotion;
And having that, do choke their service up
Even with the having: it is not so with thee.

(*e.*) We are such stuff 2
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

ENGLISH PROSE—EVENING.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain with illustrations what Bacon means by Fantastical Learning, Contentious Learning, Delicate Learning. 4

2. What does Bacon say as to too great reverence for the intellect, and as to the mixture of knowledge with men's inclinations? 4

3. Show wherein consist the positive and the relative merits of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. 4

4. Compare the conditions of travelling in England in the 17th century with those of travelling in the present day. 4

5. Give a brief abstract of Macaulay's argument that it is the duty of the State to educate the people. 4

6 Put the following passages into modern English:

(*a.*) "This propriety inherent and individual attribute in your Majesty deserveth to be expressed not only in the fame and admiration of the present time, nor in the history or tradition of the ages succeeding, but also in some solid work, fixed memorial, and immortal monument, bearing a character or signature of the power of a king and the difference and perfection of such a king." 5

(*b.*) "And for meanness of employment, that which is most reduced to contempt is that the government of youth is commonly allotted to them; which age, because it is the age of least authority, it is transferred to the disesteeming of those employments wherein youth is conversant, and which are conversant about youth." 5

(*c*) "Take a view of the ceremonial law of Moyses: you shall find besides the prefiguration of Christ, the badge or difference of the people of God, the exercise and impression of obedience, and other divine uses and fruits thereof, that some of the most learned Rabbins travailed profitably and profoundly to observe some of them a natural, some of them a moral sense, or reduction of many of the ceremonies and ordinances." 5

7 Explain the following passage:

(*a.*) "His genius may be compared to that pinion which, though it is too weak to lift the ostrich into the air, enables her, while she remains on the earth, to outrun hound, horse, and dromedary" 2

(*b.*) "He liked revolution and regicide only when they were a hundred years old." 1

(c.) "Nor will he, for lack of human credentials, spare to deliver the glorious message with which he is charged by the true Head of the Church." 1

(d.) "No essays in the Spectator were more censured and derided than those in which he raised his voice against the contempt with which our fine old ballads were regarded, and showed the scoffers that the same gold which, burnished and polished, gives lustre to the Æneid and the Odes of Horace, is mingled with the rude dross of Chevy Chace." 2

(e.) "A clipped crown, on English ground, went as far in the payment of a tax or a debt as a milled crown." 1

8 Explain the allusions in the following passages:

(a.) "The man whose genius and valour had saved the Portuguese monarchy on the field of Montes Claros, the man who had earned a still higher glory by resigning the truncheon of a Marshal of France for the sake of the true religion." 1½

(b.) "His first exploit was the judicial murder of Algernon Sidney" 1

(c.) "Yet he was himself under the tyranny of scruples as unreasonable as those of Hudibras or Ralpho" 2

(d.) "Potsdam was, in truth, what it was called by one of its most illustrious inmates, the palace of Alcina" 1½

(e) "All the fantastic pomp of heraldry was there, Clarencieux and Norroy, Portcullis and Rouge Dragon, the trumpets, the banners, the grotesque coats embroidered with lions and lilies." 2

HYDROSTATICS—Morning.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define a fluid, and state the fundamental property of it. A and B are any two points in a fluid at rest, show that any change of pressure at A produces an equal change at B. 6

If the difference between the pressures on the ends of a solid cylinder completely immersed in a fluid is to the resultant pressure on the curved surface as $\sqrt{3}$: 1, shew that the axis of the cylinder is inclined at an angle of 30° to the vertical.

2. Explain the meaning of each symbol in the equation W = VS. Find the volume, in cubic inches, of a piece of iron weighing 13 lbs. (S. G. of iron = 7·8, and a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz.) If a cubic foot of the standard substance weighs 4 lbs., what must be the unit of length in order that the above equation may give the weight in ounces? 5

3. Prove that the pressure of a liquid at rest is the same at all points of the same horizontal plane within it, and that the common surface of two liquids that do not mix is a horizontal plane. 4

4. Explain what is meant by whole pressure, and state the rule for finding it. 6

A vertical cylinder contains equal volumes of two liquids, d is the density of the upper liquid, and w is the whole pressure on the curved surface of the cylinder occupied by it, d' and w' are the corresponding density and whole pressure on the curved surface occupied by the lower liquid. Prove that $\frac{w'}{w} - \frac{d'}{d} = 2$

5 State and prove the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating freely in a liquid at rest. 5

A triangular lamina ABC floats in a liquid with its plane vertical; if the surface of the liquid meets AB, AC in D and E, show that the line joining the middle points of BC and DE must be vertical.

6. Describe an experiment to prove Boyle's law. 7

A barometer tube 34 inches long opens into a large basin of mercury so that any small rise or fall of the mercury in the tube may be considered not to affect the level of the mercury in the basin. The reading of the barometer thus constructed is 31 inches, but it is found that the 19th inch of the tube is occupied by air, if this air escape to the top, where there is a vacuum, show that the reading of the barometer will fall to 28 inches.

7. State how the volume of a gas under a given pressure changes as the temperature increases and assuming Boyle's law deduce the relation $p = h\rho\ (1 + \alpha t.)$ 5

If p, v, t; p', v' t' be corresponding values of the pressure, volume, and temperature of the same gas, show that

$$pv : p'v' :: 1 + \alpha t : 1 + \alpha t'.$$

8. A diving bell can just float in water with its mouth upwards: show that if placed in water with its mouth downwards, in such a way as to confine within it all the air which it originally contained, it will sink unless supported by a chain. 6

If the weight of the bell be 16 maunds, and the depth of the surface of the water within the bell below the outer surface be equal to the height of the water barometer, show that the tension of the chain is 7 maunds if the specific gravity of the material of the bell be 8.

9 Describe the construction and action of Smeaton's Air Pump, and show that the density of the air in the receiver diminishes in geometric progression as the number of strokes increases 4

10. Explain the construction and use of the common hydrometer. 3

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. State Newton's First Law of Motion. 4

Examine the cases of the earth's motion in space round the sun, and its rotation about its polar axis, stating clearly what inferences can be made by the use of Newton's First Law of Motion.

2. State Newton's Second Law of Motion. Thence deduce the fundamental dynamical relation $P = kmf$, stating clearly your units of measurement and the value of k.

If the unit of length be a yard, find the unit of time in order that the weight of a body may be numerically equal to its mass.

3. State Newton's Third Law of Motion. Explain fully, and illustrate the terms action and reaction. 5

A shot weighing 800 lbs. is fired with a velocity of 1,800 feet per second from a gun weighing 40 tons. Prove that the velocity with which the gun recoils is approximately 16 feet per second. If the recoil of the gun be resisted by a steady pressure equal to the weight of 10 tons, through what space will it move?

4. State the kinetical propositions called "the parallelogram of velocities" and "the parallelogram of acceleration" 4

Two windows on opposite sides of a railway carriage (8 feet broad) are open. The windows are 4 feet in breadth, and the centre of one window is 8 feet nearer the end of the carriage than the other. If the carriage be moving with a velocity of 30 miles per hour, shew that a stone thrown in at the suitable window with any velocity between $29\frac{1}{3}$ feet and 88 feet per second will pass through the window on the opposite side.

5. A body starts with initial velocity v, and is subject to uniform acceleration f; prove the following formulæ for the circumstances of motion at the time t. 5

$$V = v + ft:$$
$$V^2 = v^2 + 2fs.$$
$$s = vt + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2.$$

A particle has been falling for 30 seconds. Find what force will stop it in 15″, and also what force will stop it in 20 feet?

6. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola. 5

Find the greatest distance which a rifle bullet fired with an initial velocity of 1,200 feet per second can be projected up a hill the sides of which are inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon.

7. Describe the Transit Instrument and the method of taking an observation of the transit of a star. 4

8. State clearly and in proper order your reasons for believing that the earth is rotating uniformly about an axis. Is the direction of this axis fixed with respect to the earth and to space? 5

9. State clearly and fully one method of determining the latitude and longitude of a place, specifying what instruments would be required for the observations. 4

10. Explain fully how the position of a star is affected—1stly, by refraction; 2ndly, by aberration; and 3rdly, by parallax. 4

11. In what direction does the shadow of the earth advance over the moon's face during a lunar eclipse, and in what direction does the moon's shadow move over the earth's surface during a solar eclipse? Give reasons. 5

LATIN POETRY MORNING.

Examiner—MR. W. H. PAULSON, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English:— 4

Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse
Addidit, expediam, pro qua mercede canoros
Curetum sonitus, crepitantiaque æra secutæ
Dictæo cœli regem pavere sub antro.
Solæ communes natos, communia tecta
Urbis habent, magnisque agitant sub legibus ævum;
Et patriam solæ et certos novere penates;
Venturæque hiemis memores æstate laborem
Experiuntur, et in medium quæsita reponunt.

Give the principal parts of all the verbs in the above extract. 2

2. Translate into English:— 4

His quidam signis, atque hæc exempla secuti
Esse apibus partem divinæ mentis et haustus
Ætherios dixere: deum namque ire per omnes
Terrasque tractusque maris, cœlumque profundum;
Hinc pecudes, armenta, viros, genus omne ferarum,
Quemque sibi tenues nascentem arcessere vitas;
Scilicet huc reddi deinde ac resoluta referri
Omnia; nec morti esse locum, sed viva volare
Sideris in numerum, atque alto succedere cœlo.

Scan the last line. 1

3. Translate into English:— 4

Jamque pedem referens casus evaserat omnes,
Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,
Pone sequens; namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem;
Quum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem,
Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes;
Restitit, Eurydicenque suam jam luce sub ipsa
Immemor heu! victusque animi respexit. Ibi omnis
Effusus labor, atque imitis rupta tyranni
Fœdera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernis.
Illa, "Quis et me," inquit, "miseram, et te perdidit Orpheu?
"Quis tantus furor? en, iterum crudelia retro
"Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.
"Jamque vale; feror ingenti circumdata nocte
"Invalidasque tibi tendens, heu! non tua, palmas."

4. Change the last five lines of the above extract into *Oratio obliqua*. Also change the following into *Oratio recta*— 4

Quid faceret? quo se, raptâ bis conjuge, ferret?

5. Give a brief account of Horace and his writings. 4

What is meant by Lyric poetry? 4

6. Translate into English:—

Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit
A Dis plura feret: nil cupientium
Nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum
Partes linquere gestio

Contemptæ dominus splendidior rei,
Quam si, quidquid arat impiger Appulus
Occultare meis dicerer horreis
Magnas inter opes inops.

What is the metre of the above? 1

7. Give a scheme of the Alcaic metre. Construct two Alcaic stanzas from any of the words occurring in the Hexameter extracts given above 4

8. Translate into English:—

Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Ilio
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus sacra,
Natosque, maturosque patres
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,
Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido,
Per damna per cædes ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro.

9. Translate, and explain the allusions in the following:— 3

(*a.*) Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Hasdrubal
Devictus, et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris.

(*b.*) Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem 2
Fallere testa.

(*c.*) .....Tua, Cæsar, ætas 5
Fruges et agris rettulit uberes,
Et signa nostro restituit Jovi
Derepta Parthorum superbis
Postibus, et vacuum duellis
Janum Quirini clausit.

Explain the last allusion in *Latin*.

10. Give examples (*a*) of the different meanings of *ut*; (*b*) of the uses of the *gerund* and *gerundive*. 4

LATIN PROSE—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—REV. J. EDWARDS, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) Give some account of Tacitus and his works. 4

(*b*) Characterise his style.

2. Translate:—

Noctem minacem et in scelus erupturam fors lenivit; nam luna claro repente cœlo visa languescere. Id miles, rationis ignarus, omen præsentium adcepit, ac suis laboribus defectionem sideris adsimilans, "prospereque cessura quæ *pergerent*, si fulgor et claritudo deæ *redderetur*." Igitur æris sono, tubarum cornuumque concentu, strepere: prout splendidior obscuriorve, lætari aut mœrere: et postquam ortæ nubes obfecere visui, creditumque conditam tenebris, ut sunt mobiles ad superstitionem perculsæ semel mentes, "sibi æternum laborem portendi, sua facinora aversari deos," lamentantur. Utendum inclinatione ea 10

Cæsar, et quæ casus *obtulerat*, in sapientiam vertenda ratus, circumiri tentoria jubet. Adcitur centurio Clemens, *et si alii bonis artibus grati in vulgus:* ii vigiliis, stationibus, custodiis portarum se inserunt, spem obferunt, metum intendunt. "Quousque filium Imperatoris obsidebimus? *quis* certaminum finis? Percennione et Vibuleno sacramentum dicturi sumus? Percennius et Vibulenus stipendia militibus, agros emeritis largientur? denique pro Neronibus et Drusis imperium populi Romani capessent? quin potius, ut novissimi in culpam, ita primi ad pœniten tiam sumus! Tarda sunt quæ in commune expostulantur; privatam gratiam statim *mereare*, statim *recipias*." Commotis per hæc mentibus, et inter se suspectis, tironem a veterano, legionem a legione dissociant. Tum redire paulatim amor obsequii: omittunt portas: signa, unum in locum principio seditionis congregata, suas in sedes referunt.

(*a.*) Give the date of the occurrence here related.

(*b.*) Why is redderetur singular? Is there any similar construction in English?

(*c.*) Account for the mood of *pergerent*, *redderetur*, and *obtulerat*. Parse *mereare* and *recipias*.

(*d.*) Remark on the use of *quis* in *quis certaminum finis*.

(*e.*) Explain the construction *et si alii bonis artibus grati in vulgus*.

(*f.*) What was the fate of Percennius and Vibulenus?

3. Translate:—

Eodem anno continuis imbribus auctus Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat; relabentem sequuta est ædificiorum et hominum strages. Igitur censuit Asinius Gallus, "*ut libri Sibyllini adirentur*," renuit Tiberius, perinde divina humanaque obtegens. Sed remedium coercendi fluminis Ateio Capitoni et L. Arruntio mandatum. Achaiam ac Macedoniam, onera deprecantes, *levari in præsens proconsulari imperio, tradique Cæsari placuit. Edendis gladiatoribus* quos Germanici fratris ac suo nomine obtulerat, Drusus præsedit, quamquam *vili sanguine* nimis gaudens: *quod in vulgus formidolosum, et pater arguisse dicebatur*. Cur abstinuerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahebant: alii tædio cœtus, quidam tristitia ingenii, et metu comparationis, quia Augustus comiter interfuisset. Non *crediderim* ad ostentandam sævitiam, movendasque populi obfensiones, concessam filio materiem: quamquam id quoque dictum est. 10

(*a.*) Comment on the parts in *italics*.

4. Translate:—

Cæsar paulisper ad spem erectus, dein fesso corpore adsistentes amicos in hunc modum alloquitur: "Si fato concederem, justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, quod me parentibus, liberis, patriæ intra juventam præmaturo exitu raperent; nunc scelere Pisonis et Plancinæ interceptus, ultimas preces pectoribus vestris relinquo; referatis patri ac fratri quibus insidiis circumventus, miserrimam vitam pessima morte finierim. Si quos spes meæ, si quos propinquus sanguis, etiam quos invidia erga viventem movebat, inlacrymabunt, quondam florentem, et tot bellorum superstitem muliebri fraude cecidisse. Erit vobis 10

locus querendi apud senatum, invocandi leges. Non hoc præcipuum amicorum munus est, prosequi defunctum ignavo questu; sed quæ voluerit meminisse, quæ mandaverit exsequi. Flebunt Germanicum etiam ignoti: vindicabitis vos, si me potius quam fortunam meam fovebatis. Ostendite populo Romano divi Augusti neptem, eandemque conjugem meam: numerate sex liberos. Misericordia cum adcusantibus erit; fingentibus mandata aut non credent homines aut ignoscent" Juravere amici, dextram morientis contingentes, spiritum ante quam ultionem amissuros.

(*a.*) Report the speech in the indirect form of narration.

5. Give a brief sketch of the career and character of Germanicus and Arminius. 4

6. Translate into Latin prose:—

But at Rome, the issue of the sedition in Illyricum being not yet known and tidings of the uproar in the German legions having arrived, the city, in a state of alarm, made it a matter of charge against Tiberius. That while with feigned delay he mocked the senate and people, who were feeble and unarmed, the soldiers were in open rebellion; nor could they be kept in subjection by the immature authority of two young men. He ought to have gone himself, and awed them with the majesty of imperial power; as doubtless they would have returned to duty upon the sight of a prince of consummate experience, and also the supreme arbiter of the richest rewards and the most rigorous punishment. Could Augustus, in the decline of life, take so many journeys into Germany? and should Tiberius, in the vigour of his age, sit in the senate, wresting the expressions of senators? He had consulted sufficiently for the servitude of the city: measures should be taken to calm the restless spirits of the soldiers, that they might adapt themselves to the burthen of repose. 12

SANSKRIT—MORNING.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

(N. B.—*The figures in the following indicate full marks.*)

1. (*a.*) Translate the following lines into English: 12

तस्मै प्रशस्य प्रणिपत्य नन्दी
शुश्रूषया शैलसुतामुपेताम् ।
प्रवेशयामास च भर्तृरेनां
भूक्षेपमात्रानुमितप्रवेशाम् ॥
तस्याः सखीभ्यां प्रणिपातपूर्वं
स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययश्च ।
व्यकीर्यत त्र्यम्बकपादमूले
पुष्पोच्चयः पल्लवभङ्गभिन्नः ॥

उमापि नीलालकमध्यशोभि
निःसंसयन्ती नवकर्णिकारम् ।
चकार कर्णच्युतपल्लवेन
मूर्ध्ना प्रणामं वृषभध्वजाय ॥
अनन्यभाजं पतिमाप्नुहीति
सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन ।
न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्
पुष्णन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थम् ॥

कामस्तु बाणावसरं प्रतीक्ष्य
पतङ्गवद्वह्निमुखं विविक्षुः ।
उमासमक्षं हरबद्धलक्ष्यः
शरासनज्यां मुहुराममर्श ॥

(*b.*) Give the root of व्यकीर्यत, its third person plural, active, present and perfect (लट and लिट्)

(*b.*) What is the root of पुष्णन्ति? Give its third singular Aorist (लुङ्). Can that verb be conjugated according to any other conjugational class? Would that affect its Aorist?

(*d*) Parse तथ्य and विविक्षुः.

(*e*) Explain the *samása* in भूक्षेपमात्रानुमितप्रवेशाम्. To what does this compound word refer?

तदिच्छामो विभो स्रष्टुं सेनान्यं तस्य शान्तये ।
कर्मबन्धच्छिदं धर्मं भवस्येव मुमुक्षवः ॥
इतः स दैत्यः प्राप्तश्रीर्नैत एवार्हति क्षयम् ।
विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसाम्प्रतम् ॥

2. (*a*) Expound fully the simile contained in the first two lines of the above extract 6

(*b.*) What is meant by इत. ?

(*c.*) Translate the last line into English and show the relevancy of that maxim here.

विधिप्रयत्नां परिरक्ष्य सत्क्रियां
परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षणम् ।
उमां स पश्यन्नमृतेव चक्षुषा
प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुज्ञितक्रमः ॥

अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं
जलान्यपि स्नानविधिक्षमाणि ते ।
अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्त्तसे
शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम् ॥

3. (*a.*) What is the object of the enquiry about समित्कुश ? 6

(*b.*) Give the meaning of the following words in the above extract, viz., विधिप्रयुक्तां, विनीय, ऋजुना. अनुज्झितक्रमः, स्नानविधिक्षमाणि, expounding the *samása* in the last two compounds.

(*c.*) What part of speech is क्षणं ?

(*d.*) Has the word अपि the same meaning throughout the above lines ? If not, show the difference.

(*e*) Translate into English the last two lines in the above extract.

4. (*a.*) Translate into English the following lines : 12

ब्रह्मावर्त्तं जनपदमथच्छायया गाहमानः
क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः ।
राजन्यानां शितशरशतैर्यत्र गाण्डीवधन्वा
धारापातैस्त्वमिव कमलान्यभ्यषिञ्चन्मुखानि ॥

हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनाङ्कां
बन्धुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लाङ्गली याः सिषेवे ।
कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीनाम्
अन्तःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः ॥

तस्माद्गच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां
जह्नोः कन्यां सगरतनयस्वर्गसोपानपङ्क्तिम् ।
गौरीवक्त्रभ्रुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः
शम्भोः केशग्रहणमकरोदिन्दुलग्नोर्मिहस्ता ॥

(*b.*) What part of India was called Brahmavarta ? Is there in the text itself any clue to its situation ?

(*c.*) What is meant by लाङ्गली ? Why was he so called ? What act of his is here alluded to ?

(*d.*) Where is कनखल ? What is the object of the verb गच्छेः ? What connection has that object with कनखल ?

(e) Who was गाण्डीवधन्वा ? With whom is he compared here? Write the same word in the instrumental singular Expound the whole simile in reference to this character,

5. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Sanskrit: 14
Rama, being about to go to the forests, bowed down before his mothers, asked their blessings, and then left the kingdom with Sita and Lakshmana

An ancestor of Raghu had fought against the Asuras as Indra's ally, sitting on the "Kakud," or hump of an ox. He was, therefore, surnamed "Kakutstha," and his descendants were called Kakutsthas.

Away with bragging! Tell me candidly can you fight on horseback and lead a squadron of cavalry?

A Rishi must consider asceticism as his treasure, but to a hero, honour is wealth.

SANSKRIT—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—BABU NILMANI MUKERJEA, M, A.

N B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

मन्दाकिन्याः सलिलशिशिरैः सेव्यमाना मरद्भि-
र्मन्दाराणामनुतटरुहां छायया वारितोष्णाः ।
अन्वेष्टव्यैः कनकसिकतामुष्टिनिक्षेपगूढैः
संक्रीडन्ते मणिभिरमरप्रार्थिता यत्र कन्याः ॥
आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा
मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती ।
पृच्छन्ती वा मधुरवचनां सारिकां पञ्जरस्थां
कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति ॥
उत्सङ्गे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणा
मद्गोत्राङ्कं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा ।
तन्त्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चिद्
भूयोभूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती ॥
तामायुष्मन्मम च वचनादात्मनश्चोपकर्तुं
ब्रूयादेवं तव सहचरो रामगिर्याश्रमस्थः ।
अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां वियुक्तः
पूर्वाभाष्यं सुलभविपदां प्राणिनामेतदेव ॥
नन्वात्मानं बहु विगणयन्नात्मनैवावलम्बे
तत्कल्याणि त्वमपि नितरां मा गमः कातरत्वम्

कस्यात्यन्तं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकान्ततो वा
नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण ॥

(a.) Turn the above into plain prose using compound words as sparingly as you can.

(b) What is meant by अनु in the second line; do you know of any other preposition used in a similar sense? State and illustrate two other significations of अनु.

(c.) Why does the root क्रीड़ take आत्मनेपद in the fourth line? Justify or impugn the expression "संक्रीड़ति चक्र"

(d.) Account for the use of the present tense in निपतति पुरा in the fifth line, and the genitive case in भर्त्तुः स्मरसि in the eighth.

(e) Explain fully the *samása* in उदतातुकामा, and point out the force of preposition उत् in the same

(f) Point out the propriety of आयुष्मन, and justify or correct the expression आत्मनश्चोपकर्त्तुं in the thirteenth line

(g) Explain the full signification of कल्याणि; is there any Sandhi in मागमः? If not, why?

एतस्मान्मा कुशलिनमभिज्ञानदानाद्विदित्वा 7
मा कौलीनाशकितनयने मय्यविश्वासिनी भूः।
स्नेहानाहुः किमपि विरहे ध्वंसिनस्ते त्वभोगा-
दिष्टे वस्तुन्युपचितरसाः प्रेमराशीभवन्ति ॥
कच्चित्सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बन्धुकृत्यं त्वया मे
प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि।
नि शब्दोऽपि प्रदिशसि जलं याचितश्चातकेभ्यः
प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियैव ॥

(a.) Translate the above into English

(b) Scan the latter stanza marking the length of the syllables?

(c.) Account for the long ई in प्रेमराशीभवन्ति, and for the use of the third person plural and the termination of the perfect (लिट्) in आहुः in the third line, and also the neuter gender प्रत्युक्तं in the eighth line.

3. Illustrate the remark "उपमा कालिदासस्य" by apt quotations from the works of the poet.

4. आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता 11
या वेत्रयष्टिरवरोधगृहेषु राज्ञः ।
काले गते बहुतिथे मम सैव जाता
प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलम्बनार्था ॥
नियमयसि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदण्डः
प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्षणाय ।
कृतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः सन्तु नाम
त्वयि तु परिसमाप्तं बन्धुकृत्यं प्रजानाम् ॥
कार्श्यं नैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी
पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीगुरोः पावनाः ।
शाखालम्बितवल्कलस्य च तरोर्निर्मातुमिच्छाम्यधः
शृङ्गे कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कण्डूयमानां मृगीम् ॥
मोहान्मया सुतनु पूर्व्वमुपेक्षितस्ते
यो बहविन्दुरधरं परिबाधमानः ।
तं तावदाकुटिलपक्ष्मविलग्नमश्रु
बाष्पं प्रमृज्य विगतानुशयो भवेयम् ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above after the manner of Mallinatha

(*b.*) Parse आचार in the first line, काले in the third, रक्षणाय in the sixth, and तां in the tenth.

(*c.*) Analyse and explain the component parts of बहुतिथे mentioning two other words having the same termination.

(*d*) Can you explain why the vowel before म in नियमयसि is not lengthened ?

(*e.*) Account for the short उ in सुनतु

5. Give the third person singular and plural Aorist (लुङ्) of जन, second person singular imperative (लोट्) of शम, first person singular Aorist of यम, second person singular perfect (लिट्) of सद्, third person singular benedictive (आशीर्लिङ्) दिप्, and third person singlar and plural present (लट्) of सृज 4

6. Translate the following into Sanskrit: 6

'ith eyes dim with tears, and a heart that seemed to burn like , he again went to the window. There was a lull in the the snow had ceased to fall, and the moon and stars were ng to shine out from the breaking clouds. The old man more soothed as he gazed on the calm, blue sky; yet he t banish his heavy sorrow. "I fear," he said, "my last come; and the work which should have been begun years ago, can never, never, be done."

7. Translate the following into your own vernacular, dispensing with the use of the author's expressions as much as you can: 6

विदूषकः। स्वगतम्। होदु से अवसरं न दाइस्सं। प्रकाशम्। भो वअस्स दे तावसकण्णआ अब्भत्थणीआ दीसइ।

राजा। सखे न परिहार्य्यं वस्तुनि पौरवाणां मनः प्रवर्त्तते।
सुरयुवतिसम्भवं किल मुनेरपत्यं तदुज्झिताधिगतम्।
अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमम्॥

विदूषकः। विहस्य। जह कस्स वि पिण्डखज्जूरेहिं उव्वेदस्स तिन्तलीए अहिलासो होइ तह इत्थिआरक्खणपरिहाइणो भवदो इअ अब्भत्थणा।

राजा। न तावदेनां पश्यसि येनैवमवादीः।

विदूषकः। तं कहं रमणिज्जं जं भवदो वि विम्हअ उप्पादेइ।

राजा। वयस्य किं बहुना

चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा
रूपोच्चयेन मनसा विधिना कृता नु।
स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे
धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिन्त्य वपुश्च तस्याः॥

विदूषकः। जइ एव्वं पच्चादेसो दाणिं रुववदीणं।

Write the last *sloka* in the above extract in Roman characters.

ARABIC POETRY—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English—

قال دريد بن الصمة

نصحت لعارض و اصحاب عارض * ورهط بني السوداء والقوم شهدي
فقلت لهم ظنوا بالفي مدجج * سراتهم في الفارسي المسرد 10
عصوني كنت منهم و قداري * غوايتهم و انني غير مهتد
و الازتهم امري بمنعرج اللوى * فلم يستبينوا الرشد الا ضحى الغد
انا الا من غزية ان غوت * غويت و ان ترشد غزية ارشد العدة و الخريف
قالوا اردت الخيل فارسا * فقلت اعبد الله ذلكم الردى
اليه و الرماح تنوشه * كوقع الصياصي في النسيج الممدد

و كنت كذات البو ربعت فاقبلت * الى جلد من مسك سقب معقدد
فطاعنت عنه الخيل حتى تنفست * و حتى علاني حالك اللون اسودي
قتال امرئ آسى اخاه بنفسه * و يعلم ان المرء غير مخلد
فكان يك عبد الله خلي امكانه * فما كان وقافا و لا طائش اليد
كميش الازار خارج نصف ساقه * بعيد من الافات طلاع انجد

2. (a.) Explain the term بني السوداء what does it literally mean. 2

(b) Parse ظلوا

3. Why is غزية pointed with a fath. Is there any rule for it? Gave the imperative 2nd person singular of غوي 2

4. In what case is قتال and show the reasons for your answer, 1

5. Is اسودي (line 9) grammatically correct? Show on what grounds the final ي is defensible. Some readings have اسود Can this be justified? 4

6. Illustrate كميش الازار by adducing analogous examples of such a form of expression. 3

7. Derive ربعت (line 8). Give the 3rd pers. sing. preterite and aorist of this verb in the active and passive voices with their meanings 2

8. Translate into English.— 8

و زلت ولم ترى يوما كريها * يسر الروح فيه بالزوال
رواق العز فوقك مسبطر * و ملك على ابنك في كمال
سقى مثواك غاد في الغرادى * نظير نوال كفك في النوال
لساحية على الاجداث حفش * كايدي الخيل انصوت المخالي
أسائل عنك بعدك كل مجد * وما عهدي بمجد عنك خالي
يمر بقبرك العافي فيبكي * و يشغله البكاء عن السوال
و ما اهداك للجدوى عليه * لو انك تقدرين على فعال
بعيشك هل سلوت فان قلبي * و ان جانبت ارضك غير سال
نزلت على الكراهة في مكان * بعدت عن التعامي و الشال
تحجب عنك رائحة الحزامى * و نمدع مدك انداء ال

بدار كل ساكنهـــا غـــريب * طويل الهجر منبت الحبال
سحان مثل ماء المزن فيـــه * كتـــوم السر صادقة المقال
يعللهـــا نطـــاسي الشكايا * و او حدها نطاسي المعالي

9. What is the metre (بحر) and what the class (عروض) of this and the preceding extract? 2

10. Derive مسبطر (line 2) and منبت (line 11). What is the force of ل in لساحية?

11. Parse و ما اهداك اللجدوى عليه Give the singulars of any plurals that may occur in the rhyme endings of the above extract. 4

12. In line 12 you have كتوم السر صادقة المقال why should not كتوم assume the same feminine termination as صادقة? 2

13. Explain the allusion in line 13. 1

14. Translate into Arabic—

When al Mahdi grew up, his father appointed him governor of Tabaristan and its dependencies, and he was taught polite literature and associated with the learned and distinguished himself. Subsequently his father named him to the succession and when his father died, he was acknowledged Caliph. The news reached him at Baghdad and he preached before the people and said, "verily the prince of the Faithful is a servant—he hath been summoned and hath answered to the summons, and he hath been commanded and hath obeyed." Then his eyes filled with tears and he said, "verily the apostle of God wept at separating from his friends, and indeed, I have suffered a great separation and have been invested with a weighty charge, but the prince of the Faithful reckons upon a reward from God and I implore His assistance upon the Caliphate of the Muslims. 9

ARABIC PROSE—Morning,

Examiner—Major H. S. Jarrett.

The numbers in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English as closely as the idiom will admit. 10

فاقبل السلطان على استيناف العدة و العتاد - و استكمال الميرة و الازواد و استدعاء اعيان الغزاة من اطراف البلاد - حتى اذا تمت العدة و العديد - و باهي العقد باخواته الفريد - و تضام الناس كقزع الخريف من كل وجه منشورا - و عن كل اوب محثوثا و محشورا -

و اقبل الربع بطيب المقيل - و اعتدال برد الغداة و الاصيل - استحار الله تعالى في الرحيل - و سار كالبحر الاخضر تضربه الاعاصير - و الامر الحتم تجنبه المقادير - فغدت و حوش الارض مأسورة - و طيور الجو مقهورة - و لو احست الارض لرنت من ثقل الحديد - و المشي الوئيد - وحث الابطال فرق القب القناديد - و ساق امامه ادلاء يهتدون اعماق تلك البلاد ولا الشمس عليها طالعة - ولا النجوم بينها مستقيمة و راجعة - و حث الركائب شهرين بين انهار عميقة الاغوار بعيدة مابين الاقطار - و بواد تضل في ارجائها اسراب اليعافير - و تحار في دهدائها افواج العصافير - حتى اذا قارب المقصد عبى الخيول كتائب - و ميزها عصائب - و رتبها كواكب و قسمها مناسر ومقانب - و نصب اخاه الاسير نصر بن ناصر الدين في الميمنة في كماة القواد - و حماة الافراد و ارسلان الجاذب في الميسرة في البهم الذكور - و البزل الفحول - و جعل ابا عبد الله محمد بن ابراهيم الطائي على المقدمة في مساعير العرب احلاس الظهور - وابناء الصوارم الدكور *

2 Write out with their vowel-points and meanings the plurals of (*a*) عدو — عتاد — ميرة — عديد — اصيل غداة — ا 2

3 — اعاصير (*b*) and the singulars of — and بواد — and عقد سراب — قناديد — ارجاء — نراد — اغوار — ركائب — اولاء — قب — نزل — بهم — كماة — مقانب مناسر — عصائب — كتائب and احلاس

(*a*.) One variant for مناسر (line 14) is مياسر. Derive the latter and give its singular. 1

3. What number does a plural of paucity express? What are the measures (in فعل) of this form of plural. 3

Give the plurals of paucity of رجل (a foot); كساء (dress); غلام (a slave); حمل (a load).

4. Derive استيناف (line 1) and تضام (line 3). Mention to what conjugations (Bab.) they belong and give with vowel-points the 3rd person preterite (mazi) and aorist (muzara) of both verbs 5

in the passive (صيغة المجهول) voice of the tenses in which they stand. Can the latter belong to more than one conjugation?

5. Translate the following into English, using the proper form of the Arabic verbs mentioned, and be careful in your employment of the governing prepositions. 6

He changed (بدل) one thing for the other. He possessed himself (مكن) of the town. He allowed (سمح) me to depart. This is distinguished (ميز) from that. He neglected (سهو) the affair. He informed (خبر) him *of* the accident. He suggested (شور) this to him. He sat (جلس) on his right hand. He laughed (ضحك) at him. He went (اتى) *to* the house.

6. Illustrate the use of (كلان) and (كلتان) — (*a*) When and when not inflected — (*b*) in what number the predicate (المسند) is placed — as in the sentences — Each of us can (غني) dispense with his brother — We two have done this together. 4

7. State the rule for the government of nouns by numerals; in units, tens, hundreds and thousands and give examples in each case. 2

8. Write out the cardinal numbers from 11 to 19 both inclusive — masculine and feminine. 2

9. Translate into Arabic 12

When I reached the age of 17, I left the college at which I was studying and set out for my native place Tripoli during the vacation, at the close of my attendance at lectures, after an absence of more than 3 years. One day when I was wandering about the gardens, breathing the fragrant odours which the trees exhaled, it occurred to me to stroll down to the sea shore and as I rambled leisurely on I saw a steamer approaching, ploughing the waves with great speed. It soon anchored in the port, and as I was wondering what vessel it was, it hoisted its flag and I then knew that it was the Russian steamer that had delayed two days behind its time. Wearied with fatigue, I threw myself on the grass and rested for about three quarters of an hour between sleeping and waking listening to the rustling of the trees and the roar of the sea.

PERSIAN POETRY—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English with annotations where necessary. 10

گو سپر گیر آفتاب و گو عطارد تیر شو
سر نخواهد تافت این قد کمان آثار من

وز کمان چرخ گر آتش زند تیر سحر
خم نگردد حلقهٔ از جوشن مقدار من
صرصر صور ار فلک را هفت دامن بر درد
ریشه زر آغشته ندهد گوشهٔ دستار من
خرمن ماه ار فرو ریزد ز راه کهکشان
کم نگردد یك جوي از دخل استحضار من
ربع ربع چار ربع و شش جهت را خمس یافت
عاشر نه تخته باغ از عشر یك انبار من
عرصهٔ باغ دو عالم را مساحت کرد و هم
بسوهٔ دیدش رقم در دفتر احرار من
نصف ربع عشر آمد در ترازوی خرد
ترو خشک هر دو کون از حاصل ادرار من
من چو در فتوی سبق بردم ز برجیس آفتاب
نه لگن از تنگهای لعل کرد ایثار من
بست و یك دان پیکر زر بفت کسوت در شمار
سینهٔ پر نور شان کنجینهٔ اسرار من
قدسیان اندر نماز آیند و باشد دائما
سبحهٔ اوراد شان سمط در اشعار من

2. What is the metre of the verse? Scan line 9 with the standard measure from فعل 3

3. (a) Write out the imperative of اغشتن through all the persons. 2

(b) Write out line 9 with all the vowel-points.

4. (a) How are fractions expressed in Persian? e.g. $\frac{3}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ 2

(b) Translate: "The fiftieth time." The ninetieth man."— the ninety-ninth child. Every third woman—triple—quadruple. They came four by four. 3

5. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes when needed.

خوان کعبهٔ هشت خوان خلدرا ماند که هست
چار جوی او را بجای سبع الوان آمده

بر سر خوانش دل پاکان چو مرغان بهشت
نیمه رو گویا و دیگر نیمه بریان آمده
کعبه در تربیع هم چون تخت نرد مهره باز
کعبتین تنها و نراد اسپ و جان آمده
نقش یك تنها بروی کعبتین پیدا شده
پس شش و پنج و چهار و سه دو پنهان آمده
هر حسابی کرده بر حق ختم چون نرد زیاد
هر که شش پنجی زده یک بر سر آن آمده
هوی هو گویان مردان هوی هوی اندر دهان
چون صدف تن غرق اشك وسینه عطشان آمده
صوفیان رکوت پر آب زند گاهی چون خضر
همچو موسی در عصا شان جان ثعبان آمده
این مربع خانهٔ نور از خروش صادقان
چون مسدس خوان زنبوران پر افغان آمده
چون مثمن خوان زنبوران ز آه عاشقان
بس دریچه کاندرین نه بام ایوان آمده
کعبه همچون شاه زنبوران همانجا معتکف
عالمی گردش چو زنبوران غریوان آمده

6. Explain the final ی in اسپ (line 6). Give the plural of the noun. 2

7. Remark on کعبتین

8. What class of noun is دریچه Mention any other terminations that are similarly employed. Distinguish between such as are used with animate and inanimate objects. 3

9. Translate into Persian.

Joking apart, what made you do this. Fie on you for such base conduct. Four horses were drawing his carriage. We need at least two horses. 10

These countries are inhabited by an almost savage race who in their habits of robbery and feudatory warfare can scarcely be surpassed. They have their abode in the heart of dense and inaccessible forests whence they issue to plunder the cattle of the surrounding districts, and boast of their dexterity in performing these thefts as if they were the most heroic exploits. Their

chief ambition is to enrich their family and tribe for which they brave death with the utmost intrepidity. They occupied a range of hills, the passes of which were fortified with walls of large loose stones and with a broad deep ditch, in front of which was planted a hedge of bamboo canes, so thick that it could not be penetrated but by fire or the axe.

PERSIAN PROSE—MORNING.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English literally— 8

اما نه در دل او رحم‌را یکبار باري - و نه در دست این کشایش کاری * ضرب بر شکم خوردهٔ چون امعا بر خود می‌پیچد و بر زبان مي‌آورد که اینها سدك مجاعت است که برای لشکر گرسنه از جان سیر شده از آسمان مي‌بارد - و سنگ بدندان رسیدهٔ لب میکشود که سخن فهمیٔ عالم بالا هم مفهوم شد که من میگفتم در حیدر آباد سنگهای کلان خواهم یافت - دندان طمع بر الماس و یاقوت داشتم طلب من آن‌سنگ و این دندان نبود - ظاهرا جواهر مجرده اصطلاح جوهریانرا نمي دانند * بآن میماند که زاهدي در سفر پیاده میرفت پایش بدرد آمده دست برداشته گفت اللهم اعطني مرکبا - قدمی چند نرفته بود که ترکی مادیان سوار عنان گسیختهٔ توسن نفس مردم آزار برخورد - و کره از مادیانش همانندم زاد - و برخاک راه از رفتار عاجز پش پا افتاده - عزیز مستجاب الدعوات را دیده بزبر تازیانه کشید که زود کره را بردوش گیر و با مادیان بدو - بیچارهٔ کره بدوش میدوید - و با اشك گرم و آه سرد مي‌نالید - و می‌گفت - الجوع مني ما صرحت آعطني مرکبا لیحملني فاعطاني الله مرکبا حملنه *

2. Is امعا singular or plural? Write out both forms with vowel-points. 2

3 (a) What is the derivation of مجاعت? Remark on the 3

allusion in جواهر مجرد Give the root and primary meaning of اصطلاح

(b) Parse مستجاب الدعوات and give the literal signification of each word. 2

4. Explain the final ي in ترکی and the izafat of گسیختهٔ 2
What is the nominative of برخورد in the same sentence?

5. Translate into English— 10

برهان الملك بنابر غلبهٔ امراض اعراض و اعراض امراض در همان اوقات وفات یافت - و محصلي از یساولان دیوان بموجب حکم والا عازم صوب لکنهور گشته یک کرور نقد که از مال برهان الملك در آن صوب بود با جواهر زواهر و فواخر ذواخر نقل خزانهٔ عامره ساخت - و در مطاوی این طواری و مطارح این اطوار رای اقدس قرار یافت که با خاندان گور کانیه شاهد و داد را بتوشح متوشح سازند تیرم کتابون قدر ارز بیون توان ناهید نهاد چهرهٔ زاد نژاد همائي همت منیجه نجابت ار نواز نواز فرانگ فر فرهنگ هنگ فرنکیس کیش رو دابه رای روشنک روان پورك رکاب سودابه داب خسروزادهٔ شیرین شمائل یعنی درهٔ صدف گور کانیه را بشاهزادهٔ فیرور روز نصر الله میرزا عقد کرده کنار دریای جمغورا عش تکدهٔ عام ساخته بزمی جنت نزهت آراستند - که در جنب نزهت آن جنات اربع سعد و شعب و نهر ابله و غرطه در عرق خجلت غرطه میزد * ومجمعی خلد زینت پیراستند که حذای صفای آن هشت بهشت در ششدر حیرت مه بدند * نضای بهجت فزایش جنات عدن مفتحة لهم الابواب - و حاشیهٔ نشانان کمکام کام بخش متکئین فیها یدعون بفاکهة وشراب * چمّاني چمان درچمن عشرت باچامه و چمان بطاف علیهم بصحاف من فضة و اکواب - و هواخواهان در اطراف قصر دولت جبین سای تراب و عندهم قاصرات الطرف اتراب *

6. Write out the singulars, with their meanings, of 3
طواري — مصاوي — ذواخر — فواخر — زواهر — جواهر — اعراض — اتراب — اکواب — صحاف — مطارح .

7. Comment on — سعد — شعب — نهرالله and غوطه, and state their geographical positions. 2 4

8. What part of speech is عازم? Derive it. Write the word متوشح with its vowel-points. 2

9. How are causal verbs formed in Persian? Give examples. 1

10. Translate into Persian— 2

The frame of private society in Persia is still more calculated to render men artful and false, than the constitution of their government. The wives and slaves of a despotic husband and master must have all the vices of their debased condition. The first lesson which their children learn from the example of those they love, is to practise deceit, and this early impression is confirmed by all their future habits, They may hear and admire moral sentences upon the beauty and excellence of truth, but prudence warns them against a rigid adherence to so dangerous a virtue. The oaths which they constantly use to attest their veracity are only proofs of their want of it. They swear by the head of the king, by that of the person they address, by their own that they are not asserting what is false, and if a stranger should continue to evince suspicion, they sometimes exclaim "believe me, for, though a Persian, I am speaking the truth." There are no doubt some of the natives of Persia who do not deserve to be included in this description, but their numbers are too few to save their countrymen from the reproach of falsehood as a national vice.

CHEMISTRY—MORNING.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. A normal or neutral salt of sulphuric acid and a dyad metal contains 6

21·05 per cent. of sulphur,
42 11 per cent. of oxygen,
36 84 per cent of metal.

Show clearly how you can calculate the atomic weight of the metal, and what is its name. Atomic weight of sulphur = 32.

2. How may ozone be prepared and what are its properties? What is the supposed source of atmospheric ozone? 6

3. Chlorine water is added to a solution of potassium bromide, and bromine water to solution of potassium iodide, Iodine and excess of chlorine are added to potassium hydrate solution. What occurs in each case, and how in the first two cases would you show by tests that reactions had taken place? 7

4. Give the formulæ for all the acids of phosphorus; how would you prepare the three modifications of phosphoric acid? 7

5. What are the sources of potassium nitrate? How is gunpowder prepared? What takes place when gunpowder is fired, and to what is its explosive force due? 8

6. Classify the different varieties of glass, and give an outline of the methods of glass manufacture. What is the use of the process termed "annealing." 8

7. How is potassium permanganate prepared? What is the action of a solution of this salt, acidified with sulphuric acid, (*a*) on sulphurous acid and (*b*) on ferrous sulphate solution? Express all the chemical changes by equations. 8

8. Describe how lead is prepared from its principal ore, and also how small quantities of silver can be separated from lead. 7

9. Give some reasons for placing nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth in the same chemical group. Write out the formulæ for the hydrides, chlorides, oxides, and sulphides of these elements, showing the quantivalence of each element present. 9

10. What are the reasons for considering that the molecules of elementary substances usually contain more than one atom? Give examples of elementary molecules containing one, two, three, four, and six atoms respectively. 9

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define clearly the object of Physical Geography, and its connection with the other sciences. 5

2. What are the evidences that the interior of the earth has a high temperature; and what is the estimated law of increase of temperature in the strata near the surface which have been examined? Describe and explain the Geysers of Iceland. 8

3. What are the principal rock formations, and in what order have they succeeded one another in their formation? To what great divisions do the following rocks belong: Felspar, Mica-Schist, Limestone, Sandstone, Granite, Obsidian, Coal, and Lava? 8

4. Give an outline of the history of water which is evaporated from the ocean, stating the forms which it may assume, its uses, and its final destination. 6

5. What instruments are employed in investigating the bed of the ocean, and what is the present state of our knowledge with regard to its depth, its physical configuration, and its temperature? 7

6. What is the effect of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere on the heat rays of the sun as they pass to the earth, and what is its effect on radiation from the earth? Show how this principle may be applied to explain the great differences between the temperatures in the sun and in the shade on high mountains. 7

7. Strata containing marine fossils are found at some of the highest points in the Khási Hills in Sylhet. Explain their origin and mode of formation, and the probable course of events by which they have been placed in their present positon. 8

8. State the advantages of a broken coast line. Discuss the eastern coast line of the peninsula of India, and its causes. 8

9. What are the conditions necessary for the formation of a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, and at what seasons of the year do they occur? Describe the usual phenomena attending them, and the directions in which they move. 9

10. Explain in what way, and to what extent, the motions of the earth in space are subject to periodical change, and the probable influence of such change on the climate of the earth. 9

HISTORY OF ENGLAND—MORNING.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain fully how national unity was brought about among the English Kingdoms. 5

2. Describe feudalism as introduced by William the Conqueror, explain its influence, and show how it was modified and finally destroyed Illustrate the character of the people of England under the Norman and Angevin kings. 5

3. Sketch the history of the English Parliament from its rise to the death of Edward III. Name and explain the important statutes passed during this period. 5

4. Describe the social and political condition of England under Richard II., and illustrate it by reference to the literature of the time. 5

5. "When the lawyers of the Long Parliament fell back for "their precedents of constitutional liberty to the reign of the "House of Lancaster, and silently regarded the intervening "period as a blank, they expressed not merely a legal truth but "an historical one:" explain this fully, state precisely the causes of the change in the character of the monarchy during this period, and trace the various steps by which it was brought about. Name and characterise the leading statesmen of the Tudor period, and explain their attitude towards the "new monarchy." 5

6. Sketch the history of religious parties in England from the Reformation to the Revolution, distinguishing carefully the principles, and influence of each. Indicate as precisely as you can the extent of the reaction against Puritanism at the Revolution. 5

7. What light is thrown on the real nature and results of the Revolution by the political state of Europe? State summarily the plans of the Stuarts for the recovery of the throne, and show how they were ultimately defeated. 5

8. Explain fully the securities for the personal liberty of the subject that have been obtained since the Revolution. Sketch the history of the English press, dwelling particularly on the questions that arose in connexion with it during the reign of George III. 5

9. Name, and characterise briefly, the policy of the various ministries that held office during the reign of George III. Discuss the attitude of the English statesmen of the period towards the French Revolution. 5

10. Give a brief summary of the more noteworthy events in English history since the accession of George IV., with notices of the leading statesmen. 5

HISTORY—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

History of India.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Mention the sources of attainable historical knowledge of the Hindu period; state what has been definitely ascertained regarding its chronology; and contrast the earlier Vedic with the later Brahmanic society, accounting for the difference between them. 6

2 Describe the political, religious, and intellectual state of India in the time of Chandra Gupta and Asoca. 5

3. Give an account of the Rajputs as regards their origin and social system; and briefly sketch their history. 5

4. Write a short narrative of the reign of Shah Jehán; and (referring to facts and authorities) describe the state of culture and art in the empire at that time. 5

5. Describe the three great battles of Paniput,—when fought, by whom, and with what political results. 5

6. Give a chronological synopsis of the principal events during the administration of Lord Wellesley; and summarise the intellectual and social progress of the people from 1805 to 1835. 6

Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.

1. State the method laid down by Arnold for the study of Modern History; and illustrate the mode in which it is to be applied to a period of imperfect civilisation. 6

2. Distinguish between external and internal History, and show how the difficulties presented by the latter are to be treated. 6

3. Mention and criticise the sufficiency of Arnold's criteria for distinguishing real from fictitious history, and apply them to the Ramayan or to any historical Romance. 6

Mill on Representative Government.

1. State the essential functions of Government according to Mill, and give his arguments for holding that a representative 6

Democracy is ideally a better form of Government than an enlightened Monarchy.

2. Discuss the following points: 1. The proper method of electing Representatives in a free State; 2. The official responsibilities of the Elected to the Electors; 3. The dangers incident to a universal Democracy. 6

3. Examine, with historical references, the applicability of Representative Government to Colonies and to heterogeneous Dependencies imperfectly civilised 6

History of the Jews.

1. Write a short narrative of the reign of Ahab, and sketch the career, character, and influence of Elijah 6

2 Describe the political and social condition of Judæa at the birth of Christ, and draw a map of Palestine, putting in the leading places mentioned in Josephus and the Gospels. 6

3 Point out the influence of the Captivity and the Dispersion upon the spiritual life of the Jews, and give an account of the chief Jewish Sects. 6

HEAT AND LIGHT—MORNING.

Examiner—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain the difference between propagation of heat by conduction and propagation of heat by convection. 5

2. Describe Regnault's method of determining the density of various gases as compared with the density of air. 8

3 A narrow beam of solar light is admitted into a darkened room and traverses successively a convex lens of rock salt and a prism of rock salt; state the thermal effects observed 6

4. Define the terms "specific heat," "method of mixtures." 3

A piece of iron weighing 100 grams is heated to temperature 60° and immersed in 216 6 grams of water of which the temperature is 20°; calculate the rise of temperature which the water will experience, taking the specific heat of the iron to be·114. 8

5. Explain the terms "coefficient of the apparent expansion of mercury," "coefficient of the absolute expansion of mercury." 3

At temperature 12° the height of a barometer is found to be 758 millimetres. Determine the corresponding height for temperature 0°, taking the required coefficient of the expansion of mercury to be $\frac{1}{5505}$. 8

6. State the laws of the reflexion of light. 2

A small object is placed between two plane mirrors which are at right angles to each other. Determine the number of images produced, tracing their successive formation and showing why the number is limited. 6

7. Describe clearly any experiment which illustrates what is called total reflexion. 5

8. A convex lens has a focal length of 12 inches; on the axis of the lens and at a distance from it of 18 inches is placed a small luminous object. The image produced is received on a screen. Show in a diagram the formation of the image, and calculate its relative magnitude. 8

9. Describe one form of the camera obscura. 5

10. Define the term "interference of light," and describe Fresnel's experiment to illustrate the effects of interference. 8

SOUND, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM

—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Distinguish between noise and sound, and state the conditions necessary for the transmission of sound to the ear. 6

2. Explain the production of clear echoes. 4

A monosyllabic echo is just distinctly heard; discuss the effect of a large rise or fall of temperature in the surrounding air if it is wished to reproduce the echo. 8

3. Describe the formation of beats, pointing out in what cases they are audible. 7

4. Examine the difference between the action of the earth on a magnetic needle floating in water and the action on the same needle of a small bar magnet when it is brought near the needle. 7

5. Describe the Inclination Compass, stating the imperfections to which the instrument is liable with the corrections necessary to be observed. 8

6. Explain the construction of Coulomb's Torsion Balance when employed to estimate magnetic repulsions. 8

7. Give some illustrations of the statement that electricity resides only on the surface of bodies. Is this true of dynamical electricity? 6

8. A small pith ball and a small metal ball, each suspended by a fibre of silk, are successively brought near a large electrified sphere. State what happens, and give the reasons. 6

9. Mention the kinds of materials that may be used for the various parts of Epinus's condenser, giving your reasons in each case. 7

10. Describe Daniell's Battery, pointing out the principle on which its constancy depends. 8

BOTANY—Morning.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. Describe the structure of the underground and aerial stem of equisetum, and give an account of the organs and mode of reproduction of the genus.
2. What are the principal facts regarding parthenogenesis in plants?
3. What is the geographical distribution of the natural orders Malvaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Gramineæ?
4. Describe minutely the flower of a triandrous grass. Give the arguments for and against Robert Brown's view of the structure of the flower and inflorescence of Gramineæ.
5. State the various forms under which silex occurs in the tissues of plants.
6. In what families of plants do pitchers or allied organs occur? Give the views commonly received as to their structure and uses
7. Describe the structure of the capsule in mustard, poppy, and datura.
8. By what characters are Apocynaceæ allied to Asclepiadaceæ, Papaveraceæ to Cruciferæ, and Gramineæ to Cyperaceæ, and by what characters are they distinguished from each other?
9. Describe the parasitism of loranthus.
10. Describe botanically the objects numbered 1, 2, 3.

BOTANY—Afternoon.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. Describe the vegetative and reproductive organs of mosses.
2. What is known respecting the irritability of plants?
3. Describe minutely the development and structure of the anther and pollen in phanerogams.
4. How do you account for free central placentation?
5. Point out the distinctive characters of the epidermis in plants, and give an account of any organs developed exclusively from it.
6. What are the principal modifications of the floral disk? Of what parts may the organ be a modification?
7. Describe the different modifications of the style and stigma in Compositæ. How far are these available for divisional characters?
8. Describe the general appearances presented by a transverse section of a leaf-stalk and a leaf in a dicotyledon.
9. Describe the structure and arrangement of the fibro-vascular bundles in the stem of monocotyledons, lycopods, and ferns.
10. Describe the objects numbered 4 and 5.
11. Define the terms cystolith, cytoblast, dichogamy, dichotomy, strophiole, strobilus.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. V. Ball, M. A.

1. How are rocks classified with reference to their origin?
2. What are the principal agents which have produced the present outlines and form of the earth's surface?
3. Draw an imaginary geological section representing, in different parts, conformable, unconformable, faulted, cleaved and false-bedded strata.
4. By what appearances on the surface of a tract of country would you feel justified in concluding that it had been subjected to glaciation?
5. What do you understand by the term metamorphism? Describe the characters of any metamorphic rocks with which you are familiar.
6. Mention the principal strata of organic origin.
7. What are the tests of relative age which are applicable to sedimentary rocks?
8. What are characteristic fossils?
9. What proofs are there that distinct species of animals and plants successively lived on the earth?
10. What are the indications from which we are enabled to deduce the character of the climates of past periods in the earth's history?

MINERALOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. V. Ball, M. A.

1. Give the composition of a few of the most common ores of iron and copper.
2. State the composition and crystalline form of the following minerals: Cinnabar, Rock Salt, Quartz, Calc spar, Gypsum.
3. Give a list of the principal elementary substances which occur 'native.'
4. What are the principal methods made use of in the determination of minerals?
5. What are most important useful minerals found in India? In what geological formations do they occur?
6 What is the earliest evidence of animal life which has been found in the crust of the earth?
7. What were the leading characteristics of the fauna of the Devonian period?
8. How and of what was coal formed?
9. When did the Archæopteryx, the Plesiosaurus and the Megatherium live? To what classes of animals are they respectively referred?.
10. What are the nearest living representatives of the Ammonites and where are they found?

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. V. Ball, M. A.

1. By what characters are the Hydrozoa distinguished from the Actinozoa?

2 In what respects do the Amphibia differ from the Reptilia? Describe the stages in development of the common frog.

3. Describe the structure of any one of the following animals: Ascidian, Amphioxus, Axolotl, Echidna.

4. Draw a sketch of an annulose animal indicating the relations of the alimentary, circulatory, and nervous systems.

5. What are the two divisions of the sub-kingdom annulosa? How are they distinguished?

6. What are the leading characteristics of the marsupial animals?

7. To what sub-kingdoms, classes and orders do the following animals belong: Leech, Prawn, Spider, Moth, Beetle, Oyster, Shark, Gecko, Duck, Whale, Lemur

8. Give a list of invertebrate animals which you know to occur in Bengal.

9. Give a list of the mammals of which identical or closely allied species occur both in India and Africa.

10. What are the chief characteristics of the Australian fauna.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. V. Ball, M. A.

1. Describe accurately the course of the blood through the heart of a mammal.

2. What are the functions of the thoracic duct? Describe its course.

3 Enumerate the cerebral nerves.

4. How many vertebræ are there in the human skeleton? How are they classified?

5. Where are the following bones situated respectively: Atlas, Clavicle, Hyoid, Malleus, Sternum, Radius, Patella, Fibula?

6. Describe the process of deglutition.

7. Describe the parts included in the eyeball.

8. What are the muscles which move the eyeball, and what is their nervous supply?

9. Enumerate the most important named structures which are included in the brain

10. What is reflex action?

PSYCHOLOGY—MORNING.

Examiner—MR. J. SIME, M. A.

(*Hamilton's Metaphysics.*)

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define the scope of Psychology, Nomology, and Ontology and tell what you know of the history of the first term.

2. State clearly Hamilton's doctrine of the Conditioned. How yet does he vindicate the primitive conviction of liberty? 4

3. Explain the terms—*substance* and *phenomenon*, *activity* and *passivity*. *hypothesis* and *theory*, *disposition* and *habit*; and trace the expression *passive power*. 5

4. State the characteristics by which the three great classes of the Mental Phenomena are discriminated; and give reasons for the place of the Feelings as intermediate between the other two classes. 5

5. Explain precisely what Hamilton means by *a fact of Consciousness* properly so called. Take a phenomenon of External perception, and distinguish between its dubitable and indubitable element. 6

6. State, and illustrate with reference to Association, the doctrine of latent mental agency. How do Reid, Stewart, and Hamilton explain the mental operation in the Acquired Dexterities? Add Mill's view, if you can. 6

7. Distinguish between Mediate and Immediate knowledge, and state the two grand doctrines of Mediate Perception. On what ground do the most recent idealists reject the duality of Consciousness? 6

8. State clearly Hamilton's doctrine of Perception. In what respect does he regard all the senses as modifications of Touch? 5

9 Explain—"Knowledge has its commencement in sense, but its origin in intellect?" How are *intuitive* elements of knowledge distinguished from *experiential?* Illustrate your answer. 5

10. Analyse the feelings of the Beautiful and the Sublime with reference to Hamilton's theory of Pleasure. 4

INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND MORAL SCIENCE —AFTERNOON.

Examiner—REV. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE, PH. D.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Inductive Logic.

1. How is the universal tendency of mankind to generalise on their experience to be explained? Is the indulgence of that tendency legitimate, and, if so, under what conditions? 6

2. Distinguish between the subjective and objective elements in our idea of cause. Explain the various theories to account for the presence of the subjective element, and state whose theories they are. Does Hume's definition, *invariable antecedent*, fully express our idea of cause? 7

3. Fowler, in various places, refers to (*a*) the process of crystallisation, (*b*) the discovery of Neptune, (*c*) the epicyclical theory of the heavens, (*d*) the derivation of French words from the Latin. What positions are these references intended to illustrate? Show how they do so. 8

4. Explain Dr. Whewell's views on the inductive methods, and on the tests of a true hypothesis. State Fowler's criticisms thereon. Are they just? 7

5. Explain the relation of induction to deduction. Show how they may be combined in reasoning, and in what relation they stand to the process of verification. 6

6. Why are Analogy and Simple Enumeration not proper inductive methods? Under what conditions may those two methods be employed for inductive purposes? 5

7. Examine the following opinions with regard (1) to the inductive method employed in forming them, and (2) to their validity, stating the class of fallacies to which the invalid ones belong. 6

(*a.*) Men's fortunes in this world are caused by their acts in a previous state of existence.

(*b.*) Men's condition after death will depend on their conduct during their present life.

(*c.*) When you speak about an absent person, he is sure to appear on the scene.

(*d.*) Where there is smoke there must be fire.

8. Give a tabular view of the fallacies incident to Observation and to the Inductive Methods. 5

Moral Science.

1. What is Moral Philosophy? What is its relation to Mental Philosophy? What is the amount of authority due to Sacred Books of Religion with regard to the study of the former? 5

2. Distinguish between Will and Desire. Assign to them their respective places as springs of action. Explain the mutual relations subsisting between Will, Intellect, and Sensitivity. 5

3. Compare Instinct and Habit, with regard to their nature and origin. Is it possible to identify them in any way psychologically and morally? State briefly the various theories on the subject. 6

4. Define Conscience, and analyse its functions. Review the various theories that have been held regarding its nature and origin. Is it possible to act wrongly under its guidance? 8

5. In what sense is the will free, and in what sense is it not free? What makes us responsible for vice, even though our understandings be depraved? 6

6. What is meant by the System of Utility? Describe it, and review the controversy regarding it. 7

7. Define Justice and Veracity. Can it be right, under any circumstances, to violate the laws of either of them? State your reasons? 6

8 Define the place in Moral Philosophy of the questions regarding the Existence of God and the Immortality of the Soul. Explain briefly the arguments in favour of both doctrines. 6

Butler's Analogy.

1 What is the meaning of the title "Analogy of Religion"? Explain the nature, degree, and foundation of the kind of evidence that Butler adduces. Show the peculiar utility of his method. 6

2. What objections have been urged against the doctrines that we are under Divine Government, and that that Government is a *moral one?* How does Butler answer them? 8

3 What *a priori* objection founded on the divine attributes might, in the absence of experience, be urged against the supposition of our being subjected to hazard and danger? Whence does that speculative difficulty arise? Show that experience supplies a practical answer. 6

4. Butler says: 7

(*a*) "The principle of virtue, improved into habit, of which "improvement we are thus capable, will plainly be, in proportion "to the strength of it, a security against the danger which finite "creatures are in, from the very nature of propension or "particular affection."

(*b*) "It is ridiculous to assert that self-denial is essential to "virtue and piety; but it would have been nearer the truth, "though not strictly the truth itself, to have said, that it is "essential to discipline and improvement."

Explain fully these statements, clause by clause.

5. What is the doctrine of Necessity? Butler shows that even admitting that doctrine to be true, the conclusions deduced therefrom by the Atheist and Deist do not follow. Explain this. 8

6. Hobbes held (*a*) "that personal gratification was the sole "end of every act." (*b*) "that every exercise of passion or faculty "was equally authoritative," and (*c*) "that man has no moral "faculties of perception or action." State Butler's arguments in refutation of these three positions. Where are they set forth? 9

7. Butler maintains that "there is a natural principle of "benevolence in man, which is in some degree to society what "self-love is to the individual." What does he mean by this? how does he prove it? and what important conclusions does he deduce from it? 6

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY—

MORNING.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Prove the *exponential theorem.*

If $\log(1+x)(1+ax)(1+a^2x)(1+a^3x)\ldots\ldots$ to infinity be expanded in a series of ascending powers of x, shew that the coefficient of x^n is $\dfrac{(-1)^n}{n(a^n-1)}$. 6

2. When is an infinite series said to be convergent or divergent? 6

Shew that $\dfrac{1}{1^p}+\dfrac{1}{2^p}+\dfrac{1}{3^p}+\ldots\ldots$ is divergent if p is equal to or less than unity, and convergent if p is greater than unity.

Determine whether the series whose general term is $(n^3+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}-n$ is convergent and divergent.

3. Prove the law of formation of successive convergents to the value of a continued fraction. 5

If $\dfrac{P_n}{Q_n}=q+\dfrac{1}{q_1+}\,\dfrac{1}{q_2+}\,\dfrac{1}{q_3+}\ldots\ldots\dfrac{1}{q_n}$, shew that

$$\frac{P_n}{P_{n-1}}=q+\frac{1}{q_{n-1}+}\,\frac{1}{q_{n-2}+}\,\frac{1}{q_{n-3}+}\ldots\ldots\frac{1}{q}.$$

4. Find the sum of n terms of the recurring series 6

$$u_0+u_1x+u_2x^2+u_3x^3+\ldots\ldots$$

whose scale of relation is $1-px-qx^2$, aad prove that

$$u^2_n-pu_n u_{n-1}-qu^2_{n-1}=(-q)^m\left(u^2_{n-m}-pu_{n-m}u_{n-m-1}-qu^2_{n-m-1}\right).$$

5. Prove that the arithmetic mean of any number of positive quantities is not less than their geometric mean. 6

If a, b, c be the sides of any triangle and $s=\dfrac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$, shew that $2s$ is greater than

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)}+\sqrt{s(s-b)}+\sqrt{s(s-c)}.$$

6. Find expressions for the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle. 6

A dodecagon, six of whose sides are equal to a and six equal to b, is inscribed in a circle; prove that the radius of the circle is $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + \sqrt{3}\,ab}$; and that the area of the dodecagon is $6\,ab + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(a^2 + b^2)$.

7. Assuming De Moivre's theorem, deduce the formula 6

$$\text{Sin}\,\theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{\underline{|3}} + \frac{\theta^5}{\underline{|5}} - \&c.$$

Shew that the limit of $\left(\frac{\theta}{\sin\theta}\right)^{\frac{6}{\theta^2}}$, when θ is indefinitely diminished is e.

8. Find exponential values for $\sin x$ and $\cos x$. 5

Given $\tan(\phi + \theta)\cos 2a = \tan\phi$, prove that

$$\theta = \tan^2 a \sin 2\phi + \frac{1}{2}\tan^4 a \sin 4\phi + \frac{1}{3}\tan^6 a \sin 6\phi + \&c.$$

9. Sum the series 4

$$1 + x\cos\theta + \frac{x^2}{\underline{|2}}\cos 2\theta + \frac{x^3}{\underline{|3}}\cos 3\theta + \&c.$$

ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS—AFTERNOON.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from the point $\alpha\,\beta$ to the straight line $Ax + By + C = 0$. 2

2. Find the polar equation to the straight line passing through the two points $(r_{\prime}\,\theta_{\prime})$ $(r_{\prime\prime}\,\theta_{\prime\prime})$. 3

Thence deduce the condition that three points may lie in a straight line, and interpret the result geometrically.

3. Obtain an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the co-ordinates of its angular points. 5

Find the area of the triangle included by the straight lines—

$$x\cos\alpha_1 + y\sin\alpha_1 - p_1 = 0.$$
$$x\cos\alpha_2 + y\sin\alpha_2 - p_2 = 0.$$
$$x\cos\alpha_3 + y\sin\alpha_3 - p_3 = 0.$$

4. Explain what is meant by the terms pole and polar. 3

Find the co-ordinates of the pole of the line $Ax + By + C = 0$ with respect to the circle $(x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = \gamma^2$.

5. What is meant by the radical axis of two circles? Prove that the radical axes of three circles intersect in a point. 5

Find the co-ordinates of this point for the three circles whose equations are—

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2,$$
$$(x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = \gamma^2,$$
$$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = c^2$$

6. Define a parabola thence obtain its equation in the simplest form, and trace its figure from the equation 4

7 Obtain the equations to the tangent and normal at any point of a parabola in the form— 6

$$y = mx + \frac{a}{m}$$
$$y = mx - 2am - am^3$$

Common tangents are drawn to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, and the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ Find their equations

8. Obtain the polar equation to an ellipse a focus being the pole and an axis the initial line Also find the equation to the tangent at any point 5

Prove that tangents drawn from an external point subtend equal angles at either focus.

9 What is meant by conjugate diameters of an ellipse? Find the co-ordinates of the extremities of one conjugate diameter in terms of the co-ordinates of the extremities of the other diameter. 7

Shew that the area of the parallelogram formed by normals at the extremities of conjugate diameters of an ellipse is $\frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2}{ab}$ $\sin^3 2\phi$, where ϕ is the eccentric angle of one of the extremities

10. All chords of a conic section which subtend a right angle at a given point of the curve pass through the same point in the normal at the given point 4

11 If the normals at two points of a parabola intersect on the curve shew that the line joining the two points intersects the axis at a fixed point 6

B. L. Examination.

1881.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. B. L. Gupta, C. S.

1. What are the ultimate sanctions of all laws? From what authority do those sanctions emanate? Whence and how do laws based upon custom and judicial decisions derive their binding force?

2. Give the judicial sense of the terms "intention," "negligence," "malice"

3 (*a*) "It is a general rule that courts of law will not move unless some duty or obligation is broken." What exceptions, if any, are there to this rule? (*b*) "Obligations may be neither *ex contractu* nor *ex delicto*. Illustrate by examples.

4 A Hindu on his deathbed gives directions for the distribution of his personal property after his death. Are such directions valid? What rules must be observed to make the execution of an unprivileged will valid?

5. On what grounds may a will, though duly executed, be declared void by a court of law?

6 Explain (*a*) Residuary legatee (*b*) Onerous bequests (*c*) Election (*d*) Specific legacy (*e*) Ademption.

7 What are the prerogatives and legal attributes which attach to the Crown of England?

8. What, according to Blackstone, was the origin (*a*) of the right of property; (*b*) of the right of inheritance; (*c*) of the right of disposing of one's property or a part of it, by testament?

9. When, how, and by what authority were the Supreme Court and the Sudder Dewany Adalat respectively constituted? State briefly their respective functions, and their relative position, as resulting from the legislation of 1781.

10. What control, if any, has the Governor-General, as such, over the different legislative bodies in the country?

LAND TENURES, &c.

Examiner—Mr. B. L. Gupta, C. S.

1. What provision is there in Reg. VIII of 1793 against the levy of *abwabs* and *mathants*? Is there any similar provision in Act VIII (B. C) of 1869? If so, state it

2. How are the rights of intermediate tenure-holders, of mortgagees, and of other persons having an interest in a *putnee talooq*, affected

by its transfer, (*a*) by private sale, (*b*) by public sale in execution of a decree, (*c*) by public sale, at the instance of the zemindar, for arrears of *jumma?*

3. State the nature and extent of the interest which the owner or the occupier of land acquires over accretions formed by alluvion. What liabilities, if any, attach to such interest?

4. Does a ryot cultivating his land under a lease for a fixed period acquire a right of occupancy? If so, may this operation of the law be defeated by any express stipulations to the contrary?

5. May one of several joint-mortgagors redeem (*a*) a portion of the property by paying his share of the debt, (*b*) the whole property by repaying the whole of the debt? In either case, should your answer be in the affirmative, what would be the respective rights and liabilities of the parties interested as against one another?

6. A obtains a decree for redemption of property pledged to B, but neglects to execute it until the decree is barred by limitation. Has A any remedy left?

7. Under what circumstances, if any, could a civil court annul a sale under Act XI of 1859?

8. What advantage, if any, is there in having a document registered, the registration of which is optional?

9. Under what circumstances may a registering officer lawfully refuse to register a document, and what remedy is open to the aggrieved party after such refusal?

10. Explain "servient tenement," "dominant tenement," "enjoyment as of right," "affirmative easements," and "negative easements," and state fully in respect of what subjects, and how, rights to easements may be acquired, and how, after their acquisition, such rights may be lost?

11. When, if at all, may a foreign rule of limitation be pleaded to a suit in British India; and how far, if at all, are suits in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country, subject to the law of limitation obtaining in such country?

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—Mr. C. Piffard.

1. What are the principal points of difference between the Dayabhaga and the Mitákshara schools of law?

2. What questions were at issue in the Shiva Gunga case and how were they decided by the Privy Council?

3. A dies leaving a widow, a daughter, a daughter's son, a sister, a sister's son, and a brother's grandson. In what order will they

inherit to his estate? Supposing A's daughter's son to die leaving a son, after A's death, but before the death of A's widow, when will such son take the inheritance?

4. In a family governed by the Mitákshara law can a stepmother succeed to the estate or share in the estate once inherited by her stepson? Does the same rule prevail in families governed by the Dayabhaga?

5. A dies leaving a son B, a daughter C, a widow D, and a brother's grandson E. B dies unmarried and is succeeded by his mother D, who afterwards remarries and dies leaving a son F; C died in the lifetime of D having previously in pursuance of authority given to her by her duly adopted G. Upon D's death, E, F, and G claim the estate which had descended from A to B. Which of them is entitled to it?

6. What are the principal provisions of the Hindu Wills Act? To what extent, if any, does a subsequent marriage affect the validity of a will by a Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian respectively? A, being sonless, makes a will, leaving all his immoveable property to his brother; a son is afterwards born to him; does the birth of such son affect the validity of A's will?

7. A dies leaving two son B and C, a son's son D, a daughter's son E, and a widow F the mother of B. How will his estate be divided?

8 Who are the only heirs not liable to be excluded by other heirs?

9 What is *wukf*? What conditions are indispensable for its validity?

10. What is the share of the husband of an only daughter when there are no sons? Of two or more daughters in the like case? Of a son's daughter when there is also an only daughter, and when there are also two or more daughters?

11. Enumerate the legal sharers and residuaries, and state in what respects their rights differ. Enumerate also the four classes of distant kindred and the persons included in each class?

12. What is *shoofaat* or preemption? How, and by whom, and under what circumstances, can this right or privilege be claimed or exercised? What formality, if any, must be observed by the person claiming it. By what legal devices may a claim of preemption be evaded?

CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—Mr. C. Piffard.

1. What is specific relief and how can it be enforced?

2. In what case is a court bound to refuse specific performance of a contract?

3 What constitutes a partnership? What are the reciprocal rights and liabilities of partners (1) as between themselves (2) as between themselves and strangers?

4 A, a partner in a firm, purchases the house in which the partnership business is carried on Can he, on the expiration of a then running lease, enhance the rent payable by the firm? If not, why not? What difference, if any, would it make, if the house became his by gift or bequest?

5 A and B jointly promise to pay C Rs. 1000 on demand. C, afterwards, without A's concurrence, releases B from his promise. Is A still liable to pay C, and if so, how much? A, knowing that C has released B, voluntarily pays the whole Rs 1000 to C. Can he afterwards sue B for contribution? If not, why not?

6 Define fraud and misrepresentation. What is their effect upon a contract?

7. What is the law as to appropriation of payments?

8 What is contributory negligence? A, the customer of a bank, has been warned by his bankers to keep his cheque-book under lock and key He does not do so, but negligently leaves it on the table in an empty room. B, A's servant, enters the room, tears out a leaf from the cheque-book, forges a cheque for Rs 500, cashes it at the bank, and then disappears. Who must bear the loss?

9. What is stoppage *in transitu*? If goods, that have been stopped *in transitu*, are resold by the seller after reasonable notice to the buyer, who is bound to bear any loss, and who is entitled to any profit that may result from such resale?

10. A sold, and delivered to B, a horse warranted to be sound but which was in fact unsound at the time of the sale. Has B any remedy? Can he return the horse without A's consent?

11. What is a bailment? How many kinds of bailments are there, and what obligations are in each case imposed upon the bailee?

12 A's dog kills B's donkey, without the knowledge of either A or B, B's donkey is left lying on the high road; C, a shortsighted man was driving in a buggy to present for payment a cheque, the property of his employer D, and coming across the donkey's body, upsets his buggy, and gets one of his legs broken. The bank, upon which the cheque was drawn, stops payment the same afternoon, and the cheque was not presented in time, solely on account of the accident to C. Can B sue A? Can C sue either A or B? Can D sue A, B, or C? Can C sue D for injury sustained while employed in his service?

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—MR. C. PIFFARD.

1. What is an admission? In what cases is it inadmissible to prove a previous admission or statement as against the person or the representative of the person who made it? In what cases, if any, may a previous admission or statement, be proved on behalf of the person who made it? Give reasons and illustrations.

2. When the question in issue is whether A did or did not survive B, and the date of B's death is known, what evidence is necessary to place the burden of proving that A died before B on the party who so states? What evidence given by him is sufficient to throw the burden of proof on the other side?

3. When is a foreign judgment no bar to a suit in British India?

4. In what cases, if any, may a Court make a decree upon a lost negotiable instrument?

5. From what materials may a Court frame issues upon a settlement of issues?

6. When may a case be disposed of at the first hearing?

7. If a suit has been instituted or an application made in a Court which has no jurisdiction to try the suit or hear the application, can such Court make any order as to costs? If such an order should be made, (1st) how could it be executed? (2nd) Would an appeal lie against it? And (3rd) if so, to what Court?

8. If an order has been made in a suit in which a minor is concerned, without the minor being represented by a next friend or guardian, how may the Court deal with the matter, and what order may it make as to costs?

9. How may the credit of a witness be impeached? May the party who has called a witness afterwards impeach his credit? If so, under what circumstances?

10. Under what circumstances may a Court before final judgment issue a warrant (1) to arrest a defendant? (2) to attach his property?

11. What is a public charity? What remedy does the law provide in case of a breach of trust in the administration of a public charity?

12. Draw an ordinary plaint by the owners of a cargo totally destroyed by fire against the insurers.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner—Mr. B. L. Gupta, c. s.

1. What provisions, if any, are there in the I. P. Code specially affecting persons who own, occupy, or have an interest, in land?

2. Define "mischief." May a person commit mischief on his own property? Give reasons and illustrations

3. Define "wrongful gain," "wrongful loss," "dishonesty" and good faith"

4. Under what limitations, if any, are minors criminally responsible for their acts, and what application is there of the doctrine of burden of proof to this subject?

5. To what extent, if at all, and under what limitations, if any, is a wrongful act, if done under compulsion, free from criminality?

6. What offence or offences, if any, has Z committed in each of the following cases? Give reasons for your answers. (*a*) Intending to annoy A, Z throws dirt and brickbats into A's house. (*b*) Z challenges A to a duel and in fair fight and without taking any undue advantage kills A. (*c*) Z sets his dog at A. The dog springs on A and bites him severely. (*d*) Z padlocks the door of a room in the lawful possession of A, not believing in good faith that he has a right to do so, and thereby prevents A from entering the room. (*e*) Z finding his toddy (*tárí*) stolen every night by some person or persons unknown, puts poison into it. A drinks it by stealth and dies in consequence. (*f*) Z, in payment for goods purchased by him, gives a cheque on a bank, where he has no funds, and without intending at the time to put funds there. The cheque is presented and dishonoured. (*g*) A owes money to several persons who apply to Z, the village chowkidar, for the recovery of their just dues. Z, without intending any gain to himself, seizes some of A's cattle, against his will and without his consent, sells them, distributes the proceeds among the creditors, and makes over the balance to A.

7. Distinguish between summons and warrant cases, and note the principal points of difference in the procedure prescribed for the trial of the two classes of cases.

8. May a magistrate holding preliminary enquiry into a case triable by the court of sessions examine witnesses for the defence? Is he bound to do so, if the accused so desires?

9. Under what circumstances, if ever, may the evidence of witnesses examined before the committing magistrate, be referred to by the sessions judge, and his judgment grounded thereon?

10 What are the respective positions of assessors and jurors? What course or courses are open to the judge, if he differs (*a*) from the opinion of the former, (*b*) from the verdict of the latter?

B. C. E. and L. C. E. Examination.

1880.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. What is a "prime number"? Resolve into prime factors the numbers 129600, 254016, 5775: and hence determine the L. C. M. and G C. M. of these numbers.

2. Explain what is meant by a "vulgar fraction" and show from your explanation that $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ is equal to $\frac{8}{15}$.

Simplify $\left(\dfrac{\frac{2}{5}\text{ of }\frac{1}{3}\text{ of }6\frac{3}{7} + 7\frac{7}{11} + 19\frac{13}{20} + 8\frac{19}{22}}{3\frac{5}{6} + \frac{2}{7} + 4\frac{1}{10} - \frac{11}{15}\text{ of }1\frac{6}{7}} - \dfrac{221}{680}\right)$

$$\div\left(\frac{\frac{39}{163} + \frac{6}{95}}{\frac{9}{38}} + 39\frac{11}{13} - 24\frac{3}{5}\right).$$

3 Give and explain the rule for dividing one decimal number by another, and exemplify it by dividing ·015265 by 2·5, 25 and by 25 successively. Divide 0163 by 0002, and ·0002 by ·0163.

4. A bath is supplied with water from two pipes one of which can fill it in $12\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, the other in 15 minutes: there is also a discharging pipe, which would empty it, when filled, in 10 minutes. The first pipe is open alone for 4 minutes, and then the first and second open together for one minute: if now the third pipe be opened as well, how long will it take to fill the bath?

5 A with a capital of Rs. 60,000 began business on the 1st day of January, and wishing to extend his trade, he took in B as a partner, with a capital of Rs. 50,000 on the 15th March following: and on the 27th May they admitted C as a third partner, who brought Rs. 70,000 into the concern. On taking stock at the end of the year they find the profits of the firm to be Rs. 24,850: how must this sum be divided amongst the partners?

6. If 72 men can make an embankment 324 yards long, 12 yards wide, and 8 feet high in 9 days, working 12 hours a day: how many men must be employed to make an embankment 1458 yards long, 40 feet wide, and 3 yards high, in 36 days, working 9 hours a day? (Solve this without using the "Rule of Three.")

7. Prove $\dfrac{a^4(b^2-c^2) + b^4(c^2-a^2) + c^4(a^2-b^2)}{a^2(b-c) + b^2(c-a) + c^2(a-b)}$

$$= (a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

$$\frac{x(1-y^2)(1-z^2)+y(1-z^2)(1-x^2)+z(1-x^2)(1-y^2)-4xyz}{x+y+z-xyz}$$
$$=1-xy-yz-zx.$$

8. Explain the principle of the solution of quadratic equations, and show that, in the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$, the sum of the roots is $-\frac{b}{a}$, and the product of the roots is $\frac{c}{a}$.

Resolve into the product of two linear factors the quadratic expressions $7x^2-3x-160$, and $mnx^2+(n^2-m^2)x-mn$.

9. Solve the equations

(i.) $\frac{1}{a(b-x)}+\frac{1}{b(c-x)}=\frac{1}{ac-ax}$.

(ii.) $x^2+y(x+1)=4$.
$y^2+x(y+1)=2$.

(iii.) $ax+cy+bz=cx+by+az=bx+ay+cz=a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc$

10. Insert n Harmonic Means between a and b.

Prove that if a^2, b^2, c^2 be in Arithmetic Progression, then $b+c$, $c+a$, $a+b$, will be in Harmonical Progression.

11. Find the sum of the coefficients of the terms in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ by the Binomial Theorem, where n is any positive integer.

Show also that the sum of the coefficients of the odd terms is 2^{n-1}

Find the coefficient of x^{2n-1} in the expansion of $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n+1}$

12. Define a logarithm, and prove that

$$\log_b x=\frac{\log_a x}{\log_a b}.$$

Find the logarithm of $800\sqrt[3]{50}$ to the base $2\sqrt{5}$.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Dr H. W. M'Cann.

1. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line and the square on the line between the points of section.

Illustrate this from Algebra.

2. If any chord of a circle be produced until the part produced be the radius, and its extremity be joined with the centre of

the circle, and produced to the circumference, of the two arcs intercepted between these two lines, the one is 3 times the other.

3. Describe a circle which shall touch the base of a triangle and the two sides produced.

Show that if the centre of the circle so described, and the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle be joined to either extremity of the base, the joining lines are at right angles

4. Give Euclid's definition of proportion, and illustrate it by proving that triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

5. A point moves so that its distances from two fixed points are in a constant ratio to one another. Prove that its locus is a circle.

6. When is a straight line at right angles to a plane, and when are two planes perpendicular to one another ?

If two straight lines are parallel, and one of them is at right angles to a plane, the other is also at right angles to the same plane.

7 Show that, in a parabola, tangents at the ends of a focal chord intersect at right angles in the directrix.

Show also that, if from the ends of a focal chord perpendiculars be let fall upon the directrix, the intercepted portion of the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

8 The rectangles contained by the segments of any two intersecting chords of a parabola are to one another as the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords Hence show that if a circle intersect a parabola, the common chords are equally inclined to the axis of the parabola.

9. If perpendiculars be let fall from the two foci upon any tangent to an ellipse, prove that the feet of these perpendiculars lie on the auxiliary circle, and the rectangle contained by the perpendiculars is equal to the square on the semi-axis minor.

10. Prove that in an ellipse the sum of the squares on two conjugate semi-diameters is constant.

If along the normal at any point of an ellipse a portion be measured equal to the conjugate semi-diameter, the locus of its extremity is a circle.

11. Define an asymptote of an hyperbola, and prove that the curve continually approaches its asymptote but never meets it.

If a directrix of the hyperbola cut an asymptote in E, prove CE = CA, where C is the centre, and A a vertex.

12. If a chord Qq of an hyperbola be produced to meet the asymptotes in R, r, prove QR = qr. Hence show that if the tangent at P meet one asymptote in T, and TQ, drawn parallel to the other asymptote, meet the curve in Q, and PQ be produced to meet the asymptotes in R,R′, then RR′ is trisected at the points P, Q.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—DR. H. W. M'CANN.

1. Explain what is meant by the "circular measure" of an angle, and prove that it is a correct measure.

If D, G, θ, be respectively the number of degrees, grades, and units of circular measure in any angle, find the relation between D, G, θ.

2. Trace the variations in sign and magnitude of the secant of an angle as the angle increases from 0° to 360°.

Show how the trigonometrical ratios of all angles whatever, positive or negative, may be made to depend upon those of some positive angle less than 45°.

3. Write down the general expressions for all angles which have (i) the same sine, (ii) the same cosine, (iii) the same tangent, as a given angle α.

Solve the equations, obtaining the value of θ in the most complete form,

$$(a) \quad \text{Cot}^2\,\theta + 4\cos^2\theta = 6$$

$$(b) \quad \text{Sin}\,\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

4. Obtain the formula

$$\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B.$$

Assuming its truth when A, B, A + B, are each less than a right angle, prove it when A and B each lie between 90° and 180°, and (A + B) lies between 180° and 270°.

Express sin 2A, cos 2A, in terms of tan A, and express tan A in terms of cos 2A.

5. Given a, b, c, the three sides of a triangle, investigate a formula for determining $\cos\frac{B}{2}$.

If $a = 4439$, $b = 4861$, $c = 8583$ yards, find B, having given
log 8·9415 = ·9514104, log 4·139 = ·6472851,
log 4·0805 = ·6107027, log 8·583 = ·9336391
L cos 11°52′ = 9·9906180, L cos 11°53′ = 9·9905914.

6. Show how to solve a triangle having given two sides and the angle opposite one of them, and explain completely the resulting ambiguity.

If $a = 36$, $b = 44$, A = 32°42′, find B and C, having given
log 3 = ·4771213, log 11 = 1·0413927
L sin 32°42′ = 9·7325870, L sin 41°19′ = 9·8196888,
L sin 41°20′ = 9·8198325.

7. A certain square pleasure-ground, containing 5 acres, has in its centre a circular sheet of water occupying 1 acre, 1 rood, 20 perches: find the lengths of the paths reaching from each of the angles to the water's edge.

8. Prove the rule for finding the area of the surface of a right circular cone. Also, given the expression for the volume of a right circular cone in terms of the radius of its base and its height, deduce that for the volume of the frustum of such a cone in terms of the radii of its two ends, and of its height.

9. The volume of a spherical orange is $\frac{99}{7}$ cubic inches: the thickness of the rind is $\frac{1}{6}$ inch: after the rind is removed the orange is divided into equal parts by planes through a diameter making angles of 30° with one another: find the volume of each of these parts $\left(\pi \text{ to be taken } = \frac{22}{7}\right)$.

10. A rectangular tank is excavated whose sides are vertical, but whose ends slope at an angle of 45°, of length $38\frac{4}{5}$ feet, and of depth 5 feet: the earth from the excavation is employed to fill up a pit 21 feet deep, of circular section, whose radius at the top is 8 feet and at the bottom 7 feet. How broad must the tank be so that the earth may just fill the pit?

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. Define a "force" and show how it is possible to represent a force completely by a straight line.

Define and explain the principle of the transmissibility of a force to any point in its line of action.

2. If any number of forces acting on a particle be represented in magnitude and way of action by the sides of a polygon taken in order, they will keep the particle in equilibrium.

If the forces, instead of all acting at a point, actually act along the sides of the polygon, what is their resultant?

Forces represented in magnitude and way of action by the sides AB, BC, CD, AD of a quadrilateral act on a particle: find their resultant. If these same forces do not act on a particle, but act along the sides of the quadrilateral, find their resultant.

3. Define the centre of gravity of a body or a system of bodies, and find that of a plane triangular lamina.

From a plane triangular lamina the triangle obtained by joining the middle points of its sides is cut away; find the centre of gravity of the remainder.

4 Explain what is meant by the "tension" of a string at any point.

Find the ratio of Power to Weight in the 3rd system of pullies.

If the strings, instead of being fastened to a weight, are fastened to a scale-pan in which a man, weight W, stands, find with what force he must pull down the free end of the string passing over the lowest pully in order to support himself, the strings being all vertical.

5. State the three laws of friction.

A uniform rod rests with one end against a rough vertical wall, the other end being supported by a string of equal length fastened to a point in the wall; prove that the least angle θ which the string can make with the wall is given by the formula $\mu \tan \theta = 3$, where μ is the coefficient of friction between the rod and the wall.

6. State and discuss Newton's Three Laws of Motion.

7. A body starts with velocity u and is acted on by a uniform force in the direction of the velocity during time t; if f be the acceleration due to the uniform force, and s the space described in time t, then prove $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

If a body be projected vertically upwards with velocity u, find for what time it will rise, what height it will reach, and after what time it will return to the point of projection, neglecting the resistance of the air.

8. Prove that a body projected in any direction not vertical and acted on by gravity will describe a parabola.

From two points A, B, not in the same vertical line, two particles are projected at the same instant towards one another: prove that the line joining the particles is always parallel to AB, and that the particles will meet; and find the time of meeting.

9. Two bodies, masses m, m', moving with velocities v, v', in the same direction impinge; find expressions for their velocities after impact. Show that the momentum of the system is unaltered, but the vis viva diminished, unless the bodies be perfectly elastic.

An engine weighing 40 tons, and 3 coal-trucks, each weighing 15 tons are at rest on a horizontal line; there is an interval of one foot between the engine and the first truck, and between each truck and the next. The engine starts off and strikes the first truck which then strikes the second, and so on. Supposing the engine to be constantly impelled by a force equal to the weight of one ton, and the bodies to be inelastic, find the velocity with which the last truck starts, and the whole time occupied in starting the train, neglecting friction, and taking $g = 32$.

10. Explain what is meant by a "simple pendulum", write down the time of a small oscillation, and show how it may be used to determine the force of gravity at any place.

A pendulum which oscillates in a second at one place gains 5 beats an hour if carried to another place. Compare the weights of the same substance at the two places.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Dr. W. H. M'Cann.

1. Distinguish carefully between pressure *at* a point, and pressure *on* a point in a fluid.

Prove that the pressure at any point within a heavy inelastic homogeneous fluid at rest, not subject to external pressure, is equal to the weight of a column of fluid whose base is a unit of area and whose height is equal to the depth of the point below a horizontal plane through the highest point of the fluid. How is this result modified if the atmospheric pressure be taken into account?

2. State the rules for determining the vertical and horizontal components of the pressure of a fluid at rest under the action of gravity on any surface in contact with it, and *hence* deduce the resultant pressure of a fluid upon the surface of a solid either wholly or partially immersed in it.

A body floating on an inelastic fluid is observed to have volumes V_1, V_2, respectively above the surface at times when the density of the surrounding air is ρ_1, ρ_2; find the density of the inelastic fluid in terms of V_1, V_2, ρ_1, ρ_2.

3. Find the centre of pressure of a triangular lamina immersed in liquid with its base in the surface (i) neglecting the atmospheric pressure (ii) taking it into account.

If a quadrilateral lamina ABCD in which AB is parallel to CD be immersed in liquid with the side AB in the surface, the centre of pressure will be at the point of intersection of AC and BD if $AB^2 = 3\,CD^2$.

4. Explain the construction and use of the common hydrometer.

The hydrometer being graduated upwards, its readings for two different fluids are x_1, x_2, and for a mixture of equal parts of these x; show that the volume of a unit of length of the stem is to the volume of the whole instrument below the zero point as $x_1 + x_2 - 2x : xx_1 + xx_2 - 2x_1 x_2$.

5 Describe the Forcing Pump, and explain why the air-vessel is necessary for its efficiency.

6. Explain the terms *geometrical focus*, *principal focus*, applied to a pencil of rays reflected or refracted at a spherical surface.

In direct reflection at a spherical concave or convex surface, radius r, prove that $FQ.\,Fq = \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^2$, where F is the principal focus, Q, q, a pair of conjugate foci.

7. Rays of light diverging from a point are refracted directly at a spherical surface; write down the formulæ

(i) connecting the distances of the conjugate foci from the centre of the surface.

(ii.) connecting the distances of the conjugate foci from the centre of the sphere.

An eye is placed close to the surface of a sphere of glass ($\mu = \frac{3}{2}$) which is silvered at the back; show that the image which the eye sees of itself is $\frac{3}{8}$ of its natural size.

8. Prove that when a ray of light is refracted from one medium into another, the deviation increases as the angle of incidence increases, whether refraction be from a denser into a rarer medium or *vice versâ*.

Hence show that the axis of a pencil of rays which passes through a prism in a principal plane is turned from, or towards, the edge of the prism, according as the prism is denser or rarer than the surrounding medium.

9. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through a lens the thickness of which is neglected. Hence show that in any lens whatever the position of the principal focus is the same whichever side be turned towards the incident light.

If Q, q, be conjugate foci and the lens be concave, trace the change in position of q as Q moves from a great distance on one side to a great distance on the other.

10. Describe Galileo's telescope, giving a diagram of the path of rays from a distant point to the eye. What is the best place for the eye in using this telescope?

Define the "magnifying power" of a telescope, and prove that in this telescope the magnifying power is the ratio of the focal length of the object-glass to the focal length of the eye-glass.

GEODESY.

Examiner—CAPT. W. H. JOHNSTONE, R. E. ASSOC. INST. C. E.

1. Describe the method of observing horizontal angles with a theodolite. If not pressed for time how could you improve the accuracy of your observed angles?

2. You are required to carry a triangulation over a piece of country comprising about 30 square miles. Only horizontal distances are required, not vertical heights. You will be supplied with a 6-inch ~~Everest~~ theodolite and whatever chains, staves, &c. you may require. Describe how you would proceed, indicating the successive steps of the process. Give a diagram of your triangulation and mention the length of your base.

3 Describe fully how you would test the correct adjustment of an Everest theodolite (whose antecedents were unknown to you) before commencing the above triangulation.

4. Describe how you would set out a right angle in the ground:—

(1.) With a 100-feet chain.

(2.) With a piece of rope, the length of which you have no means of measuring.

5. What is meant by the "line of Collimation" of the telescope of a theodolite or level? Describe how you would "collimate" a Dumpy level. How is it that defective collimation produces no errors as long as the distances observed are equal?

6. Describe the process of "traversing" with a theodolite. Under what circumstances would you employ this method of surveying, and what are its advantages?

7. "I set up a levelling staff upon a point A and turning my level upon the staff, I read 2 23 feet. I now send the staffman forward, in the direction in which I wish to level, and halt him at a convenient point B about 200 feet off Directing the level upon the staff at B I read 7 89. I now take up my level and carry it forward to a convenient distance beyond the staff Having set up the level I read 3·11 upon the staff at B But I now see, away to the right, a Bench mark, the reduced level of which I know to be 153 07 feet. I therefore send the staff to it and read 5 36 Again sending the staff forward to C, I read 4 73 Shifting the level as before I read 6·04 back upon C and 3 12 forward upon D."

Enter the above flying levels in a suitable form of level book and deduce the reduced level of the points A, B, C and D. Mention the difference in level between the points A and D

8. You are standing on the sea-shore which is unobstructed and practically level. Show how you would find your distance to a buoy which is moored a short distance out to sea :—

(1) When provided with only a 100-feet tape and a ball of string.

(2) When provided with a 100-feet tape and a pocket sextant.

(3.) When provided with a 100 feet tape and an optical square or cross staff.

N B. You are supposed to have pencil and note book but no logarithmic or trigonometrical tables.

9. Explain clearly the principle of the Vernier. You have a scale of inches divided into tenths,—what will be the length of a Vernier scale which will enable you read to the eightieth part of an inch ?

10. What is the best and most accurate method of finding the variation of the compass with a theodolite ? Give a detailed explanation of the successive steps of the process.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—MAJOR ECKFORD, R E.

1. Give one or two methods of fixing the end of the rafter to the tie beam, also of attaching an iron king rod and two wooden struts to a wooden tie beam

2. What is the relative thickness of the tongue and the cheeks of a mortise.

3. Give two examples of scarfs for lengthening timber. (2), When the beam is not required to be of the same dimensions throughout, describe an easy way to join two pieces of timber together.

4. Give a sketch of a trussed beam. And of a truss for a roof of 50 feet span, using queen posts and struts to support the rafter.

5. How is the centering for a bridge over a stream (which can be diverted or which is only full during the rains) usually supported in India? Describe the method of lowering the centres by sand cylinders.

6. Sketch a centering for a bridge a single arch, sixty feet span, an arc of 60°, using the abutments of the arch to take the thrust of the centering and not supporting the centering underneath.

7. In a compound wheel and axle, Fig. (1) length of handle = a diameter of greater axle = (*b*) diameter of smaller do. = c, what is the velocity ratio of P to W ?

8. Insert a train of wheels between the hour wheel of a clock revolving once in twelve hours, and a wheel which revolves once in 24 days and twelve hours.

9. Give the velocity ratio of P to W in a rack and pinion where the handle of the pinion is 18″ long, the number of teeth on pinion 7, and the distance from tooth to tooth 2″ on pitch line.

10. In a compound screw, Fig. (2) let the distance between the threads of the large screw be 1″ and the distance in the smaller screw $\frac{5}{8}$″ what will be the velocity ratio of P and W, when the length of the handle is three feet ?

11. Required the velocity ratio of P and W Fig. (3), in the endless screw attached to a toothed wheel and axle, when the number of teeth in the whole circumference of wheel is 40; diameter of axle 10″ and length of handle of screw, is 1′ 6″.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—Major Eckford, R. E.

1. What is the least velocity you should give running water to prevent the growth of weeds ? What velocity of water was fixed in the Sone Canals ? What is a velocity rod ?

2. What is meant by Hydraulic mean depth, and what section gives the greatest area of water for a given wetted border ?

3. Give a section of the weir (dam) used at Dehra on the Sone ? How does this differ from the dam for the Agra Canal across the Jumna at Okola ? Give a section of the Lower Ganges Canal weir.

4. Where does damage commence from the action of floods on these weirs ? and how would you repair this damage ?

5. Give cross sections of the Sone Canal at head, the Agra Canal at head and Lower Ganges Canal at head.

6. How many acres will one cubic foot per second irrigate in the cold season and how many in the khurreif harvest ? Deduce from this the number of cubic feet which should be allowed per 1000 acres, making allowance for fallow and uncultivated land.

7. Where are weir sluices particularly placed and where are they placed in the Sone Canal weir ? What would be the effect of there being no sluices ?

8. Where are regulating bridges placed ? and where would you place Escapes ? What is the use of an Escape on a running Canal ?

9. Give a section of an ogee fall, a perpendicular fall, and of a fall provided with gratings. Which is the best kind ? What is the defect of an ogee fall ?

Fig (1)

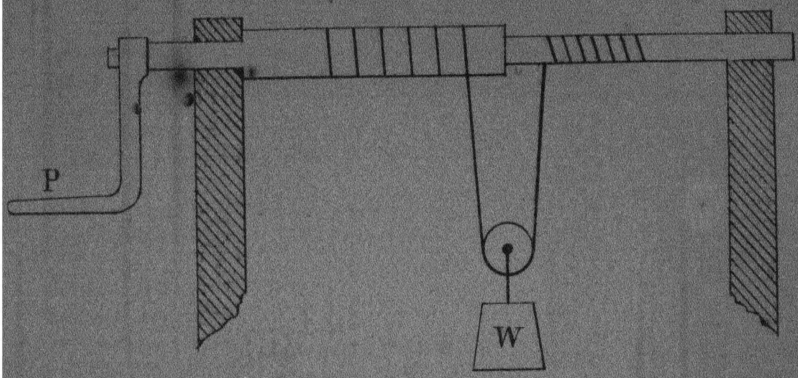


Fig (2)

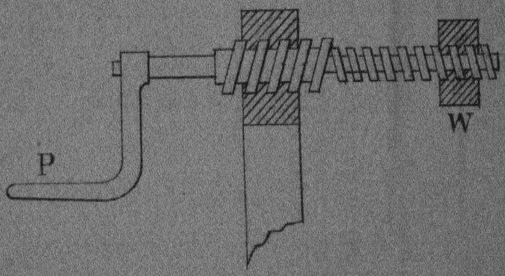


Fig (3)

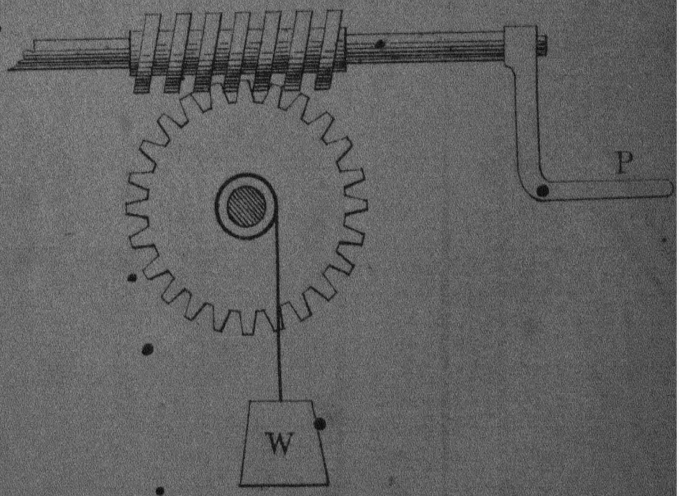


Fig. (1.)

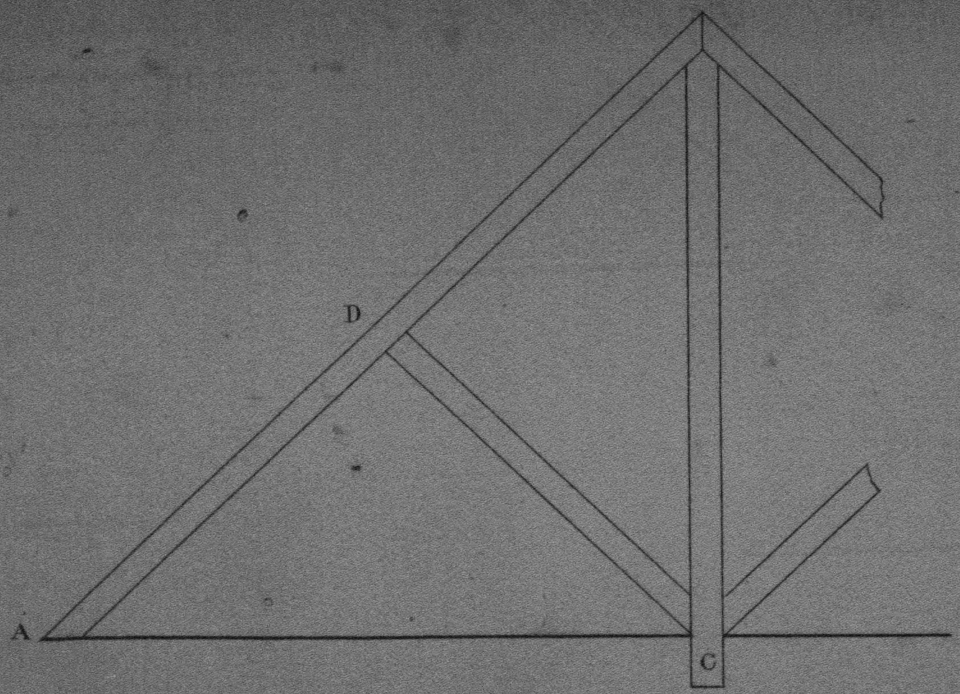
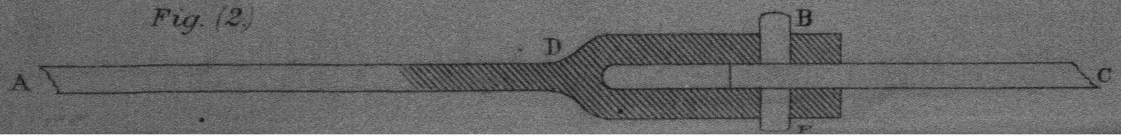


Fig. (2.)



10. What is the best position for a lock? What is the disadvantage of the lock Chamber being removed a little distance from the Canal as on the Ganges Canal?

11. How is the main drainage of the country passed across a Canal when found needful? Give the three well known drainage passages on the Ganges Canal between Hurdwar and Roorkee.

12. What is the usual coefficient of contraction in a thin lipped orifice? Give the discharge through a rectangular thin lipped orifice 12″ × 4″ the depth of water being 9 feet *above the centre line of the orifice.*

13. Slope per mile in a Canal bed = a feet; hydraulic mean depth = b; what is the mean velocity of the current? and what the central surface velocity?

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—MAJOR JOHN ECKFORD, R. E.

1. Give the resistance to crushing and tearing of mortar made with 2 parts soorkhee, 3 of white lime and 5 of sand.

What is the crushing and tearing resistance of pure Portland Cement?

Give the crushing resistance of good brick and hard sandstone.

2. A teak beam is 20 feet long 12 inches deep and 8 inches broad; what weight will the beam sustain

(*a*) supported at one end, and all the weight supported at the other?

(*b*) supported at one end, and the weight distributed uniformly?

(*c*) What weight when the beam is supported at both ends, and all the weight distributed uniformly?

3. ABC fig. (1) is a truss AB = 20 feet ∠ BAC = 45. The trusses are 6 feet apart, with a tiled roof and a factor of safety of 1-4th the whole load (wind; tiles, and wooden purlins). What dimensions would you make AB a teak beam whose depth is double its breadth? What pressure will there be on DC and BC reckoning the wind to blow at maximum force?

4. ABC fig. (2) represents two wrought iron rods in tension linked by pin B; supposing the tension stress to be 5 tons and the factor of safety 1-5th, what would be the thickness of AD, DB, and pin, B, F?

5. What is the usual proportion of the diameter of a rivet to the thickness of a plate?

6. ABCD, EBCF are two iron sheets three feet broad ½ an inch thick; what loss of strength would there be in the usual style of single rivetting their plates together?

What is double rivetting?

7. Design a strong joint to get a high percentage of tensile strength in joining these plates either by chain or lozenge-rivetting when the plates are lap-rivetted and also when butt joints and cover plates are used?

8. A room is 30 feet broad and the girders are six feet from centre to centre the floor is six inches of tiles and terrace taking the weight of the floor alone and neglecting the cross girders but allowing for a full load of people standing on the floor. Sketch a girder to sustain this load; the girder is to have a depth of 2 feet, the flanges 2 feet broad and factor of safety 1·5th; what would be the dimensions of web and flanges?

9. Why are the ends of all long girders left free? would you if it could be avoided close in the seats of wooden beams air tight with cement; would it harm the iron work of a girder to be set in cement?

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

Examiner—CAPT. W. H. JOHNSTONE, R. E.

1. What are catch-water drains and how are they employed?

2. Give a sketch of the cross section of a hill cart-road. The side-long slope of the ground is about 1 to 1. The material is moorum and unsound rock. What should be the steepest gradient permitted on such a road?

3. Define accurately what is meant by the "gauge" of a railway. In laying the permanent way how is the expansion of the rails by heat allowed for, and what would be the consequence if it were not allowed for? What is the object of giving super-elevation to the outer rail curves? Describe how this is done in practice.

4. What are the advantages which steel rails possess over iron ones? What office does the guard rail, opposite a crossing, perform? What are "bull-headed" rails and why were they introduced?

5. What advantages have transverse over longitudinal wooden sleepers? What objections are there against the use of stone sleepers? Under what circumstances is the use of cast iron pot sleepers te be recommended?

6. It is an unsafe practice to run an engine tender foremost, consequently at each end of its run an engine requires to be turned round. How would you accomplish this supposing you had no engine turn tables?

7. The intersection angle between two straight pieces of railway is 150° and it is proposed to employ a curve of 2000 ft. radius to unite them. Describe in detail how you would proceed to stake out the curve with a theodolite, and give necessary calculations. If the chainage of the first tangent joint is 357 12 feet what will be the chainage of the second?

8. It is proposed to make a siding leading out of a line of railway of metre gauge. The angle of the crossing is 5° 30′ or about 1 in 10·4. The radius of curve to be employed is 660 feet. Calculate the "lead" and give a sketch showing the crossing and the position of the guard, stock and switch rails: the latter are 12 feet long.

9. Is it advisable that the gradient of a railway should rise to a station on each side, so that the station may be on a summit, or is it better that the station should be in a hollow between two falling gradients. Give reasons for your answer.

10. Give a sketch of the main section of a small portion of an imaginary railway, shewing the kind of information which a working section should contain.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—DR. C. J. H. WARDEN.

1. What are the chief sources of heat? Explain the meaning of "mechanical equivalent of heat."

2. Describe the laws which govern ebullition; and indicate briefly their technical and scientific applications.

3. A bar of cast iron at 10° C. measures 15·4ft: what would be its length at 79·3° C.?

4. Describe the wet bulb hygrometer. Give Apjohn's formula for ascertaining the hygrometric state of the atmosphere.

5. Describe the chemical composition of a lime (Ca O) suitable for building purposes. Mention the reason which would lead you to reject a sample.

6. Give at least two tests for each of the substances you may have mentioned as occurring in lime. Give equations.

7. Describe the composition of a water fit for use in boilers. To what is "fur" in boilers due? Are you acquainted with any method by which it may be prevented?

8 Describe the preparation and chemical and physical properties of Chlorine. What would be the weight of one litre of Chlorine at 60° C. and of 750 mm. barometric pressure?

9. Define the following terms, convection, athermancy, evaporation, radiation, and condensation.

10. State the principles of Dalton's atomic theory.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner—DR. C. J. H. WARDEN.

1. Give a short account of the source and course of the Brahmapootra river, and of the physical characters of the localities through which it flows.

2. What are the causes and effects of the Gulf Stream?

3. State what you know regarding sub-soil water; its rate of movement, and the causes which influence its level.

4. Give a brief description of the soil constituents of the Indo-Gangetic plain.

5. To what systems of Crystallography do the following crystals belong: nitre, borax, chloride of sodium, fluorspar and sulphur? Explain the meaning of cleavage of crystals.

6. Mention the localities in India in which coal is worked and give a short account of coal mining

7. Describe the physical properties of the following minerals: graphite, mica, anthracite, asphaltum and granite.

8. Mention the names and give the chemical composition of the chief ores of iron, copper and zinc.

9. What is the usual chemical composition of wrought iron? Give a brief account of the manufacture of cast steel by *Bessemer's* patent.

10. You are requested to give an opinion in the ventilation of a room which is supposed to be defective. Give details regarding the method you would adopt in conducting the enquiry.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, I.

Examiner—CAPT. W. H. JOHNSTONE, R. E.

1. Describe what is meant by "English bond" in brick work. Illustrate your answer by sketches. What is meant by a wall "a brick and a half thick;" what does this dimension amount to in feet and inches if ordinary bricks are used?

2 What do you understand by "Hydraulic lime" and "Fat lime"? What are the principal differences in their composition and properties? Which will take the most sand and why? What is the object of adding sand to mortar?

3. When limestone is burnt what is the result, and what change takes place in its composition? Mention a simple test to distinguish limestone from sandstone.

4. Give a specification for concrete to be made with good hydraulic lime.

5. Give sketch and description of a small pile-driving machine or ringing engine, and explain the contrivance for releasing the monkey.

6. Give sketch and description of a "Lewis" for lifting large Ashlar stones and of one suitable for lowering such stones into position under water.

7. What are cofferdams, and what are they used for? Describe one.

8. Explain the terms "battering rule," "arris," sumpt," "man-engine," "soffit," "adit," "bottle jack" and "snatch-block." When is the surface of a stone said to be "in winding?"

9. What are the principal differences in the composition and properties of Wrought and Cast iron? What is effected by the process of "puddling."

10 Why is "soorkee" used in mortar, what kinds of lime is it used with?

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, II.

Examiner—CAPT. W. H. JOHNSTONE, R. E.

1. In order to move horizontally a weight offering a resistance of one ton, you are required to make a tackle with a double and a treble block. Shew by a sketch the most advantageous disposition of the blocks and the reeving of the rope. Shew also which block the standing part of the rope is made fast to, and calculate the power which must be applied to the fall of the rope in order just to move the weight, friction and stiffness of ropes being neglected. What sized hemp rope would you use?

2. Give sketches of a 10 feet arched culvert, shewing plan, elevation and sections. The arch is to be semi-circular, and the culvert passes under a railway embankment 25 feet high with slopes 1½ to 1. Formation width is 14 feet. The culvert is to be built of ordinary coursed stone masonry The foundations are rock.

3. Write a specification for the masonry of the above culvert.

4. Make an estimate, in a suitable form, of the expense of constructing the culvert in question 2, assuming any reasonable rates.

5. A railway cutting is 500 feet long, the formation width is 16 feet and the slopes ½ to 1. The levels taken at every hundred feet make the depths of cutting to be 0, 5·60, 8 30, 10·40, 6·70, 0 feet. The ground may be assumed as level across the railway. Find the content of the cutting by the "Prismoidal formula."

6. What should be the thickness of a 15 feet semi-circular arch of stone masonry? How many voussoir stones would you allow to the half ring? Describe the process of getting out a tenplate for the use of the masons who have to dress the voussoir stones.

7. Make a sketch (with dimensions) of the cross section of a surcharged retaining wall about 20 feet high The material which it will have to retain will have a slope of 1 to 1 back from the top of the wall. The natural slope of the ground, perpendicular to the crest of the wall, is 2 to 1. The wall is to be built of ordinary coursed stone masonry Shew what means you would employ to prevent the accumulation of water at the back of the wall.

8. Explain how you would proceed to determine the discharge of a canal or small river.

DRAWING.

Examiner—MR. H. H. LOCKE.

In the following exercises all working lines are to be left, but they should not be shewn so strongly as the actual lines of the figures. Ink in the drawings if you can, but if you have not the means at hand to do this, pencil work will be accepted, but the lines must be very clean and distinct, as the quality of this part of your work will be taken into account in adjudging marks.

1. Explain the way in which you would set off an angle of 50° from any given point in a given vertical line by the use of the scale called the Line of Chords

2 Draw, to scale of 10 feet to an inch, the figure shewn in the diagram marked A, the following being its dimensions —

Lines —	Angles :—
A. B = 40 feet.	B A F. = 135 degrees
A F. = 20 ,,	A F E = 90 ,,
F E = 40 ,,	F E. D = 135 ,,
E D. = 30 ,,	A. B C. = 60 ,,
B C. = 30 ,,	

3 Figure B gives the plan and elevation of a sphere intersected by a cylinder the elevation shewing simply the outer bounding lines of the two solids. Draw the lines of penetration which would be visible between *a* and *b* and between *c* and *d*

4. Make an isometrical drawing, half full size, of the object marked C, the corner on which the letter C is placed being nearest to you

5 Make a perspective drawing of the object C, settling for yourself the view which you will take of it, and the places of the Station Point, Plane of Projection (Picture Plane), and height of horizon. In awarding marks for this exercise regard will be given to the judgment which you display in so choosing the view which you take of the object, and in so arranging the positions of the Station Point, Plane of Projection, and Horizontal Line that a drawing may result which shall not, as regards the lines *of the figure itself*,* measure less than four inches across its greatest dimension, and which shall well display the form and proportions of the model, with good perspective effect, without that abruptness or distortion which follows upon an ill-arrangement of the working *data* above referred to

6 To what "Order" of Architecture does the Capital shewn in Fig. E belong?

7. Draw, in elevation, the column-base which you would use with such a Capital as that referred to in the last question

* That is to say quite exclusive of the distances occupied by Vanishing Points or other working means.

Figure A.

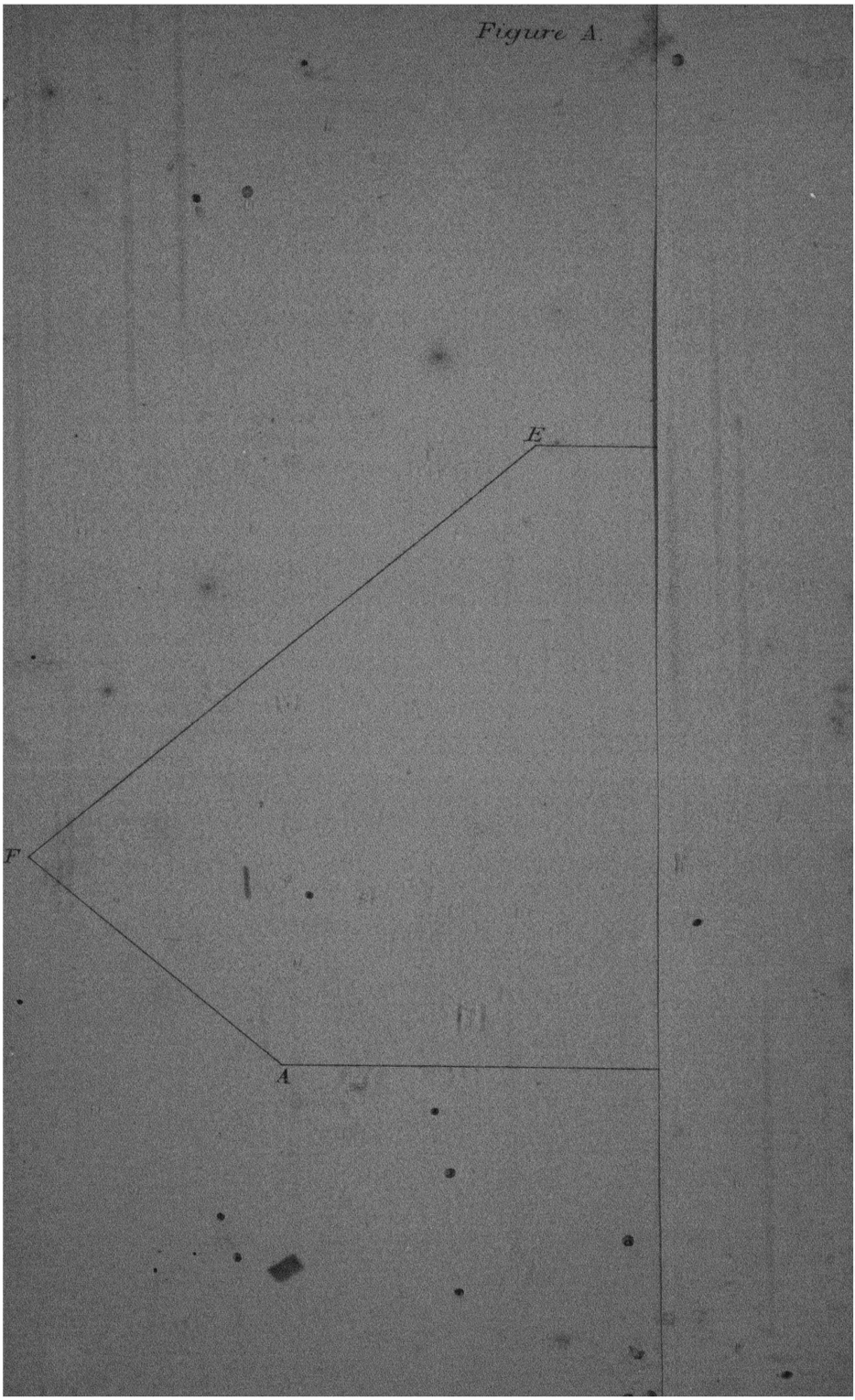
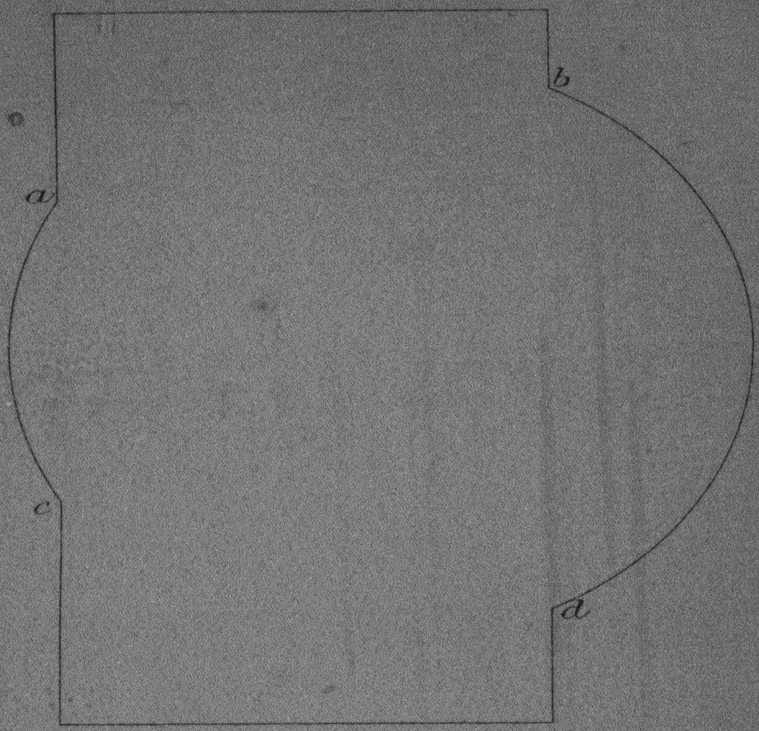


Figure B.



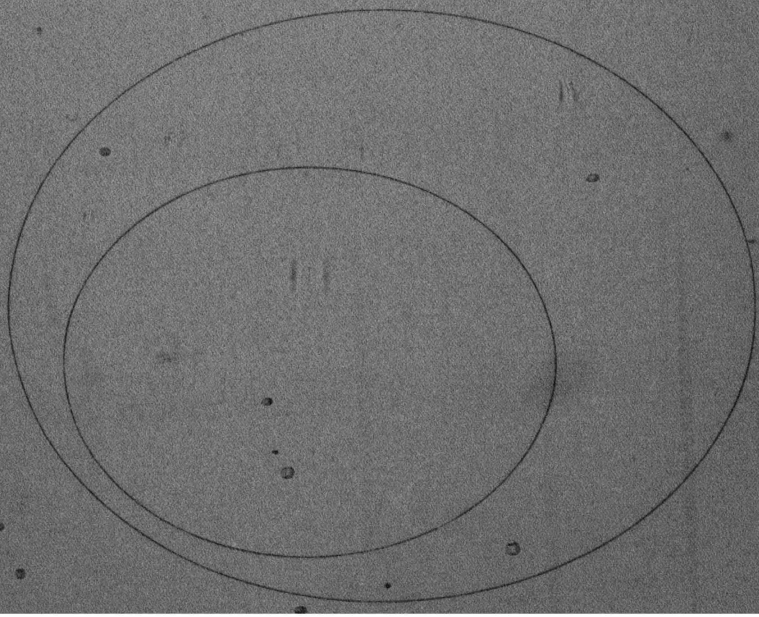
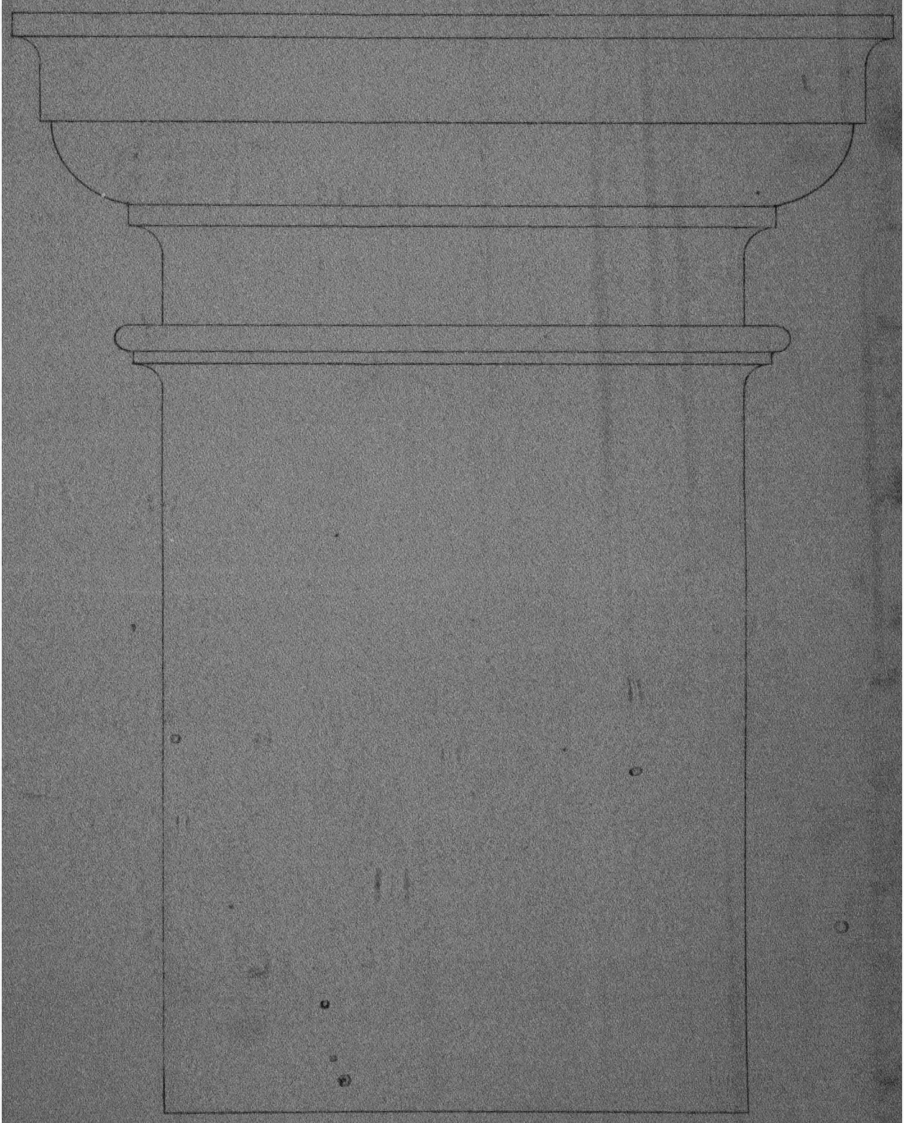


Figure E.



Honor and M. A. Examination.

1881.

POETRY.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M. A.

1. Shakespeare, Wordsworth said, "could not have written an Epic": Why not?

2. "Mr. Wordsworth's sonnet never goes off, as it, were, with a clap, or repercussion at the close; but is thrown up like a rocket, breaks into light, and falls in a soft shower of brightness:" Explain this effect of Wordsworth's sonnets, and point out why Shakespeare's sonnets differ so widely from his in this respect.

3. What predominant sentiments do you trace in each of the four "Books" of the Golden Treasury? Quote any passages from it which refer to the daisy, the daffodil, or the violet.

4 "In imaginative intensity Marvell and Shelley are closely related:" illustrate this remark by a comparison of passages from their lyrics.

5 Point out evidences of Keats' admiration of our Elizabethan poetry.

6. Describe the constitution and aims of the Order of the Knights of the Round Table. What circumstances led to its failure and dissolution?

7 To what does Tennyson compare the barge which bore Arthur to Avilion? And to what, Lancelot's plucking down of Modred from the wall? Explain this "strange rhyme of by-gone Merlin:"

"Where is he who knows?
From the great deep to the great deep he goes."

8. Illustrate Tennyson's treatment of the Arthurian legends by comparing passages from the Idylls with the following extracts from Mallory's *Morte D'Arthur*:—

"Comfort thyself, said the king, and do as well as thou mayest, for in me is no trust for to trust in. For I will into the vale of Avilion, and heal me of my grievous wound And if thou hear never more of me, pray for my soul. But ever the queens and the ladies wept and shrieked, that it was pity to hear."

"And when queen Guenever understood that king Arthur was slain, and all the noble knights, Sir Mordred and all the remnant, then the queen stole away, and five ladies with her. and so she went

to Almesbury, and there she let make herself a nun, and wore white clothes and black, and great penance she took, as ever did sinful lady in this land, and never creature could make her merry, but lived in fasting, prayers, and alms-deeds, that all manner of people marvelled how virtuously she was changed. Now leave the queen Guenever in Almesbury a nun in white clothes and black, and there she was abbess and ruler, as reason would."

9. From what poems are the following lines taken? Explain the allusions:—

(*a.*) "To merry London, my most kindly nurse,
That to me gave this life's first native source,
Though from another place I take my name,
An house of ancient fame."

(*b.*) "The oracles are dumb
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving."

(*c.*) "And now the Irish are ashamed
To see themselves in one year tamed:
So much one man can do
That does both act and know."

(*d.*) "Sydneian showers
Of sweet discourse, whose powers
Can crown old winter's head with flowers."

(*e.*) "She wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs
That tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate,
From thee be born, who o'er thy country hangs
The scourge of Heaven!"

(*f.*) "The fiend whose lantern lights the mead
Were better mate than I."

(*g.*) "Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart."

10. Write notes on the italicized words in the following passages:—

(*a.*) "I had liefer twenty years
Skip to the *broken music* of my brains
Than any *broken music* thou canst make."

(*b.*) "Last, in a *rocky hollow*, *belling*, heard
The hounds of Mark."

(*c.*) "Shot like a *streamer of the northern morn*
Seen were *the moving isles of winter* shock
By night, with noises of the Northern Sea.

(*d.*) "And all his *greaves* and *cuisses* dash'd with *drops*
Of onset."

(*e.*) "For *housel* or for *shrift*.
(*f.*) "Down in the *cellars*, merry, *bloated* things
Shouldered the *spigot*, *straddling* on the *butts*."

THE DRAMA.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

1. "Why did Shakespeare, with the authentic materials of history at hand, and with his own matchless power of shaping those materials into beautiful and impressive forms, why did he, in this single instance" [the play of *King John*], "depart from his usual course, preferring a fabulous history to the true, and this too when, for aught now appears, the true would have answered his purpose just as well?"

2. What "humours" are ridiculed in the characters of Holofernes, Armado, Nym, Shallow, Slender, and Bardolph? Under what circumstances does Shakespeare employ prose instead of verse?

3. Reproduce, in a vivid narrative, the substance of *any one* of the following scenes:—

(*a.*) *K. John*, iv. 1: Hubert, Executioners *and* Arthur.

(*b.*) *Shrew*, iv. 3: Katherine *and* Grumio: *Enter* Petruchio and Hortensio *Enter* Tailor. *Enter* Haberdasher.

(*c.*) *Richard*, ii v. 5: King Richard. *Enter* Groom. *Enter* Keeper. *Enter* Exton *and* Servants, *armed*.

4. Professor Dowden speaking of the "six full-length portraits of kings of England" "left by Shakspere" says that "these six fall into two groups of three each": of what do these two groups consist, and to which do John, Richard II., and Henry IV. severally belong? Give a careful sketch of the character of Henry IV.

5. The following quotations are from the Folio (1623). Give reasons for leaving the text as it stands, *or* propose and explain any emendations (affecting words or punctuation) that may occur to you:—

(*a.*) With him along is come the Mother Queene,
An Ace stirring him to blood and strife.

(*b.*) Who hath not heard it spoken,
How deepe you were within the Bookes of Heaven?
To us, the Speaker in his Parliament,
To us, th' imagine Voyce of Heaven it selfe.

(*c.*) And when Love speaks, the voyce of all the gods,
Make heaven drowsie with the harmonie.

(*d.*) Huntsman I charge thee, tender well my hounds,
Brach *Merriman*, the poore curre is imbost.

6. By whom, and in what connection, are the following words spoken:—

(*a.*) "Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man."

(*b.*) "As in a theatre, the eyes of men,
After a well-graced actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his prattle to be tedious."

(*c.*) "A plague of all cowards, I say."

(*d.*) "Thus we play the fools with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us."

(*e.*) "A child of our grand-mother Eve, a female; or for thy more sweet understanding, a woman."

(*f.*) "As Stephen Sly, and old John Naps of Greece,
And Peter Turf, and Henry Pimpernel."

7. State the different interpretations that have been put upon the dramatic purpose and significance of the opening scene of *Richard II.*

8. "How various in size and quality the orbs that revolve round him" [Falstaff] and shine by his light": illustrate this?

9. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) "Thou art so fat-witted, with drinking of old sack, and unbuttoning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches after noon, that thou hast forgotten to demand that truly which thou wouldst truly know. What a devil hast thou to do with the time of day?'

(*b.*) "A thousand flatterers sit within thy crown,
Whose compass is no bigger than thy head;
And yet, incaged in so small a verge,
The waste is no whit lesser than thy land."

(*c.*) "A greater power than we denies all this;
And till it be undoubted, we do lock
Our former scruple in our strong-barr'd gates;
King'd of our fears, until our fears, resolv'd,
Be by some certain king purg'd and depos'd.

(Give the reading of the folio in the fourth line of the above extract.)

(*d.*) "Why, thou say'st true; it is a paltry cap,
A custard-coffin, a bauble, a silken pie:
* * *
O mercy, God! what masquing stuff is here?
What's this? a sleeve? 'tis like a demi-cannon:
What, up and down, carved like an apple-tart?
Here's snip and nip and cut and slish and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop."

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Point out any characteristics of Language and Style in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Can you draw any comparison between the author and any English writer or writers in this respect? In what, in your opinion, does the charm of the book consist?

2 Explain, pointing out any allusions:—

(*a.*) *Hamlet* first and *Bob Logic* afterwards, if you like; but don't think as they say poor Liston used to, that people will be ready to allow that you can do anything great with *Macbeth's* dagger after flourishing about with *Paul Pry's* umbrella.

(*b.*) Talk to me about your δὸς ποῦ στῶ! Tell me about Cuvier's getting up a megatherium from a tooth, or Agassiz's drawing a portrait of an undiscovered fish from a single scale!

(*c.*) A Club is the next best thing to this, strung like a harp with about a dozen ringing intelligences, each answering to some chord in the macrocosm.

(*d.*) I tell you the higher a man has to carry the raw material of the thought before he works it up, the more it costs him in blood, nerve, and muscle. Coleridge knew all this very well when he advised every literary man to have a profession.

(*e.*) The woman who "calc'lates" is lost.

3. Investigate the significance of the term "The Lake School of Poetry."

4. Expound the meaning of the following passage:—

Every man's *heart* (this organ belongs, you know, to the organic system) has a regular mode of action; but I know a great many men whose *brains*, and all their voluntary existence flowing from their brains, have a *systole* and *diastole* as regular as that of the heart itself. Habit is the approximation of the animal system to the organic. It is a confession of failure in the highest function of being, which involves a perpetual self-determination, in full view of all existing circumstances. But habit, you see, is an action in present circumstances from past motives. It is substituting a *vis a tergo* for the evolution of living force.

5. How were the political and social views of Wordsworth and Coleridge determined or modified by the French Revolution of 1789? Illustrate your remarks, where you can, from their writings.

6. Explain and comment upon, pointing out the allusions:—

(*a.*) I have noticed frequently that even sudden and intense bodily pain forms part of the machinery employed by nature for quickening the development of the mind

(*b.*) It is an impressive truth, that sometimes in the very lowest forms of duty, less than which would rank a man as a villain, there is, nevertheless, the sublimest ascent of self-sacrifice.

(*c.*) He could destroy, his intellect was essentially destructive. He was the Gog and he was the Magog of Hunnish desolation to the existing schemes of philosophy. He probed them; he showed the vanity of vanities which besieged their foundations, the rottenness below, the hollowness above.

(*d.*) Porson was accustomed, meanly enough, to ridicule the Greek *lexis* of this ode, which was to break a fly upon a wheel.

(*e.*) The stranger was a picturesque-hunter, but not of that order who fly round the ordinary tour with the velocity of lovers posting to Gretna, or of criminals running from the police.

(*f.*) The English language ... is running forward towards its ultimate mission of eating up, like Aaron's rod, all other languages.

(*g*) Accordingly here, as in all cases before, the *Deus ex machinâ* who invariably interfered when any *nodus* arose in Wordsworth's affairs, such as could be considered *vindice dignus*, caused the distributor to be gone into a region where no stamps are wanted.

(*h.*) Now in Miss Wordsworth there were certainly no "Cousin Mary" fascinations of manner and deportment that snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

(*i.*) A fine moral feeling, and a profound sympathy with elementary justice, is that which in all Southey's historical writings creates a soul under what else may well be denominated, Miltonically, "the ribs of death."

(*k.*) The style of his mind naturally prompts him to adopt a trenchant, pungent, accelerated form of terse, glittering, stenographic sentences, saying which have the air of laying down the law without *locus pœnitentiæ* or privilege of appeal.

1. Describe Coleridge's personal appearance and characterize his conversational powers. How may his recourse to opium be probably accounted for? Give some account of his writings. How far may he be accused of plagiarism?

8. Explain :—(*a*) A few cowardly back-stair rogues, who wish to curry favour with the Guises. (*b*) Their bulls, pardons, indulgences are on this side the channel, a mere enchanter's cloud castle and Fata Morgana, which vanishes into empty air by one touch of that magic wand, the constable's staff. (*c*) Wearisome arguments about the bull in Cœna Domini. Elizabeth's excommunication, the nullity of English law, the sacred duty of rebellion, the right to kill a prince impenitently heretical. (*d*) He was one who could form the wisest and best digested plans, but who could not stoop to that hail-fellow-well-met drudgery among his subordinates which has been the talisman of great captains. (*e*) "The Devil has played his part," said Jack; "and now by the rules of all plays Vice should come on." (*f*) "Ah! thou hast the palabras, and the knee, and the cap, and the quip, and the innuendo, and the true Town fashion of it all—no old tarry-breeks of a sea-dog, like thy dad!" (*g*) "And then up the forty acres; sprang two coveys, and picked a leash out of them. The Irish hawk flies as wild as any haggard still, and will never make a bird. I had to hand her to Tom, and take the little peregrine."

9. What may be learnt of Charles Kingsley's character and opinions from "Westward Ho!" Illustrate your answer by instances drawn from the book.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. What were Dr. Arnold's views as regards school discipline and education? What effect have they produced since?

2. Explain:—(*a*) The folly or the mischievous obstinacy with which they persist in palliating the excesses of the Jacobins is really scandalous, though I own I do not wish to see Carlton House trimming up the constitution as if it were an Hussar's uniform. (*b*) I have been reading Lamennais, and recognizing the true Guelf union of democracy and priestcraft, such as it existed in Guelf Florence of old. The Sans Culotte, with the mitre on his head, and the bandage over his eyes, is to me the worst Sans Culotte of all. (*c*) "When I hear men talk of the Church," he used to say, "I cannot help recalling how Abbe Sièyes replied to the question, 'What is the Tiers Etat?' by saying 'La nation moins la noblesse et la clergé.'" (*d*) "With regard to ambition I should like to be aut Cæsar aut nullus."

3. Comment upon:—(*a*) The utter neglect of *vivâ voce* translation at Cambridge is another great evil; even though by construing instead of translating they almost undo the good of their *vivâ voce* system at Oxford. (*b*) It delights me to have a good protest against that wretched doctrine of Warburton's that the State has only to look after body and goods. (*c*) I wish to make the main point not the truth of Christianity *per se*, as a theorem to be proved, but the wisdom of our abiding by it, and whether there is anything else for it but the life of beast or of devil.

4. State and discuss the arguments Arnold uses, in one of his letters, in favour of *vivâ voce* examinations.

5. Examine the extent to which Shakspere made use of Plutarch's Lives.

6. Annotate upon: *causeys, regrators, amated, grammercy, harborough, leman, loupgarou, stickler, ygot, yarage, rakehels, eftsoons, slents, bravery;* and the phrases—*I can thee thank, on a good hour, he should not break his head about it, he took order for, it stood them upon to, he will rule the roast, he made it dainty to enter into this war, hand over head, dog cheap.*

7. Sketch briefly the character of Julius Cæsar as portrayed in Plutarch's Life of him.

8. Re-write in modern English:—(*a*) It was no more but a bait to gauge the people's good wills, which he had set out in the stately shews of his common plays, to see if he had brought them to his lure, that they would abide such parts to be played, and a new alteration of things to be made. (*b*) Then the home-tarriers and house-doves that kept Rome still, began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him, and so envied both them that had sped so well in this journey; and also, of malice to Martius, they spited to see his credit and estimation increase still more and more, because they accounted him to be a great hinderer of the people. (*c*) Thus fretting and chafing to see himself so straighted with victuals, and to think of his ill luck, he raised his camp, intending to go set upon Scipio, making account, that either he should draw Pompey to battle against his will, when he had not the sea at his back to furnish him

with plenty of victuals; or else that he should easily overcome Scipio, finding him alone, unless he were aided. (*d*) One M. Phaonius, that ..... took upon him to counterfeit a philosopher, not with wisdom and discretion, but with a certain bedlem and frantic motion: he would needs come into the chamber, though the men offered to keep him out. But it was no boot to let Phaonius, when a mad mood or toy took him in the head: for he was a hot hasty man, and sudden in all his doings, and cared for never a senator of them all. (*e*) His enemies, judging that this favour of the common people would soon quail, when he could no longer hold out that charge and expense, suffered him to run on, till by little and little he was grown to be of great strength and power.

9. What may be gathered from Arnold's letters regarding the social and political condition of England at the time when they were written?

10. Give some account of the Spelling of North's time. Discuss the question of a Reform in English spelling, showing how far it is desirable or possible.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Tabulate the Indo-European family of Languages. What classes of words in these languages would you point to as showing their common origin? Write down the Numerals from *one* to *ten* in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Old English.

2 How is the existence and action of Grimm's Law to be accounted for? What, according to that Law, are the representatives of *break, door, goose, tooth, father, other, head, vein,* in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Old High German?

3. Define *Grammar.* State what remains of true Grammar in modern English. How is its absence supplied? Parse the underlined words:—

> Whan Zephirus eek with his swete *breethe*
> Enspired hath in every holte and *heethe*
> The tendre croppes, and the *yonge* sonne
> Hath in the Ram his halfe cours *i-ronne*
> And *smale* fowles *maken* melodie
> That *slepen* all the night with open eye.

4. What are the three main causes of Change in Language? Discuss and illustrate them by examples.

5. What four propositions does Max Müller lay down to show that true Etymology has nothing to do with sound. Briefly sketch his proof of them.

6. Languages have been divided into Inflexional, Agglutinative, and Isolating. Explain and exemplify these terms in their application.

7. Annotate upon the forms—*utmost, could, headlong, best, alms, ago, seldom, once, sweetheart, buxom, did.*

ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M. A.

(One subject only to be treated.)

1. The influence of the French Revolution upon English Poetry.
2. The politics of Shakespeare's Historical Plays, with illustrative references to any two or more of those Plays.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—BABU NILMONI MUKERJEA, M. A.

Rhetoric and the Vedas.

1. (*a*) Give the definition of Abhidhá (अभिधा), and deduce therefrom some theory of the origin of language, contrasting the same with the "Imitation and Interjection" theory noticed by Max Muller.

(*b.*) Criticise the maxim "समासेखलु भिन्नैव शक्तिः पङ्कजशब्दवत्."

(*c.*) Explain the different functions of अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना, with reference to the phrase "गङ्गायां घोषः."

(*d.*) Do Naiyáyikas and Western philosophers admit व्यञ्जना? If not, how would they respectively account for the ideas of "coolness", "sacredness" &c. implied in the above instance?

2. State concisely the different theories of the genesis of what is called the "Rhetorical flavour" (रस).

3. Classify the rhetorical blemishes (दोष), and state and illustrate those which might be included under असमर्थता.

4. (*a.*) Vámana admits ten rhetorical excellences (गुण), and Campbell five (perspicuity, vivacity, elegance, animation and euphony,) whilst Mammata is content with only three: Account for this apparent deficiency of Mammata's classification.

(*b*) Purity or grammatical correctness is considered by some English rhetoricians as a guṇa; can you account for its omission in your text-book?

5. (*a*). Enumerate the figures of speech that have resemblance (सादृश्य) for their base.

(*b.*) Define and illustrate the figures of speech that might be classed under "climax."

(*c.*) Give in English the gist of the following discourse:

आत्मन एव हि यथा शौर्य्यादयः नाकारस्य, तथा रसस्यैव माधुर्य्यादयो गुणा न वर्णानाम्। क्वचित्तु शौर्य्यादिसमुचितस्याकारस्यनहङ्कारादेर्दर्शनात् 'आकार एवास्य शूरः' इत्यादेर्व्यवहारात्, अन्यत्राशूरेऽपि वितताङ्गतिमात्रेण 'शूरः' इति, क्वापि शूरेऽपि मूर्त्तिलाघवमात्रेण 'अशूरः' इति अविश्रान्त-प्रतीतयो यथा व्यवहरन्ति; तद्वत् मधुरादिव्यञ्जकसुकुमारादिवर्णानां मधुरादिव्यवहारप्रतीतेः अमधुरादिरसाङ्गानां वर्णानां सौकुमार्य्यादिमात्रेण माधुर्य्यादि, मधुरादिरसोपकरणानां तेषामसौकुमार्य्यादेरमाधुर्य्यादि रसपर्य्यन्तविश्रान्तप्रतीतिबन्ध्या व्यवहरन्ति। अतएव माधुर्य्यादयो रसधर्म्माः समुचितैर्वर्णैर्व्यज्यन्ते, नतु वर्णमात्राश्रयाः।

6. Point out all the rhetorical figures, excellences, and blemishes that you find in the following śloka:

वेदं वेद न कोऽपि भूधरदरीलीना मुनीनां गिरः
स्वच्छं स्वेच्छमतं जनास्तदनुगाः का नाम धर्म्माः क्रियाः।
मद्यं हृद्यमतीव भण्डवटुकाः सेव्या न गुर्व्वादयः
किं कार्य्यं परिशिष्टमस्ति भवतो नाहं न जाने कले॥

7. पावका नः सरस्वती वाजेभिर्वाजिनीवती। यज्ञं वष्टु धियावसुः॥
चोदयित्री सुनृतानां चेतन्ती सुमतीनाम्। यज्ञं दधे सरस्वती॥
महो अर्णः सरस्वती प्रचेतयति केतुना। धियो विश्वा विराजति॥

(*a.*) Give the purport of the above hymns in your own words.
(*b.*) Compare the above picture of Sarasvatí with her present position in the Hindu pantheon.

9. Modernize the following:

अश्विना यज्वरीरिषो द्रवत्पाणी शुभस्पती। पुरुभुजा चनस्यतम्॥
अश्विना पुरुदंससा नरा शवीरया धिया। धिष्ण्या वनतं गिरः॥
दस्रा युवाकवः सुता नासत्या हव्यदातये। आयातं रुद्रवर्त्तनी॥

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—BABU NILMONI MUKERJEA, M. A.

Poetry and Prose.

1. Characterise and account for the peculiarity of Sríharsha's style. What was the age he lived in? Give reasons for your answer. Sketch in Sanskrit what you know of his life and writings.

2. Reproduce in your own language the substance of the Chárváka's speech in the seventeenth canto of the Naishadha-charita.

3. At the end of his work S'ríharsha affirms that, now and then he has introduced most difficult stanzas (ग्रन्थग्रन्थि) to confound pedants; quote a few ślokas of that description and explain them.

4. व्रजतोरपि प्रणयपूर्व्वमेकतां
कुकुराधिनाथ-कुरुनाथ-सैन्ययोः ।
ददृशे विषाणिभिरनुक्षणम्मिथो
मद्मूढ़बुद्धिषु विवेकिता कुतः ॥
तत् सुराज्ञि भवति स्थिते पुरः
कः क्रतुं यजतु राजलक्षणम् ।
उद्धृतौ भवति कस्य वा भुवः
श्रीवराहमपहाय योग्यता ॥
दिव्यकेशरिवपुःसुरद्विषो
नैव लब्धशममायुधैरपि ।
दुर्निवारणकण्डु कोमलै-
र्वक्ष एष निरदारयन्नखैः ॥
अवनीभृतां त्वमपहाय
गणमतिजड़ः समुन्नतम् ।
नीचि नियतमिह यच्चपलो
निरतः स्फुटं भवति निम्नगासुतः ॥
विहितं मयाद्य सदसीद-
मपस्थितमच्युतार्च्चनम् ।
यस्य नमयतु स चापसयं
चरणः कृतः शिरसि सर्व्वभूभृताम् ॥
अधिवक्षि पतङ्गतेजसो
नियतस्वान्तसमर्थकर्म्मणः ।
तव सर्व्वविधेयवर्त्तिनः
प्रणतिम्बिभर्ति केन भूभृतः ॥

(a.) Turn the first five stanzas into simple prose without using compound words.

(b.) Give two interpretations of the last stanza.

(c.) Is there any pun in मद्मूढ़बुद्धिषु in the 4th, and निम्नगासुतः in the 16th? If so, explain the same.

(*d*) Comment grammatically on सुराज्ञि in the 5th, दुर्निवारण-कण्डु in the 11th, यस्य अपस्मृषितं in the 18th, सर्व्वभूभृतं in the 20th, and अधिवक्षि in the 21st.

(*e*.) State and explain what figure of speech is expressed, and what implied, in the 3rd stanza.

(*f*.) Do you find any rhetorical blemish in the 10th line ?

5. अपि लोकयुगं दृशावपि
श्रुतदृष्टा रमणीगुणा अपि ।
अतिगामितया दमस्वसुः
व्यतिभाते सुतरा महीपते ॥
न सुवर्णमयी तनुः परं
ननु किं वागपि तावकी तथा ।
न परं पथि पक्षपातिता-
नवलम्बे किमु मादृशेऽपि सा ॥
धिक् चापले वत्सिमवत्सलत्वं
यत्प्रेरणादुत्तरलीभवन्त्या ।
समीरसङ्गादिव नौरभङ्गा
मया तटस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोऽसि ॥
मनस्तु यं नोज्झति जातु यातु
मनोरथः कण्ठपथं कथं सः ।
का नाम बाला द्विजराजपाणि-
ग्रहाभिलाषं कथयेदलज्जा ॥

Give in your own words the full meaning (expressed and implied) of the above extracts.

6. तामथ प्रवदितां दृष्ट्वा चन्द्रापीडस्तत्क्षणमचिन्तयत् । अहो दुर्निवारता व्यसनोपनिपातानां यदीदृशीमप्याकृतिमनभिभवनीयामात्मीयां कुर्व्वन्ति । सर्व्वथा न न कञ्चन स्पृशन्ति शरीरधर्म्माणमपतापाः । बलवती हि द्वन्द्वानां प्रवृत्तिः । इदमपरमधिकतरमुपजनितमतिमहत् मनसि मे कौतुकमस्यावाष्पसलिलपातेन । नह्यल्पीयसा शोककारणेन चेतोक्रियन्ते एवंविधामूर्त्तयः । नहि क्षुद्रनिर्घातपाताभिहता चलति वसुधा । इति संवर्द्धितकुतूहलश्च शेषकस्मरणक्षतुत्पगतमपराधिनमिवात्मानमवगच्छन्नुत्थाय प्रस्खलनाद्अलिना मुखप्रक्षालनोदकमुपनिन्ये । सा तु तदनुरोधात् किञ्चित्कषायितोदरे प्रक्षाल्य लोचने दीर्घमुष्णञ्च निश्वस्य शनैः प्रत्यवा

दीत्। राजपुत्र किमनेनातिनिर्घृणहृदयाया मम मन्दभाग्यायाः पापाया जन्मनः प्रभृति वैराग्यदृत्तान्तेनाश्रवणीयेन श्रुतेन? तथापि यदि महत् कुतूहलं, तत् कथयामि श्रूयताम्।

(*a*) Translate literally the above extracts.

(*b*) Derive शरीरधर्म्माणं, कषायित and पापायाः quoting the rules of Pánini

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SANSKRIT.

Examiner—BABU NILMANI MUKHOPADHYAY, M. A.

Drama.

1. (*a.*) Name the plays in your course in the chronological order of their subjects, and also in that of their authorship.

(*b.*) Schlegel divides dramas into two classes,—classical, and romantic: Under what head would you place the Sanskrit dramas, and why?

(*c.*) To what extent do Sanskrit dramatists conform to the laws of dramatic unity? Support your answers with apt quotations.

2. Delineate the character of जामदग्न्य as exhibited in the Víracharita, and compare the same with some one of Shakespeare's characters.

3. तटस्थं नैराश्याद्पि च कलुषं विप्रियवशा-
द्वियोगे दीर्घेऽस्मिन् झटिति घटनोत्तम्भितमिव।
प्रसन्नं सौजन्याद्यितकरणैर्गाढ़करणं
द्रवीभूतं प्रेम्णा तव हृदयमस्मिन् क्षणदृव॥
दोर्लीलाञ्चितचन्द्रशेखरधनुर्दण्डावभङ्गोद्गत-
हुङ्कारध्वनिरार्यबालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिण्डिमः।
द्राक्पर्यस्तकपालसम्पुटमिलद्ब्रह्माण्डभाण्डोदर-
भ्रम्यत्पिण्डितचण्डिमा कथमहो नाद्यापि विश्राम्यति॥
न हि सुलभवियोगा वर्त्तुमात्मप्रियाणि
प्रभवति परवत्ता, शासने तिष्ठ भूः।
अहमपि तव सूनावद्य न्यस्य राज्यं
विचरितमृगयूथान्याश्रयिष्ये वनानि॥
ज्ञातीन् विटान् स्वभुजविक्रमलब्धवर्णान्

राजापमानकुपितांश्च नरेन्द्रभृत्यान् ।
उत्तम्भयामि सुहृदः परिमोचणाय
योगम्बरायण इवोद्यनस्य राज्ञः ॥
उत्खातक्षितिपालवंशगहनाल्लिःसन्नसत्वोद्विग्नः
क्षत्वा विश्रुतकार्त्तिकेयविजयस्लाघ्यस्य बाहोर्बलात् ।
सद्वीपामथ कश्यपाय गुरवे दत्त्वाश्वमेधे महौ-
मस्तव्यस्तसमुद्रमुक्तविषयावस्थस्तपस्तप्यते ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above after the manner of Mallinátha.
(*b.*) Scan the first four stanzas and name their metres.
(*c.*) Is the phrase तपस्तप्यते in the active or passive voice ?
(*d.*) What is the leading sentiment (रस or भाव) in each of the above stanzas ? Give reasons for your answers.

4. Note down from the story of the Rámáyaṇa all the points of divergence that you find in the Uttaracharita.

5. Prákrita words are divided into three classes तद्भव, तत्सम, and देश्य. Make a list of words belonging to each of the above groups from the following extracts and write down their Sanskrit equivalents against them.

अम्हे पड़िवड्ढकणअकवाडस्स दग्गअजण मणोरहा-आयासअरस्स वसन्तसेना-भवणदुआरस्स समिरीअता। इअं अवरा सामिसंमाणणा लड्ढपसरा विअ घरदासी अधिअं कुरकुरायति मदणसारिआ। एदे अवरे वुड्ढमहल्लका विअ इदो तदो सञ्चरन्ति घरसारसा। अज्ज एसा कूड अमूहाणं अज्जआए अत्तिया। अहो से करइहाइणीए पोइवित्थारो।

6. Translate the following into Sanskrit.

Sorrowful dwelt the king S'uddhodana,
All those long years among the S'ákya Lords
Lacking the speech and presence of his son ;
Sorrowful sate the sweet Yaśodhará,
All those long years, knowing no joy of life,
Widowed of him her living Liege and Prince,
And ever on the news of some recluse,
Seen far away by pasturing camel-men
Or traders threading devious paths for gain,
Messengers from the King had gone and come
Bringing account of many a holy sage
Lonely and lost to home ; but naught of him,
The crown of white Kapilavastu's line,
The glory of her monarch and his hope,
The heart's content of sweet Yaśodhará,
Far-wandered now, forgetful, changed, or dead.

6. Write a short essay in Sanskrit on

"ते हि नो दिवसा गताः ।"

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

Bhatti, Grammar, &c.

1. *a.* Translate into English :—

विकत्थी याचते प्रत्तमविश्रभी मुर्द्धजलं ।
पर्ज्जन्यस्तातकः पत्तो निक्षत्तम्निव मानस ॥ ७ ॥ ११ ॥
विलोक्य द्योतनं चन्द्र लक्ष्मणं शोचनोऽवदत् ।
पश्य दन्द्रमणान् हमानरविन्दसमुत्सुकान् ॥ १५ ॥
जल्पाकोभिः सहामीनः खोभिः प्रजविना त्वया ।
गत्वा लक्ष्मण वक्तव्यो जयिना निष्ठुरं वचः ॥ १९ ॥

न्यविक्षत महाग्राहसकुलं मकरालयं ।
सैका बहूनां कुर्वाणा नक्राणामश्रितम्भवं ॥ ८ ॥ ७ ॥
क्षतेनोपक्षतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं ।
पिचा संरक्षितं शक्रात्समैनाकाद्रिमैक्षत ॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥
खं पराजयमानोऽसावुन्नत्या पवनात्मजं ।
जगादाद्रिर्विजेष्ठा मयि विश्रम्य वैरिणं ॥ ९ ॥
परीक्षितुमुपाक्रस्त राक्षसी तस्य विक्रमं ।
दिवमाक्रममाणेव केतुतारा भयप्रदा ॥ २३ ॥
जले विक्रममाणाया हनूमान् शतयोजनं ।
आस्य प्रविश्य निरगादणूभूयाप्रचेतितः ॥ २४ ॥

b. What is the original root of दन्द्रमणान् ? Can you compare it with a similar root in any other language ? Can you trace any English word to such a root ?

c. Mark with inverted commas any line within the first six lines above that according to English usage should be so marked. By which is the word वचः governed (6th line) ?

d. Derive नक्र

2. *a.* Translate into English :—

अभीषयन्त ये शक्रं राक्षसा रणपण्डिताः ।
अविस्मापयमानस्तान् कपिराटौद्धहाङ्गदं ॥ ८ ॥ ४२ ॥
सीतां दिदृक्षुः प्रच्छन्नः सोऽगर्द्धयत राक्षसान् ।

अवञ्चयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषाम् ॥ ४२ ॥
गूहमानः स्वमाहात्म्यमटित्वा मन्त्रिसंसदः ।
स्वभ्योऽपवादमानस्य रावणस्य गृहं ययौ ॥ ४५ ॥
तां हनूमान् पराकुर्वन्नगमत् पुष्पकं प्रति ।
विमानं मन्दरस्याद्रेरनुकुर्वद्दिवश्चियं ॥ ५० ॥
अध्यासीद्रावणस्याहं नाशयेयं कथं शुचः ।
वैदेह्या जनयेयं वा कथमानन्दमुत्तमं ॥ ५७ ॥
तां पराजयमानां स प्रीतेरक्ष्यां दशाननात् ।
अन्तर्दधानां रक्षोभ्यो मलिनां ध्यानमूर्जजां ॥ ७१ ॥

b. In what case is स्वभ्यो and what governs it?

c. Is there any difference in meaning and syntactical connection in the word पराजयमानः in the extract under question I, and पराजयमानां in the extract here under question II? Refer to authority in whatever you may say.

d. Can you refer to a passage similar to वञ्चयत मायाश्चस्वमायाभिः &c., in the 1st Adhyaya Rig Veda?

e. Give the root of अध्यासीत्. Mark with inverted commas such words as ought to be marked according to English usage in the same line with अध्यासीत् and the line following.

3. *a.* Give a summary of the following passage in Sanscrit prose in your own words :—

वचनं रक्षसां पत्युरनुक्रुद्धा पतिप्रिया ।
पापानुवसितं सीता रावणं प्राब्रवीद्वचः ॥ ८ ॥ ८५ ॥
न भवाननुरामस्य दुपशूरेषु वा ततः ।
अपवाह्य स्वलाद्वीरो किमर्थं मामिहाहरः ॥ ८६ ॥
उपशूरं नते दृष्टं कथं राक्षिश्वराधम ।
यत् संप्रत्यपलोकेभ्यो लङ्कायां वसतिर्भयात् ॥ ८७ ॥
आरामदर्शनात् पाप विद्योतुस्व स्त्रियः प्रति ।
सद्वृत्तानन्तु दुर्वृत्तः परिस्त्रीं आतमन्मथः ॥ ८८ ॥
अभिद्योतिष्यते रामो भवन्तमचिरादिह ।
उद्धूर्णवाणः संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति ॥ ८९ ॥
कुवोऽभियास्यसि क्रूर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः ।

न खल्वङ्गं भवतात्युग्रमति रामं मदोद्धत ॥ ९० ॥
परिशेषं न नामापि स्थापयिष्यति ते विभुः ।
अपि स्थाणुं जयेद्रामो भवतो ग्रहणं कियत् ॥ ९१ ॥
अपि क्षुद्रपि सेधास्त्वांस्त्यमङ्गं नराशन ।
अपि सिद्धेः क्षयानौ त्व दर्पं मय्यपि योऽभिकः ॥ ९२ ॥
अधिरामे पराक्रान्तमधिकर्त्ता स ते क्षय ।
इत्युक्त्वा मैथिलौ तूष्णीमासाद्यक्रे दशाननं ॥ ९३ ॥

4. *a.* What prefixes and affixes in *samasa* will impart an honorific signification to the words to which they are prefixed or affixed?

b. Is there or may there be any difference in the word उतक्षष्ट and गौ when compounded by *samasa* and when left separately as उत्क्षष्टः गौः

c. Derive the words नक्षत्रम् and नाकः

d. Are there any words declinable or indeclinable which being prefixed to कृ in *samasa* may serve as *prepositions* and change its participle कृत्वा into कृत्य? Answer with illustrations.

e. Expound the meaning of विप्रः.

f. When does the word प्रजा retain its terminal vowel intact with a prefix, and when is it changed as in the word बहुप्रजः?

g. How is the word धनुः affected in samasa?

h Classify as far as you can the following English compounds using the terminology of Sanscrit samasa, *viz.*, *Ill-gotten* wealth. The *Commander-in-Chief's* house. *Man-eating* tiger. *Red-handed.* *Long-sighted.* *Large-hearted.* The *Captain of Marines'* name is Jones. That is a *Master of Arts'* gown.

i What verbs governing the Accusative or 2nd case by themselves will govern the Dative or 4th case when compounded with certain prepositions? What verbs again will govern the Dative or some other case by themselves, but will govern the Accusative with certain prepositions? Point out any examples of the same that may be found in the passages extracted in this paper.

j. Show an instance in the extracts in this paper of a preposition governing the Ablative.

k. In the extract under question 3 *a*, how would you explain the phrase पापानुवसितं?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

Vedas and Philosophy.

१५। १ अभि यज्ञं गृणीहि नो ग्रावो नेतः पिब ऋतुना।
त्वं हि रत्नधा असि॥
४ अग्ने देवाँ इहा वह सादया योनिषु त्रिषु।
परि भूष पिब ऋतुना॥
५ ब्राह्मणादिन्द्र राधसः पिबा सोममृतूँरनु।
तवेद्धि सख्यमस्तृतं॥
६ युवं दक्षं धृतव्रत मित्रावरुण दूळभं।
ऋतुना यज्ञमाशाथे॥

1. *a.* Parse and give the meaning of ग्रावो नेतः and the etymology of the first word. How would ग्रावः be written according to modern usage? Can you refer to any other word which has the same form as ग्रावः? Do you know of any word in another language which in meaning may be compared with the radical word in ग्रावः?

b. What is the meaning of रत्नधा? Is this word to be found in any form elsewhere in the Rig Veda?

c. What is implied by इह in the 4th verse? Is the idea expressed in the first sentence in that verse to be found elsewhere in the Rik?

d What is meant by ब्राह्मणात् in the 5th verse?

e. Who were "Mitrávaruna"? What were their positions in the estimation of primitive Arians?

2. *a.* Translate the following into English :—

१८। १ सोमानं स्वरणं कृणुहि ब्रह्मणस्पते।
कक्षीवंतं य औशिज॥
२ यो रेवान्यो अमीवहा वसुवित्पुष्टिवर्धनः।
स नः सिषक्तु यस्तुरः॥
३ मा नः शंसो अररुषो धूर्तिः प्रणङ्मर्त्यस्य।
रक्षा णो ब्रह्मणस्पते॥
४ स घा वीरो न रिष्यति यमिंद्रो ब्रह्मणस्पतिः।
सोमो हिनोति मर्त्यं॥

५ त्वं तं ब्रह्मणस्पते सोम इंद्रश्च मर्त्यं ।
दक्षिणा पात्वंहसः ॥
६ सदसस्पतिमद्भुतं प्रियमिंद्रस्य काम्यं ।
सनिं मेधामयासिषं ॥

b. Who was Usij and what appears to have been the profession of Kakshivan ?

3. *a.* Translate into English :—

पराञ्चि खानि व्यतृणत् स्वयम्भूस्तस्मात् परां पश्यति नान्तरात्मन् । कश्चिद्धीरः प्रत्यगात्मानमैक्षदावृत्तचक्षुरमृतत्वमिच्छन् ॥ १ ॥

पराचः कामाननुयन्ति बालास्ते मृत्योर्यन्ति विततस्य पाशं । अथ धीरा अमृतत्वम्विदित्वा ध्रुवमध्रुवेष्विह न प्रार्थयन्ते ॥ २ ॥

येन रूपं रसङ्गन्धं शब्दान् स्पर्शांश्च + + । एतेनैव विजानाति किमत्र परिशिष्यते । एतद्वैतत् ॥ ३ ॥

स्वप्नान्तञ्जागरितान्तञ्चोभौ येनानुपश्यति । महान्तम्विभुमात्मानम्मत्वा धीरो न शोचति ॥ ४ ॥

य इमम्मध्वदम्वेद आत्मानञ्जीवमन्तिकात् । ईशानम्भूतभव्यस्य न ततो-विजुगुप्सते । एतद्वैतत् ॥ ५ ॥

यः पूर्व्वन्तपसोजातमद्भ्यः पूर्व्वमजायत । गुहाम्प्रविश्य तिष्ठन्तं योभूतेभिर्व्यपश्यत । एतद्वैतत् ॥ ६ ॥

b. Explain the meaning of प्रत्यगात्मा and आवृत्तचक्षुः

c. What is the meaning of मध्वदं and of विजुगुप्सते ?

d. What is implied by अद्भ्यः पूर्वं and गुहाम् ?

4. *a.* What is the meaning of the statement, in the Tarkámrita, जीवात्मानः प्रतिशरीरभिन्नाः बन्धमोक्षयोग्याः ? Would the Vedantists allow this ?

b. What, according to the Tarkamrita is परमाणु or atom the cause of ?

c. What is the *samavâyi* कारणं of a pot (घट) ?

d What is the 3rd or Instrumental cause of a *binary* (द्व्यणुक) and what of a pot (घट) ?

e. What is the meaning of the following sentences :

प्रत्यक्षद्रव्ये प्रत्यक्षमेव प्रमाणं अतीन्द्रियेऽनुमानं । + + + आकाशवायू शब्देन स्पर्शेन चानुमीयेते

f. Is the last example quite accurate? If not, why not?

5. *a* Translate the following passage into English:—

पत्युरसामञ्जस्यात् ॥ ३७ ॥

इदानीं केवलाधिष्ठातीश्वरकारणवादः प्रतिषिध्यते। तत् कथमवगम्यते, प्रकृतिश्च प्रतिज्ञा दृष्टान्तानुपरोधाद्भिध्योपदेशाच्चेत्यत्र प्रकृतिभावेनाधिष्ठातृभावेन चोभयस्वभावस्येश्वरस्य स्वयमेवाचार्येण प्रतिष्ठापितत्वात्। यदि पुनरविशेषेणेश्वरकारणवादमात्रमिह प्रतिषिध्येत पूर्वोत्तरविरोधाद्व्याहताभिव्याहारः सूत्रकार इत्येतदापद्येत। तस्मादप्रकृतिरधिष्ठाता केवलं निमित्तकारणमीश्वर इत्येष पक्षो वेदान्तविहितब्रह्मैकत्वप्रतिपत्तत्वात् यत्नेनात्र प्रतिषिध्यते। सा चेयं वेदबाह्येश्वरकल्पनाऽनेकप्रकारा। केचित्तावत् साङ्ख्ययोगव्यपाश्रयाः कल्पयन्ति प्रधानपुरुषयोरधिष्ठाता केवलं निमित्तकारणमीश्वरः इतरेतरविलक्षणाः प्रधानपरमेश्वरा इति। माहेश्वरास्तु मन्यन्ते कार्य्यकारणयोगविधिदुःखान्ताः पञ्च पदार्थाः पशुपतिनेश्वरेण पशुपाशविमोक्षायोपदिष्टाः, पशुपतिरीश्वरो निमित्तकारणमिति वर्णयन्ति। तथा वैशेषिकादयो पि केचित् कथञ्चित् स्वप्रक्रियानुसारेण निमित्तकारणमिति। अत उत्तरमुच्यते। पत्युरसामञ्जस्यादिति। पत्युरीश्वरस्य प्रधानपुरुषयोरधिष्ठातृत्वेन जगतकारणत्वं नोपपद्यते, कस्मादसामञ्जस्यात्। किं पुनरसामञ्जस्य। हीनमध्यमोत्तमभावेन हि प्राणिभेदान् विदधत ईश्वरस्य रागद्वेषादिदोषप्रसङ्गेरस्मदादिवदनीश्वरत्व प्रसज्येत। प्राणिकर्मापेक्षितत्वाद्दोष इति चेत्, न, कर्मेश्वरयोः प्रवर्त्त्यप्रवर्त्तयितृत्वे इतरेतराश्रयदोषप्रसङ्गात्। अनादित्वादिति चेत्, न, वर्त्तमानकालवदतीतेष्वपि कालेष्वितरेतराश्रयदोषाविशेषादन्धपरम्पराऽन्यायापत्तेः।

b What is the specific doctrine which is attempted to be refuted in the above Sutra, and what is Saukarachaiya's chief argument on the subject?

c. Is the argument here relied on consistent with Sankara's positions under Sutras II 1, 34, 35

d. What is the sort of theism which Sankara holds and the sort of theism he attacks?

e. What is the chief argument used in the Vedant against the Sánkhya and what the principal argument relied on by the Sánkhya as against the Vedant?

ESSAY.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

Write an Essay in English on the History of Sanscrit literature, depicting *archaic* forms as found in the Vedas, how far it was influenced by contact with the Iranians whose sacred language was the *Zend*, how archaic Sanscrit was gradually approaching to the state which Panini's sutras disclose, how the Bráhmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads and Sutras testify to the disappearance of old forms, step by step, how the literature stood the ordeal of the Buddhistic revolution and the consequent or subsequent formation of the rational schools of Philosophy and the rise of different sects, how it fared on the stage and in the Courts of patronizing Kings, how and when it dealt with Astronomy and other sciences, and its further development in the *Mahákávyas*.

N. B.—Citations and References to original passages will be expected as proofs of allegations, and will be considered weightier evidence than mere quotations from European scholars.

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

Guizot, Hallam, Taylor.

1. "A language is at once the most complete, and it is the least fallible of all historical records:" explain this fully, and show how the history of a language helps to determine the genuineness of a work extant in it. If a Greek manuscript were placed before you, purporting to belong to the 5th century, A D, explain how you would proceed to determine its date and genuineness, and how you would account for any variations of reading as compared with other manuscripts of the same work.

2. Explain fully on what grounds, and with what limitations, ancient works, professedly historical, deserve confidence as truthful narratives; and give an illustration of each important principle. State and explain the common principles of evidence that should be applied to the genuineness and authenticity of ancient records.

3. Contrast the state of the English Constitution under Henry VII. and William III., and trace the history of the struggle between the Crown and Parliament during the interval. Did Parliament truly represent the people in the times of the Tudors and Stuarts? Explain the origin, functions, and responsibilities of the British Cabinet.

4. Explain fully and discuss Elizabeth's policy with regard to religious parties; and examine her treatment of Mary, Queen of Scots, as a matter of abstract right and as a measure of political expediency.

5. Give a full account of the Constitution of Scotland as it existed in 1603, and explain how it was affected by the Revolution and the Union. Contrast and account for any differences between the English and the Scottish Reformation.

6. Characterise and account for the state of European society between the 5th and the 9th century, and describe the various attempts to improve it. Explain political legitimacy, and show what claim to it is possessed by each of the elements of European Civilization.

7. Explain fully and account for the general tendency of European society at the beginning of the 15th century, and trace its development in each of the great countries at the close of the century.

8. Explain the two contradictory principles of European Civilization in the 16th century and show how they affected the subsequent history of France and England. Contrast the progress of civilization in the two countries, and explain fully the influence of France on the other countries of Europe

9. "The moral and intellectual development of Europe has been essentially theological:" explain and examine this statement, and illustrate the influence of the Church in each of the three grand periods into which Guizot divides the history of European Civilization.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND—1603-88.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

1. Mention the principal sources available for investigating this period of English History; estimate their value in relation to parties and characters; and state the grounds of the opinion you have formed regarding the Popish Plot *or* the legitimacy of the Pretender.

2. Give a survey of the political and religious situation at the accession of James I; criticise the aim and character of his government; and review its influence upon the constitution and the people. Discuss James's Title to the English Crown.

3. Write a chronological summary of the first 5 years of the reign of Charles I, noticing particularly the relations between the King and the Parliament.

4. Trace the rise of the two great English political parties; state their leading principles; and follow their movements through the Long Parliament Explain the earlier and later names of the parties and mention their most influential leaders.

5. Briefly narrate the facts and discuss the constitutional principles connected with (1), The Trial of Hampden, (2). The Impeachment of the Five Members, (3), The Execution of Charles I.

6. Give an account of the "Barebone's Parliament," as regards its convocation, name, constitution, members, doings and termination.

7. Mention the principal facts in Cromwell's settlement of Ireland, and in his foreign wars. Describe the state of the Army and Navy; give an estimate of the population of England during this time; and compare the position and influence of England during the later years of Cromwell with what they were in the days of Charles I.

8. Describe the causes and progress of English Colonization in this period; and state the nature and effects of the Navigation Act.

9. Write a short paper on the influence of the Commonwealth upon the social and intellectual life of England.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND—1603-88.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

1. Give an account of the Restoration as regards the influences that led to it, the leaders of the movement, the diplomatic transactions, and the feeling of the people towards it.

2. Survey the relative positions of the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Independents, and the Roman Catholics at the Restoration; and shew how the religious question was dealt with by the New Act of Uniformity.

3. Narrate the foreign wars of Charles II, up to the Triple Alliance; explain the nature of this alliance; and describe the relation of England to the principal European powers at the time.

4. Give an account (*a*) of the condition of the city of London, (*b*) of the conveniences of domestic life, (*c*) of the means of travelling and of diffusing information about the year 1685.

5. Give an account of the Scottish Covenanters, their rise, their principles, their leaders, their relation to the English parties, and their history in the time of James II.

6. Describe the following battles, giving dates, forces engaged, and political results, (1) Marston Moor, (2) Philiphaugh, (3) Southwood Bay, (4) Sedgemoor.

7. Write short biographical notices and estimate the influence and character of (1) Thomas Wentworth, (2) Sir Harry Vane, (3) John Pym, (4) Edward Hyde, (5) William Penn.

8. Point out the unconstitutional acts of James II, which brought about his fall; and shew how the relation between the Crown and the people was adjusted by the Declaration and Bill of Rights.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND—A. D. 1603-88.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

1. Give a summary account of Lord Bacon's scientific doctrines referring to the writings in which they are contained; consider their connection with the general intellectual movement of the time; and briefly sketch the progress of scientific research through the period.

2. Expound the views held regarding Church and State by 1, Laud and his party; 2, The Presbyterians; 3, The Quakers; 4, The Fifth Monarchy Men.

3. Give an outline of the leading political philosophies of the period; and mention the discussions of the principle of Religious Toleration.

4. Review Milton's political writings, pointing out their occasion, substance, and literary characteristics.

5. Write a biographical sketch of Cromwell so far as it may be drawn from his Letters and Speeches; Consider the value of these

to the historian regarding his character and aims; and add a note on the Squire papers.

6. Give an account of the following works as regards their authors, dates, and the light thrown by them on events and persons: 1, Apology for the Oath of Allegiance; 2, Histriomastix; 3, Hudibras; 4, Annus Mirabilis; 5, Absalom and Achithophel.

7 Summarise the leading doctrines of the Puritan Theology; and mention the works of its chief literary exponents.

8. Write a short paper on the influence of the Restoration on the English Language and Literature, with illustrative facts.

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M A.

Write an essay on one of the following subjects:—

1. Expediency as a Guide in Political Matters.
2. The History of Political Relations between England and Ireland.
3. The History of the English Press.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M A.

1. State and exemplify the functions of labour in production, and show in what circumstances it is *unproductive*. Explain fully the meaning and importance of labour for the supply of unproductive consumption. Describe and illustrate the elements that determine the productiveness of the labour of any community; and show how the division of labour is limited by the extent of the market.

2. Show how industry is influenced by the different tenures of land that exist in different countries; and explain how strikes affect wages and profits. Explain how monopolies and government subsidies affect wages, and discuss the remedies proposed for low wages.

3. Explain inequalities of wealth, and examine the various schemes of social life that have been proposed to prevent them. Describe the social and economical effects of the English Poor Law system, and show how far it is socialistic in tendency.

4. Adam Smith discriminates between the real and the nominal price, and between the natural and the market price of commodities: explain and examine his views. Is a measure of value possible? Determine the conditions and the laws of value, and explain the "general exchange value" of a commodity. State summarily the laws that regulate the price of agricultural commodities.

5. Discuss the policy of restraining the importation of foreign goods that can be produced at home, and explain as fully as you can the cases in which such a policy is held to be justifiable. Explain

and exemplify the principles of international trade, and apply them to the trade between England and India. How do casual variations in the value of money affect international trade?

6. Describe the operation of the causes that tend to reduce profits when a country is advancing in wealth and population; and explain how these are counteracted. How does the tendency of profits to a minimum modify the effects of taxes on necessaries?

7. Discuss fully the principle of the equality of taxation. Show how far it is practicable. Is it possible to assess an income-tax so as to secure equality of taxation? Explain the economical effects of land-tax; and discuss the comparative merits of a capitation-tax, and a tax on food as a source of public revenue?

8. Discuss the question of the extent to which a government should interfere in matters other than those which properly belong to it, illustrating your remarks by historical references.

MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—Mr. J. Sime, M. A.

1. Give a connected view of the chief points in the moral system of Aristotle.

2. Distinguish between the Platonic and the Epicurean views of Justice.

3. In what did Hobbes place the foundation of moral distinctions? Starting with the assumption that 'all men have an equal right to all things,' and are originally in a state of mutual warfare; how did Hobbes explain the termination of this state and the means by which the peace of society is secured?

4. Explain Hutcheson's theory of the moral sense and of the nature of virtue; and state in what respects his views appear to be erroneous.

5. Describe the moral system of Adam Smith. To what heads does he reduce the different explanations of virtue?

6. Explain fully the Principle of Utility of Bentham. Wherein does Bain's theory differ?

7. It is objected to the doctrine of Utility that it is impossible to trace an action into all its consequences. Answer this objection.

8. Conscience is a faculty of Human Nature; it is an exercise of the Reason; it is a sentiment of Awe or Authority. Explain these views, referring them to their authors.

9. Distinguish each of the things perceived through Conscience, and define Prudence and Sympathy.

10. Explain the view of Kant as to the difference of validity between the dictates of the Practical and of the Speculative Reason. State and explain Kant's famous moral formula.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR. J. SIME, M. A.

1. Note the different meanings of the term consciousness. How are facts of consciousness distinguished from organic facts? 8

2. Describe the connection between brain function and pure intellection. How has the phrenological view been reputed? 10

3. Distinguish between Muscular Feeling and Sensation. What muscular feelings enter into the perception of visible solidity? What is meant by Spontaneous Muscular Activity? 9

4. Says Bain—'all knowledge finally resolves itself into Differences and Agreements.' Explain this fully. 10

5. State the fundamental ground of the dispute between Transcendentalism and Experientialism. What is Sensationalism? With what justice has Locke been called an experientialist, and J. S. Mill a sensationalist? 10

6. State and criticise Cousin's proof of the existence of Body. What does Ferrier say of the perception of matter *per se?* 12

7. Characterize the conviction of Self according to Kant, Hamilton, and Mill; and explain Locke's statement that 'consciousness makes Personal Identity.' 12

8. State and criticise Mill's theory of the nature and origin of the ideas of Space and Power. What new light does Dr. Franz's case throw on the genesis of the former? 9

9. Distinguish, according to Hamilton, between Desire and Volition. Give both sides of the argument—whether moral causation is fatalism 10

10. How, according to Bain, is Belief generated? Give Mill's criticism of Hamilton's distinction between Knowledge and Belief. 10

LOGIC.

Examiner—REV. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE, PH. D.

1. Distinguish accurately between the spheres of deductive and inductive Logic. What processes are included under them respectively, and why? To which of them does the Aristotelian induction belong, and why? In what relation does the term "formal logic" stand to them? State what different views have been held on that subject, and by whom?

2. Discuss the question of the quantification of the predicate, both from the theoretical and practical points of view. Can it be justified from any point of view? What modifications would it introduce into Logic, as ordinarily set forth? Whose name is principally connected with it?

3. What different views have been held about the import of propositions? Which of them properly allows of a diagrammatical treatment of the propositions? Explain this by diagrams. Can all the eight kinds of propositions of Hamilton be strictly distinguished by diagrams; if so, how? Explain and illustrate the advantages and defects of the diagrammatical representation of syllogisms in Logic as usually taught.

4. Review and criticise the controversy between Mill and Whewell regarding the utility of the inductive methods and the place of hypothesis in inductive science. Show how Analogy and Hypothesis enter into the formation of the conceptions of the pre-existence and the future state of man. Are they equally legitimate in both cases?

5 What are the difficulties to which all inductive methods are exposed? What may be done to avoid or reduce them? Give illustrations. How should probabilities be estimated and chance errors eliminated?

6. "There can be no absolute test of truth, though there must be an ultimate test." Is this statement correct; if so, why? State and criticise the views of Hamilton, Mill and Spenser as to what the ultimate test of truth is.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Sime, M. A.

1. 'No difficulty emerges in Theology which had not first emerged in Philosophy.' Explain this, and show its bearing on the former science.

2. Explain the views of Kant, Schelling, Cousin, and Hamilton regarding our knowledge of the Infinite What does Mill say of Hamilton's view? Did he understand Hamilton?

3. On what grounds does Mansel object to all *à priori* arguments for the being and attributes of God? Wherein are the arguments from Cause and Design defective?

4 State and examine the argument of Dr. Samuel Clarke for the existence of God. Is this argument fairly charged with a *petitio principii?*

5. God is all-perfect; therefore I can love Him: I can love Him; so the object of this love is an all-perfect God. Expand these arguments, and trace them to their authors.

6 Show how the idea of a veritable God is derived from man's moral nature. Can this rightly be made the only source of a speculative knowledge of God?

7. How does Ferrier arrive at—'a supreme and infinite and everlasting Mind in synthesis with all things?' How does Spencer reach the unknowable?

8. What, according to Butler, are the external evidences of Natural Religion? What use does he make in his system of the existence of general laws of the Divine action?

9. How does Butler answer those who resolve the moral character of the Deity into Benevolence? What are the three distinct questions answered by him regarding the Immortality of the Soul?

10. What solution of the problem of moral evil does Pantheism furnish; and to what objections is such a solution opposed?

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE, PH. D.

1. Explain the meaning and the origin of the term "Philosophy." Enumerate the sciences that may be classified under that term. What is the object and utility of studying philosophy? Discuss the various methods that have been employed in its study at different times, mentioning the principal representatives of each among the philosophers.

2. Explain the meaning and origin of the following names of philosophical schools: Eleatic, Sophist, Cyrenaic, Neoplatonic, Peripatetic, Heraclitic, Stoic, Scholastic. Who were the founders or principal followers of each? Place them in historical order, mentioning their dates and principal seats.

3. Compare Plato and Aristotle, the history of their lives and their characters; and show how the method and tendencies of their teaching were affected by them.

4. Name the chief philosophical systems among the Hindus. Give some account of them, their doctrines, authors, relative dates and literature. Point out their resemblances to the early Greek systems: how may these be accounted for?

5. Sketch the character and course of the Scholastic philosophy. Contrast it with the modern philosophy, and trace the causes of the philosophical revolution of the 17th century.

6. Compare the philosophical systems of Leibnitz and Spinoza, and trace the influence of their doctrines upon the subsequent philosophical thought.

7. Give some account of August Comte and of Schopenhauer (with dates), and of their philosophical systems. By what terms are the latter generally known? Explain their antagonism to the preceding and trace their influence on contemporary philosophical thought.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR. A. EWBANK, M A.

1. Describe the distinctions, if any, between laws of nature and laws generally. Apply your conclusions to the following cases, (1) Man is mortal. (2) The roots of plants have a sense of touch. (3) With the help of a lever a small weight can balance a great one.

2. A phenomenon is sometimes said to result from a certain cause in conjunction with certain favourable conditions Point out the difference between the popular and scientific aspects of the case.

3. In what is called the composition of causes we may distinguish two or three cases Explain these cases. Are the distinctions purely formal, or do they lie in our ignorance, or in the nature of things?

4. The methods of Experimental Inquiry have sometimes been divided into several groups Briefly describe them, indicate their respective powers of producing conviction, and illustrate each by one example.

5. Distinguish the several senses in which a law or phenomenon may be said to be explained. Select, if possible, from the following sentences one or more illustrations: (1), If a substance not readily combustible is held over the flame of a candle, the flame is lengthened, (2), Wild animals often have skins or furs of the colour of the places they frequent, (3), If a line of rails is only traversed by trains travelling due north, certain peculiarities in the wearing of the rails are observed. Of each fact an "explanation" is required.

6. Give a definition of chance and consider in what cases a repeated conjunction of phenomena implies a law directly connecting them.

7. Explain the chief requisites of a philosophical language.

8. What do you understand by "Natural classification?" Does it differ in degree or in kind from any other classification likely to be proposed?

9. Give a careful description of any discovery or fertile conception which we owe to one of the following thinkers, Faraday, Darwin, Helmholtz, Lister. N. B. Only one subject must be taken.

10. Apply any of the rules or principles of Inductive Logic to indicate how you would endeavour to verify or controvert one (only) of the following statements: (1), The evidence for the undulatory theory of light is as strong as that for Newton's theory of gravitation. This statement has been made by Tyndall, (2), Growing plants derive the greater part of their dry constituents not from the soil but from water and the atmosphere. This view was advanced by De Saussure, (3), It has been thought that human reason elaborated human language, but it is more true that language has created reason. This theory is put forth by Ludwig Noiré, (4), Language is fossil poetry. This expression is due to Holmes.

N. B To questions 4, 5, 9 and 10 the marks assigned are each 13. To each of the remaining questions 8 marks are given.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

Value of Question. Marks.

1. Into what classes are chemical actions divided; give several typical examples of each class. 8

2. In what manner are the phenomena of allotropy explained; give reasons for and against the explanations advanced. 8

3 A solution contains the following substances; explain how you would analyse it qualitatively. $Cd\ SO_4$, $Sn\ Cl_4$, $Hg\ (NO_3)_2$, $Fe_2\ Cl_6$ $Zn\ SO_4$ and $K\ Cl$. 10

4 How would you distinguish Arsenic and Antimony, first when in separate solutions, and second when present in a single solution? 8

5. Give an outline of the work of Black and of Dalton in Chemistry. 10

6. Describe briefly the first rational system of chemical nomenclature; upon what principles is our present nomenclature based; explain your statements by examples. 12

7 In what way is the chemical force connected with the other physical forces, and how can we experimentally demonstrate its conversion into other forms of force? 10

8. Give a detailed description of the processes employed for the determination of Carbon and Hydrogen in an organic substance. 10

9. What do you understand by the terms "normal alcohol," "secondary alcohol" and "tertiary alcohol"? Give the graphic or constitutional formulæ of the amyl alcohols; what will take place in each case of oxidation? 12

10. Describe the mode of determining the density of a vapour by Gay-Lussac's and by Dumas' process. In the determination of the density of a vapour by the former process, the following data were obtained: (1), Weight of substance = 0.1163 gram. (2), Observed volume of vapour 50·77, cc. (3) Height of barometer 755·5 mm. (4) Height of mercury in tube above outside level 80 mm. (5) Height of column of spermaceti equal to 16·9 mm. of mercury, (6) Temperature of bath 215°C. Calculate the vapour density. Hydrogen being taken as unity. 12

HEAT.

Examiner—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

1. The co-efficient of expansion of mercury in glass is estimated at $\frac{1}{6480}$. As much mercury is enclosed in the bulb and tube of a thermometer as measures 162cc at 0°C An increase of temperature of 7°C is indicated by a rise of one centimeter in the tube. What must this tube be in section? 8

2. Describe Bunsen's Calorimeter and mention all the precautions necessary in conducting an experiment. 7

3 Of a substance whose specific heat is required 4 grams at 10°C were introduced into a Bunsen's Calorimeter. While the ice in the apparatus was being partially melted, the surface of the mercury in the capillary tube was displaced through one centimeter. The section of the tube was ·025 square centimeters. The latent heat of ice was estimated at 79 25. The S. G. of water at 0°C was taken as ·99988 and that of ice at 0°C as 91674. Determine the specific heat. 12

4. Heat is passing steadily across a stratum of given thickness and large superficial extent. Obtain an expression for the flow of heat in terms of the difference of the temperatures on the two sides of the stratum, these temperatures being supposed constant. 7

5. A beam of sunlight traverses a glass prism and the thermal intensities are measured along and near to the visible spectrum Describe the manner in which the heat is found to be distributed and state whether the variations of intensity depend only on the nature of the rays 7

6. Describe some kinds of specific heat which we may attribute to a gaseous body. Explain the meaning of the statement that a certain kind of specific heat of saturated steam is negative. 8

7. On what element besides temperature is the fusion of a body dependent? Illustrate your answer by considering (1) the case of melting ice, (2) the fusion of any other substance. 7

8 If a perfect gas he enclosed in an extensible envelope which is impermeable by heat, show that the volumes and the absolute temperatures are connected by the equation 12

$$\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{K-1} \qquad \text{where } K = 1{\cdot}41.$$

Assuming that the above equation is applicable to atmospheric air which is initially at the temperature of ordinary freezing water, calculate the temperature to which the air will rise if it is compressed to one third of its original volume. 9

Given log 3 = ·4771213 and log 1 569 = ·1956197.

9. Explain the formula $\frac{H}{h} = \frac{S}{T}$ which has reference to heat and temperature in the working of a reversible engine. 8

Change the foregoing equation so as to exhibit the work performed. An engine works between the temperatures 50°C and $157\frac{2}{3}$°C. Find what proportion of the heat supplied is transformed into work. 8

If an engine be absolutely free from friction or any defects of construction, and if its material be impervious to heat, can it in any case transform into work the whole of the heat it receives? 7

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

1. Describe Biot's Experiment or any other which is suitable for verifying the statement that electricity resides only on the surface of a body. What do you understand by such a statement? 6

If in Biot's Experiment the inner diameter of the shell is nearly equal to the diameter of the other spherical body, is the experiment likely to succeed? Give your reasons and suggest any improvement in the apparatus. 8

2. Apply the theory of induction to show how the electric effects of several bodies may be added together. 9

3 If electric attraction is inversely as the square of the distance, shew that there is no force within an electrified spherical shell. 10

4. It is desired to protect from lightning a building on whose roof there are several masses of metal. What measures should be adopted? 9

5 An electric charge Q is imparted to an insulated solid sphere of one foot in radius. The sphere is surrounded by a concentric spherical shell of radius 14 inches and in metallic connection with the earth Calculate the capacity of the system. 9

6. Investigate the distribution of electricity on the surface of a spheroid 12

If we propose to deduce the distribution on a circular plate from that on a spheroid we find that the density at some points becomes infinite What inference do you draw? 8

7. The cells of a voltaic battery are sometimes arranged for quantity and sometimes for intensity. Explain the difference between the two arrangements. 10

8. Describe Ampère's theory of magnetism and apply it to explain the magnetism of the earth. 9

9. You are given a magnet and a pair of similar unmagnetised needles in order to make an ordinary astatic needle. How would you examine whether the needles were suitably magnetised before you proceeded to combine them? What is the difference in behaviour between an ordinary astatic needle and one that is perfectly astatic? 10

BOTANY, I.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. Give an account of the Linnæan System of Classification of plants.

2. Describe the ovule in Loranthaceæ, and in Gnetaceæ.

3. Describe the ovary and its contents in the flower of Santalum.

4. Describe the modifications of style and stigma found amongst Compositæ, and state how these have been used by systematists in dividing that order into sections.

5. Describe the flowers of Cynodon and Vanda. Compare them with flowers of the ordinary monocotyledonous type. Describe the mode of fertilization in Vanda.

6. Sketch briefly the morphology and life-history of Salvinia.

7. Give a short general description of the natural vegetation of the delta of the Ganges

8. Give as many examples as you can of indigenous Indian plants that have

(*a*) winged seeds
(*b*) winged fruits
(*c*) hairy seeds.

9. Describe the floral envelopes in Phoenix, Nelumbium, Mussaenda.

10. Describe the fructification of Funaria, Adiantum, Marchantia.

BOTANY, II.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. Give a general account of the influence of temperature on vegetation.

2. Describe the sexual reproduction of Ferns.

3. What are the advantages of cross-fertilization? Give examples of the various ways in which it is secured in Nature.

4. What is meant by Cleistogamy? Give two examples of its occurrence in Indian plants

5. Give an account of the manner in which Coal has been formed, and enumerate the chief fossils found in Indian Coal.

6. Give the geographical distribution of the Natural orders to which Nymphæa, Magnolia, Nephelium, Melia, Cinchona, Jatropha and Cyperus belong.

7. What is Aleurone? Where does it occur, and how may it be recognised?

8. Describe the objects numbered 1, 2, 3.

BOTANY, III.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. A copy of Roxburgh's Flora Indica and three plants numbered 4, 5, and 6 are herewith given to you. Find out the names given to these plants by Roxburgh, and state to what Natural orders they belong.

2 Define the terms Monopodial, Sympodial, Helicoid, Scorpioid as applied to inflorescences.

3. What is meant by the term Carnivorous as applied to plants. Give examples of carnivorous plants; state how they are supplied in nature with animal food, and how they assimilate it.

4. Describe the changes which occur in a phanerogamous ovule after fertilization.

5. Define the term *Bark* and describe the Histological changes which lead to the production of some of its most characteristic forms.

6. Describe the chemical and morphological changes that occur in the passage from the herbaceous to the woody condition in the shoot of a dicotyledonous tree.

7. Give a full account of the processes of Assimilation and Metastasis.

8. Give a brief description of the fossils named Stigmaria, Lepidodendron, Calamites, and state in what strata they are found.

9. What is the oldest known fossil vegetable? State in what strata it occurs.

Honor Examination.

1881.

ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, THEORY OF EQUATIONS, CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—MR. ELIOT, M. A.

1. Expand a^x in powers of x.

Shew that if n be greater than 3

$$n^3 + \frac{n.\ n-1}{1.\ 2}(n-2)^3 + \frac{n.\ n-1.\ n-2.\ n-2}{1.\ \ 2.\ \ \ 3.\ \ \ 4}(n-4)^3$$

$$+ \&c., = n^2(n+3)\,2^{n-4}$$

2. Shew how to convert a surd into a continued fraction, and prove that the last quotient before the quotients occur is twice the first.

3. Prove that the distance between the centres of the circumscribing and inscribed circles is $\sqrt{R^2 - 2Rr}$, where R and r are the radii of these circles.

From a point P perpendiculars PL, PM, PN are drawn to the sides of a triangle ABC: shew that twice the area of the triangle LMN is equal to $(R^2 - d^2)$ sin A sin B sin C, where R is the radius of the circle circumscribing the triangle ABC and d the distance of its centre from P.

4. Investigate an expression for cos a in exponentials; and prove that the sum of n terms of the series

$$1 + \frac{\cos a}{\cos a} + \frac{\cos 2a}{\cos^2 a} + \frac{\cos 3a}{\cos^3 a} + \ldots\ldots$$

is equal to 0 if $\cos a = \pi$.

5. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos\theta + 1$ into real quadratic factors.

6 Investigate Newton's method of approximating to the real roots of an equation.

Prove that if c be very near a root of the equation $f(x) = 0$ the root is

$$c - \frac{f(c)}{f'(c)} - \frac{\{f'(c)\}^2}{2} \cdot \frac{f''(c)}{\{f'(c)\}^3} + \&c.$$

7. If S_r represent the sum of the rth powers of the roots of the equation $x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + \ldots \qquad + p_n = 0$

prove if $m > n$

$$S_m + p_1 S_{m-1} + \ldots \qquad + p_n S_{m-n} = 0$$

Shew also that

$$6 \Sigma (\alpha\beta\gamma)^m = S^3_m - 3 S_{2m} S_m + 2 S_{3m}$$

8. Form the equation the roots of which are the squares of the differences of the roots of the equation $x^3 + q x + r = 0$. Hence or in any other way find the condition that this equation may have a pair of imaginary roots.

Find whether the equation $x^3 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) x + 2abc = 0$ has imaginary roots.

9. Obtain an expression for the area of the trangle contained by the three lines $Ax + By + C = 0$, $A'x + B'y + C' = 0$ and $A''x + B''y + C'' = 0$.

10. When the equation to a conic is given in the form

$$ax^2 + 2c'xy + by^2 + 2a'y + 2b'x + c = 0$$

find the co-ordinates of the centre.

Also prove that the eccentricity is given by the equation

$$\frac{e^4}{1 - e^2} = \frac{(a + b - 2c' \cos \omega)^2}{(ab - c'^2) \sin^2 \omega} - 4$$

ω being the angle between the axes.

11. Find the equation to a hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes.

Shew that the equation to the chord joining two points may be put in the form

$$x \cos \alpha \cos \beta + y \sin \alpha \sin \beta = c \sin (\alpha + \beta).$$

where $c \tan \theta$, $c \cot \theta$ are the co-ordinates of any point on the curve.

12. If $\phi (xy) = (\alpha x + \beta y)^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ be the equation to a parabola, the equation to its axis is

$$\alpha \frac{d\phi}{dx} + \beta \frac{d\phi}{dy} = 0.$$

ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. Shew that the equation to a conic circumscribing the triangle of reference is

$$\frac{l}{\alpha} + \frac{m}{\beta} + \frac{n}{\gamma} = 0.$$

Shew also that the condition that the conic may be a rectangular hyperbola is

$$l \cos A + m \cos B + n \cos C = 0.$$

If a right-angled triangle be inscribed in a rectangular hyperbola prove that the perpendicular from the right angle on the hypothenuse is a tangent to the curve.

2. Having given the locus of one focus of the conic

$$\sqrt{l\alpha} + \sqrt{m\beta} + \sqrt{n\gamma} = 0,$$

shew how to find the locus of the other focus.

Prove also that if the above curve be a parabola the co-ordinates of the focus are proportional to

$$\frac{a^2}{l}, \frac{b^2}{m}, \frac{c^2}{n}.$$

3. When a point is in motion in a curve, find its accelerations along, and perpendicular to, the tangent at any instant.

A circle is described by a particle under the action of two forces to the ends of a diameter. If r, r' be the distances of the particle from the two centres of force; P, P′ the forces, prove that

$$\frac{dP}{dr} + \frac{5P}{r} = \frac{dP'}{dr'} + \frac{5P'}{r'}.$$

4. A particle is projected from a given point in a given direction and with a given velocity, and moves under the action of a central attraction varying inversely as the square of the distance. Find the orbit and also the conditions that it may be an ellipse, parabola or hyperbola, and find the values of the major axis, eccentricity, and area described in a unit of time.

If the particle move in a resisting medium, find the general effect on the major axis and eccentricity.

5. A particle is constrained to move on a given smooth plane curve, under the action of given forces in the plane of the curve, find the velocity and the pressure on the curve.

If the curve be a parabola whose axis is vertical and vertex uppermost, and gravity the only force acting shew that the pressure on the curve at any point $= \left(\frac{h}{r} - 1\right) g \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$; where r is the focal distance of the point, θ the inclination of r to the vertical, and h its vertical distance from a fixed line.

Hence shew that a particle projected freely will describe a parabola.

6. A heavy particle is projected vertically upwards in air, the resistance of which is measured by $\frac{g}{k^2}$ (velocity)^2; prove that, if U, V be the velocities with which the particle leaves and returns to the point of projection.

$$\frac{1}{V^2} - \frac{1}{U^2} = \frac{1}{k^2}.$$

7. Investigate the general equation of continuity.

If the motion be symmetrical in all directions about a fixed centre, write down the equation in its simplest form.

8. Define steady motion, and write down the equation of motion of a steadily moving stream. Also find the pressure on a plane lamina immersed perpendicular to the direction of the stream.

9. Find an expression for the cosine of an angle of a spherical triangle in terms of the sides. Shew that if the triangle be equilateral

$$\tan^2 \frac{a}{2} = 1 - 2 \cos A.$$

10. Shew that there can be only five regular polyhedrons.

11. Describe the nature of the errors to which a Transit Instrument is liable. If α, β, γ, be the errors of collimation, level, and deviation respectively, shew that the error in time of transit of a star whose declination is δ is

$$= \frac{\sec \delta}{15} \left\{ \alpha + \beta \cos (l - \delta) + \gamma \sin (l - \delta) \right\},$$

where l is the latitude of the place.

12. Determine the interval from sunrise to sunset at a given place.

If the increase of the sun's declination from noon to noon be Δ°, and t, t' be the times from sunrise to noon and from noon to sunset respectively, shew that

$$t' - t = t \frac{\Delta}{180} \frac{\sin l \sec \delta}{\sqrt{\cos (l - \delta) \cos (l + \delta)}} \text{ nearly}$$

where l is the latitude of the place, and δ the sun's declination at sunrise.

13. How is the apparent position of a heavenly body affected by parallax?

Explain what is meant by horizontal parallax. If h' is the parallactic change of the hour-angle h, prove that

$$\frac{\sin h'}{\sin (h + h')} = \frac{\sin c \sin P}{\sin \Delta},$$

where c is the co-latitude of the observer, Δ and P the north polar distance and horizontal parallax of the observed body.

STATICS, HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. ELIOT, M. A.

1. Investigate formula for determining the position of the centre of mass (gravity) of any solid.

Find the position of the C G. of the solid bounded by the co-ordinated planes and the surface $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{z}{c}} = 1$, the radicals being all positive.

2. Find the attraction of a circular lamina on an external particle situated on a straight line drawn at right angles to the lamina through its centre.

A right circular cone of given volume attracts a particle at its vertex. Find the form of the cone so that the attraction may be a maximum.

3. A rough heavy body rests on a fixed rough surface. Deter-

mine the conditions of stable equilibrum, the forms of the surfaces, being known.

A wire is bent into the form of a semicircle with the bounding diameter, shew that the arc will rest in stable equilibrium on the vertex of a perfectly rough parabola with the axis vertical, if the latus rectum be 7 the semicircular arc.

4. A string is stretched over a rough plane curve. Find the tension at any point, and the pressure on the curve in the limiting position of equilibrium.

A uniform inextensible string whose length is l hangs in limiting equilibrium over a fixed rough cylinder (radius a) whose axis is horizontal. Find the lengths of the portions which hang vertically.

5. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a fluid acted on by any forces whatever, and prove that the resultant force at any point of a surface of equal pressure is normal to the surface, and inversely as the density at the point, and the distance to the consecutive surface of equal pressure.

6. Distinguish between whole and resultant pressure. Find the condition that the pressures of a heavy incompressible fluid on a given surface may be equivalent to a single resultant.

If a triangle be immersed in a fluid in a vertical plane and if α, β, γ be the inclinations of its sides to the horizon, and x, y, z (in order of magnitude) the depths of its vertices prove that the depth of the centre of pressure in given by

$$\frac{x^4 \sin A \sin \alpha - y^4 \sin B \sin \beta + z^4 \sin C \sin \gamma}{x^3 \sin A \sin \alpha - y^3 \sin B \sin \beta + z^3 \sin C \sin \gamma}$$

7. Define metacentre. Investigate the $=^n$, V. H M = A k^2 for determining its position.

A solid is formed by the revolution of a quadrant of an ellipse about the major axis. Prove that if it is to float in water in stable equilibrium with its axis vertical and vertex downwards with half its axis immersed, the eccentricity must be less than $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$.

8. Investigate an equation for determining the height of a station above the level of the sea by means of a barometer and thermometer regard being had to the variation of gravitation.

9. Find the position of the focal lines of a small pencil obliquely refracted at a spherical surface.

A small pencil emerging from a point on the axis of a cylinder of radius r is reflected at the sides of the cylinder. Shew if ϕ be the angle of incidence the distance of the area of least confusion from the point of incidence will be $r \sec \phi \cot^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$.

10. Find the condition for the minimum deviation of a ray of from light through a prism.

The minimum deviations at the three angles of a triangular prism of a ray of index μ are δ_1, δ_2, δ_3 prove that

$$\mu^3 - \mu^2 \left(\cos\frac{\delta_1}{2} + \cos\frac{\delta_2}{2} + \cos\frac{\delta_3}{2}\right)$$
$$+ \mu \left(\cos\frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2}{2} + \cos\frac{\delta_2 + \delta_3}{2} + \cos\frac{\delta_3 + \delta_1}{2}\right)$$
$$- \cos\frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3}{2} = 0.$$

11. Define positive and negative lenses. Shew that they must be respectively thinnest and thickest in the middle.

12. Explain fully the formation of the Primary Rainbow.

ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. Define the terms "limit" and "differential co-efficient" of a function.

Assuming the limit of $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ as x increases indefinitely to be the base of the Napierian system of logarithms, investigate the differential co-efficient of a^x with respect to x.

Differentiate with respect to x the expression $\left(a^x + x^b\right)^{\frac{c}{x}}$.

2. State and prove Taylor's theorem, mentioning the cases in which it fails to give a correct result. If r terms only of the series be taken find limits between which the error lies.

2 If $\phi(xy) = \phi_n(xy) + \phi_{n-1}(xy) + \quad + \phi_1(xy) + \phi o = 0$ be the equation of a curve, where $\phi_r(xy)$ is the sum of the terms of the rth degree in x and y, prove that the equation of the tangent at any point (f, g) of the curve is

$$x \frac{d}{df} \phi\ (f, g) + y \frac{d}{dg} \phi(f, g) + \phi_{n-1}(f, g) + 2\,\phi_{n-2}(f, g)$$
$$+ \ldots\ldots + n\,\phi o = 0.$$

Find the differential equation of the family of curves that cut the family $\phi(x, y, c) = 0$ at right angles.

4. Define a "multiple point" a "point of inflexion" and a "cusp." Find the conditions that a given point on the curve $\phi(xy) = 0$ may be a double point, and shew how to find the two directions of the curve at it. If the two branches cut one another at right angles, prove that

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2} = 0.$$

5. In any plane curve show that

$$\frac{1}{p^2} = u^2 + \left(\frac{du}{d\theta}\right)^2, \text{ and } \rho = r\frac{dr}{dp}.$$

Two points are moving with velocities which are always proportional to one another, one in the line joining the points, the other in a perpendicular direction. Shew that the curves traced out are both equiangular spirals

6. Investigate the method of integrating by parts; and prove that

$$\int_0^a \phi(x)\,dx = a\,\phi(a) - \frac{a^2}{\lfloor 2}\phi'(a) + \frac{a^3}{\lfloor 3}\phi''(a) - \ldots\ldots$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)^{n-1}\,a^n\,\phi^{n-1}(a)}{\lfloor n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{\lfloor n}\int_0^a x^n\,\phi^n(x)\,dx.$$

Shew that $\displaystyle\int_0^\pi \cos\theta \log\cot\left(\frac{\pi+\theta}{4}\right)d\theta = 2.$

7. Find the area included within the positive compartment of (xy), of the curve $y^2 + 2\,xy + 2\,x^2 = a^2$, employing (i) rectangular, (ii) polar co-ordinates.

8 A plane is drawn through a diameter of the base of a right circular cone whose equation is $x^2 + y^2 = (a - z)^2$, the plane making an angle 45° with the base. State between what limits the integrations in $\displaystyle\iiint dx\,dy\,dz$ must be performed to find the volume cut off by the plane

9. Investigate the equations of a straight line in the form

$$\frac{x-\alpha}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}.$$

Prove that the hyperboloid $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} - \dfrac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ has two systems of generating lines, and that the perpendiculars from the origin upon the generating lines lie upon the cone

$$\frac{a^2}{x^2}(b^2 + c^2)^2 + \frac{b^2}{y^2}(c^2 + a)^2 = \frac{c^2}{z^2}(a^2 + b^2)^2.$$

10. $(x_1\,y_1\,z_1)$, $(x_2\,y_2\,z_2)$, $(x_3\,y_3\,z_3)$ be the co-ordinates of the extremities of any three conjugate diameters of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \text{ prove that } x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = a^2$$

$$y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 = b^2, \text{ \&c.}$$

Prove also that $\pm\dfrac{x_1}{a} = \dfrac{y_2 z_3 - z_2 y_3}{bc}$, $\pm\dfrac{y_1}{b} = \dfrac{z_2 x_3 - z_2 x_3}{ca}$, &c.

11. A cone envelopes an ellipsoid, find the equation to the cone and to the plane of contact

12. Define the principal sections at a given point of a surface, and find the relation between the radius of curvature of any normal section and those of the principal sections.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—Mr. Eliot, M. A.

1. If
$$a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 + c^2 z^2 = 0$$
$$a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^3 + c^2 z^3 = 0$$
$$\text{and } \frac{1}{x} - a^2 = \frac{1}{y} - b^2 = \frac{1}{z} - c^2$$
prove that $a^4 x^3 + b^4 y^3 + c^4 z^3 = 0$
and $a^6 x^3 + b^6 y^3 + c^6 z^3 = a^4 x^2 + b^4 y^2 + c^4 z^2$

2. If A′, B′, C′ be any points on the sides of the triangle ABC prove that AB′. BC′ CA′ + B′C, C′A A′B = area of Δ A′B′C′ × twice the diameter of the circle circumscribing Δ ABC.

3. If P be the orthocentre *i. e.* point of intersection of the perpendiculars from the angular vertices on the opposite sides, PA, PB, PC are the roots of the equation

$$x^3 - 2(R + r)x^2 + (r^2 - 4R^2 + s^2)x - 2R(s^2 - (r + 2R)^2) = 0$$

where R and r are the radii of the circumscribed and inscribed circles, and s is the semi-perimeter.

4. A circle is described touching a parabola and also intersecting the parabola at the ends of a focal chord. Prove that if θ be the inclination of the chord to the axis, and $4a$ the latus rectum the radius of the circle is $\dfrac{a(1 + 4\sin^2\theta)}{2\sin^3\theta}$.

5. Having given a tangent, a focus, and the eccentricity of a conic section, prove that the locus of its centre is a circle.

6. A conic is described having the origin for focus and osculating the ellipse $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ at the point $a\cos\phi$, $b\sin\phi$ prove that the equation of its directrix is

$$(a^2 - b^2)(ax\cos^3\phi - by\sin^3\phi) + a^2b^2 = 0.$$

7. Find the form of a surface of revolution such that when water is poured into it, and it is placed with its axis vertical, the whole pressure on it may vary as the square of the length of the axis immersed.

8. A quantity of elastic fluid whose particles attract one another according to the law of nature fills a sphere in whose centre resides a central force $\dfrac{\mu}{r}$. The radius of the sphere is c and mass of the fluid $(2\kappa - \mu)c$ where $\kappa = \dfrac{p}{\rho}$. Shew that the conditions of equilibrium are fulfilled if ρ varies as r^{-2}

9. A glass rod is balanced partly in and partly out of a cylindrical tumbler with the lower end resting against the vertical side of the

tumbler. If α and β are the greatest and least angles which the rod can make with the vertical prove that the angle of the co-efficient of friction is given by $\tan 2\mu = \dfrac{\sin^3 \alpha - \sin^3 \beta}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin^2 \beta \cos \beta}$.

10. The vertex V of a cone is on the surface of a sphere, and its axis touches the sphere. Find the centre of gravity (G) of that part of the surface of the cone on one side of the vertex which is enclosed by the sphere, and if θ be the inclination of GV to the axis of the cone, and 2α the vertical angle of the cone $\tan \theta : \tan \alpha = 9\pi : 32$.

11. If one end of a flexible elastic string be fixed to the rim of a wheel sufficiently rough to prevent slipping, and the other end is attached to a mass (M) resting on the ground so that when the string (length a) is just taut, it is vertical Shew that the work which must be spent in turning the wheel so as just to lift the mass off the ground is

$$Mga + Ea \log \frac{E}{E + Mg}$$

where E is the tension which would double the length of the string (neglecting its own weight).

12. Prove that the magnifying power of a telescope is given by

$$\frac{\text{Breadth of visual pencil at the object glass}}{\text{Breadth of visual pencil at the eye glass}}$$

supposing no light lost at any lens.

ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. If the normal at one extremity of a diameter P P′ of an ellipse of semi-axes a, b cut the ellipse again at Q, prove that the greatest value of the angle PQP′ is $\pi - \tan^{-1} \dfrac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}$.

2. Chords are drawn to the curve $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ passing through the pole, and at the ends of the chords pairs of normals are drawn, prove that the locus of their point of intersection is a circle.

3. Prove the following theorem by reciprocation : — The envelope of the asymptotes of hyperbolas which have one common focus and equal minor axes is a circle whose centre is at the common focus.

4. Trace the curve $y^2 (x - b) = x^2 (x - c)$,

(i) when $b < c$, (ii) when $b > c$.

5. The centre of a circle moves along the circumference of a fixed circle, the plane of the moving circle being perpendicular to that of the fixed circle and passing through a fixed point in its circumference; find the whole volume generated by the moving circle.

6. The locus of the centres of all plane sections of an ellipsoid whose planes pass through a given point is another ellipsoid.

7. A B is an arc of a curve, such that a particle starting from B and moving along any portion of it with a velocity u, and then along a straight line to A with velocity v may always arrive at A after the same time, shew that the equation to the curve is

$$r = a\, \epsilon^{\frac{-v\theta}{\sqrt{u^2 - v^2}}}$$

where a = the initial radius vector A B, A being the origin.

8. Two particles start simultaneously from the same point and move along two straight lines, one with uniform velocity and the other from rest with uniform acceleration. Prove that the line joining the particles at any time is a tangent to a fixed parabola.

9. A particle is describing an ellipse about the focus; when it comes to the extremity of the minor axis, the absolute force is diminished by one-third. Find the position and dimensions of the new orbit, and prove that the distance between its focus and the centre is bisected by the minor axis of the original orbit.

10. A heavy particle of weight W is moving in a medium in which the resistance varies as the nth power of the velocity; prove that if F be the resistance when the direction of motion makes an angle ϕ with the horizon,

$$\frac{W}{F} = n \cos^n \phi \int \sec^{n+1} \phi \, d\phi.$$

11. The distance between two places on the same parallel of latitude λ is measured along that parallel and found to be c. Shew that if c be taken as the length of the great-circle arc joining the places, the error made is less than

$$\frac{c^2}{2d} \tan^2 \lambda \tan \phi \sec^2 \phi$$

where d is the diameter of the earth, and

$$\sin \phi = \cos \lambda \sin \left(\frac{c \sec \lambda}{d} \right).$$

12. A spectator on the earth's surface is supposed to move so as to have the sun always on his meridian at a constant altitude, the sun's motion in the ecliptic being supposed uniform. Show that λ, l the spectator's latitude and longitude at time t are given by the equations:

$$\text{(i)} \ \frac{dl}{dt} = \omega - \Omega \left\{ \frac{\cos i}{\cos^2 \delta} \right\} \quad \text{(ii)} \ \frac{d\lambda}{dt} = \Omega \sin i \cos \alpha.$$

where Ω is velocity of the sun in the ecliptic, ω the angular velocity of the Earth about its axis, i the obliquity of the ecliptic, α, δ the R. A. and declination of the Sun.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

1881.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner——MR. W. H. PAULSON, M. A.

1. Comment on the following extracts, noticing *verbal*, *metrical* and *grammatical* peculiarities.

a. No more, up peyne of leesyng of youre heed!
By mighty Mars, he schal anon be deed,
That smyteth eny strook that I may seen!
But telleth me what mester men ye been,
That ben so hardy for to fighten heere,
Withoute jugge or other officere?

b. Two woful wreeches been we, two kaytyves,
That ben accombred of oure owne lyves;
And as thou art a rightful lord and juge,
Ne yeve us neyther mercy ne refuge.

c. Lo her this Arcite and this Palamoun,
That quitely waren out of my prisoun,
And mighte han lyved in Thebes really,
And weten I am hir mortal enemy,
And that hir deth lith in my might also,
And yet hath love, maugre hir eyen two,
Ybrought hem hither bothe for to die!

2. Modernize—

a. As touching the proposition, which the Physiciens entreteden in this cas, this is to sain that in maladies that a contrarie is warished by another contrarie, I wold fain knowe how ye understonde thilke text.

b Though so were that thou haddest slain of hem two or three, yet dwellen ther ynow to wreken hir deth. And though so be that youre kinrede be more stedefast and siker than the kin of youre adversaries, yet, natheless, your kinrede is but a fer kinrede; they ben but litel sibbe to you, and the kin of youre enemies ben nigh sibbe to hem.

3. State the authorship of, and explain the allusions in the following:

a. Hear how Timotheus' varied lays surprise,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise,
While at each change the son of Libyan Jove,
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love!

b. And call him up, who left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold.

c. He that meets me in the forest to-day shall meet with no wiseacre I can tell him. *Master Stephen*, you are late. Ha, *Cokes*, is it you? *Aguecheck*, my dear knight, let me pay my devoir to you. *Mister Shallow*, your worship's poor servant to command. *Master Silence*, I will use few words with you. *Slender*, it shall go hard if I edge not you in somewhere. You six will engross all the poor wit of the company to-day.

d. Dead Shepherd, now I find thy saw of might,
"Who ever loved, that loved not at first sight?"

e. Very few and very weary are those who are in at the death of the Blatant Beast.

f. The morning-star of song, who made
His music heard below.

g. Oh mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies.

4 "Concluding all were desperate sots and fools,
Who durst depart from Aristotle's rules."

Explain these lines, and examine, in reference to these rules, Shakespeare's *Tempest* and *Winter's Tale*.

5. "Lord Byron, like Wordsworth, had nothing *dramatic* in his genius. He exhibited his characters in the manner not of Shakespeare but of Clarendon."

Explain and, as far as you can, *illustrate* this statement.

6. "——— unless *an age too late*, or cold"
"Climate, or years damps my intended wing."

How far was Milton justified in these misgivings?

ENGLISH LITERATURE, II.

Examiner—Mr. W. H. Paulson, M. A.

1. "Spenser writ no language."
"Spenser wrote in a *Gothic* style."

Examine these statements, and describe the Spenserian stanza, giving instances of its employment.

2 Give some account of the fashion of *Alliteration* in poetry.

3. Explain—

a. So, as a painted tyrant, Pyrrhus stood,
And, like a neutral to his will and matter,
Did nothing.

b. Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel d.

c. "——— we are men, my liege!
Ay, in the catalogue ye go for men;
As hounds, and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi wolves are clept
All by the name of dogs; the valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter, every one,
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him closed, whereby he does receive
Particular addition, from the bill
That writes them all alike; and so of men."

d. And the imperial vot'ress passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy-free.

e. He, that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the bob; if not
The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by the squandering glances of the fool

4. Distinguish between the *Mysteries* and *Moralities*, and give allusions to them from Chaucer and Shakespeare.

5 Describe the reformation of the stage effected by Jeremy Collier.

6. "Or Jonson's learned sock be on."

Explain accurately what is here meant.

7. "——— what thou would'st highly
That would'st thou holily; would'st not play false,
And yet would'st wrongly win."

Discuss how far these words are descriptive of the Character to whom they are applied

8. Mention the chief sources of Shakespeare's plays.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, III.

Examiner—MR. W. H. PAULSON, M. A

1. The perfect historian is he, in whose work the character and spirit of an age is exhibited in miniature."

"History, in its ideal perfection, is a mixture of poetry and philosophy"

Show how near Macaulay himself approached to the ideal, which he has here formed.

2 Give some examples of noteworthy forgeries and impostures in the history of English Literature.

3 Explain—

a. "The metaphysical school of poets."

b. "Johnson's speech, like Sir Piercy Shafton's Euphuistic eloquence, bewrayed him under every disguise."

c. "Cowper was the forerunner of the great restoration of English Literature."

d. Oh, thou, whatever title please thine ear,
Dean, Drapier, Bickerstaff, or Gulliver

4. 'Here lieth one, whose name was writ on water:'
But, ere the breath, that could erase it, blew,
Death, in remorse for that fell slaughter,
Death, the immortalizing winter flew,
Athwart the stream, and time's monthless torrent grew
A scroll of crystal, blazoning the name
Of Adonais.

Explain these lines of Shelley's and describe the characteristics of the poet to whom he refers.

5. Give some account of the poems, from which the following extracts are taken:

a. "He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept nor welter to the parching wind,

Without the meed of some melodious tear."

b "A white-haired shadow, roaming, like a dream,
The ever-silent spaces of the East"

6. Contrast or compare Dickens and Thackeray as novelists.

7 Of what nature and by whom are the following works:
"History of John Bull." "Splendid Shilling." Venice Preserved." "Ion." "Frankenstein" "Romola" "Eothen" "Critic." "The Bairad" "Castle of Otranto" "The ring and the book."

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. W. H. PAULSON, M. A.

Select *one* of the following subjects:

1. The rise and development of Novel-writing in England.
2 Lord Bacon and his works.
3. "As civilization advances, poetry almost necessarily declines" —*Macaulay.*

POETRY.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

Sisupalabadha—Naishadha.

1. *a* Translate into English the first four slokas in the following passage, *i. e.*, from the words वीतविघ्न to the word साहचर्य्यतः

वीतविघ्नमनघेन भाविता
सन्निधेस्तव मखेन मेऽधुना ।
कोविदैन्मलमाश्रितोदये
वासरश्रियमशोतदौधितौ ॥ १४ ॥ ८ ॥
स्वापतेयमधिगम्य धर्म्मतः
पर्य्यपालयदवीष्टधन्य यत् ।
तीर्थगामि करवै विधानत-
स्तज्जुषस्व जुहुवानि चानले ॥ ९ ॥

* * * *

तं वदन्वमिति विश्वश्रवाः
श्रावयन्नथ समस्तभूभृतः ।
व्याजहार दमनांशुमण्डल-
व्याजहार शवलन्दधद्वपुः ॥ १२ ॥

मुचुकुन्दतल्पशरणस्य
मगधपतिशातितौजसः ।
सिद्धमवल्ल सवल्लभमहो
तव रोहिणीतनयसाहचर्य्यतः ॥ १५ ॥ २४ ॥
जगति श्रिया विरोहितोऽपि
यदुदधिसुतामुपायथाः ।
ज्ञातिजनजनितनामपदा-
न्वमतः श्रियःपतिरिति प्रथामगाः ॥ २७ ॥
अभिशत्रु संयति कदाचि-
दविहितपराक्रमोऽपि यत् ।
व्योम्नि कथमपि चकर्थ पदं
व्यपदिश्यसे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः ॥ २८ ॥

b. What is the subject, what the predicate, and what the verb connecting them, in the first sentence above beginning with the words वीतविघ्नमनघेन ?

c. What is the meaning of अवल्ल ? Can the word have any other meaning ? Is there any way of determining when it would have the one or the other meaning ?

d. Give the story alluded to in the sloka commencing with the word मुचुकुन्द. In what case is अवल्ल ?

e. Explain the allusions in the slokas commencing with the words जगति श्रिया and अभिशत्रु.

f. Elucidate the play on the word विक्रमी.

2. *a.* Translate into English the following passage :—

तामिङ्गितैरप्यनुमीयमानामयं न भैम्या वियदुत्पपात ।
तत्पाणिमात्मोपरि पातुकन्तु मोघं वितेने मृतलाघवेन ॥ ५ ॥
अर्थीकृतं पत्रपत्रेण तेन तथावसाय व्यवसायमस्याः ।
परस्परामर्षितहस्ततालं तत्कालमालोभिरहस्यतालं ॥ ६ ॥
उद्घाटनीयः करजालकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः ।
यान्वेति मां द्रक्ष्यति मद्यमेव साचेत्यपालम्भि तयालिवर्गः ॥ ७ ॥
धृतालकोपा हसिते सखीनां छायेव भास्वन्तमभिप्रयातुः ।
श्यामाथ हंसस्य करानवाप्तुर्मन्दाचलक्ष्या लगति स्म पश्चात् ॥ ८ ॥
शक्ता न हंसाभिमुखी पुनस्तं याचेति ताभिश्छलहस्यमाना ।

साह स नैवाग्रकुनी भवेन्मे भाविप्रियावेदक एष हंसः ॥ ९ ॥
हंसोऽप्यसौ हंसगतेः सुहृत्याः पुरःपुरस्तात् चलन् बभासे ।
वेलंघ्यहेतोर्गतिमेतदीयामपेऽनलत्योपहसन्निवोच्चैः ॥ १० ॥

b. In the line यान्वेति मां द्रुह्यति मह्यमेव सीतेत्युपालम्भि मयाखिवर्गः — mark with inverted commas the part that, according to English usage, would require to be so marked, and after such marking, show the subject and object of the residue of the line.

c. Why in the first part of the line, set forth in question *b*, is the object placed in the Accusative in one case and the Dative in the other ?

d. Explain the plays on the words हंस and कर in the above passage.

3. *a.* Write out the following passage in prose order and a simple style using other words as far as possible than those in the text.

हरिमर्चितवान्स भूपति-
र्यदि राज्ञस्तव कोऽत्र मत्सरः ।
व्यसनाय ससौरभस्य क-
स्तरुस्तनस्य शिरस्यसूयति ॥ २० ॥
सुकुमारमहो लघीयसां
हृदयन्नङ्गतमप्रियं यतः ।
सहसैव समुद्गिरन्त्यमी
क्षपयन्त्येव हि तन्मनीषिणः ॥ २१ ॥
उपकारपरः स्वभावतः
सततं सर्व्वजनस्य सज्जनः ।
असतामनिशन्तथाप्यहो
गरहृद्रोगकरी तदुन्नतिः ॥ २२ ॥
परितप्यतएव नोत्तमः
परितप्तोऽप्यपरः सुसंहतिः ।
परदृद्भिराहितव्यथः
स्फुटनिर्भिन्नदुराशयोऽधमः ॥ २३ ॥

b. Why is व्यसनाय in the Dative case ?

c. Derive सुसंहतिः.

d. How would you render सुकुमारं in English ?

4. Translate and expound the following adages from the *Sisupalabadha.*

परहृदि मत्सरि मनो हि मानिनाम् । १५, १ ।
प्रलयार्णवोत्थित इवादि पूकर, । ५ ।
दयितजनः खलु गुणौति मन्यते । १४ ।
स्फुटमापदाम्पदमनात्मवेदिता । २२ ।
सुजनजनाश्चलयितुङ्क दृश्यते । ४० ।
स्मर्तुमधिगतगुणस्मरणाः ।
पटवो न दोषमखिलङ्कलूत्तमाः ॥ ४२ ॥

PROSE, &c.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D L.

Kadambari—Vivacharita.

1. *a* Translate the following into English:—

दृष्ट्वा च तमदृष्टपूर्व्वममानुषलोकोचिताकारमखिलत्रिभुवनराज्य।-
चितमशेषलक्षणोपपन्नमश्चरूपातिशयमतिधीरप्रकृतेरपि चन्द्रापीड़स्य प
स्पर्श विस्मयो हृदयम् । आसीच्चास्य मनसि सरभसविवर्त्तनवलितवासुकि-
भ्रमितमन्दरेण मथ्नता जलनिधिजलम् इदमश्चरत्नमनुद्धरता पूर्व्वं किन्नाम
रत्नमुद्धृतं सुरासुरलोकेन । अनारोहता च मेरुशिलातलविशालमस्य पृ-
ष्ठम् आखण्डलेन किमासादितं त्रैलोक्यराज्यफलम् उच्चैःश्रवसा विस्मितहृ-
दयो वञ्चितः खलु जलनिधिना शतमखः । मन्ये च भगवतो नारायणस्य
चक्षुर्गोचरमियताप्रि कालेन नायमुपगतः येनाद्यापि तं गरुड़ारोहणव्यस-
निता न परित्यजति । अहो खल्वतिशयितचिद्भराजसम्पद्विरियं तातस्य
राज्यलक्ष्मीः यदेवविधान्यपि सकलत्रिभुवनदुर्लभानि रत्नान्युपकरणतामा-
गच्छन्ति । अतितेजस्वितया महाप्राणतया च सदैवतेवेयमस्याकृतिः यत्स-
त्यमारोहणे शङ्कामिव मे जनयति । नहि सामान्यवाजिनाममानुषलोको
चिताः सकलत्रिभुवनविस्मयजनन्यईदृश्यो भवन्त्याकृतयः दैवतान्यपि हि
मुनिशापवशादुज्झितनिजशरीराणि शापवचनबलोपनीतान्येतानि श-
रीरान्तराण्यध्यासतएव । श्रूयते हि पुरा स्थूलशिरा नाम महातपा मुनि-
रखिलभुवनललामभूतामप्सरसं रम्भाभिधानां शशाप सा सुरलोकमपहा-
याश्चहृदये निवेश्याश्रानमश्चहृदयेति विख्याता बड़वा भूत्वा मृत्तिकावत्यां
शतधन्वानं नाम राजानमुपसेवमाना मर्त्यलोके महान्तं कालमुवास । अन्ये

च महात्मानो मुनिजनशापपरिपीतप्रभावा नानाकारा भूत्वा बधमुरिमं लोकम् असंशयमनेनापि महात्मना केनापि शापभाजा भवितव्यम् आवेद्यतो मदन्तःकरणमस्य दिव्यताम्।

b. To what story do the words मन्दरेण मन्थता &c. refer?

c. Parse महात्मना and शापभाजा.

d What is signified by the last sentence in the above extract आवेद्यतोव &c.

2. *a.* Translate into English: —

अङ्ग। उपहत्य। जयति जयति परमभक्तेश्वरो लङ्केश्वरः।

राव। सुग्रीवानुचरो भवान्।

अङ्ग। नहि नहि।

राव। तर्हि कस्य।

अङ्ग। लङ्केश्वर श्रूयतां योऽहं यदर्थमागतस्य।

दृप्यद्राक्षसचक्रकाननमहादावानलस्याङ्गया
दूतो दाशरथेस्तदीयवचसा त्वामागतः शासितुम्।
सीतां मुञ्च भजावरोधनसुहृद्दायादपुत्रान्वितः
सौमित्रेश्वरणौ न चेत्तदिषुभिः शासिष्यसे दुर्मदः॥

राव। सहासम्। बलीमुखोऽपि वाचाटः किं वक्तव्यम्।

अङ्ग। अहं यत्किञ्चित् स्यां त्वन्तु सिद्धान्तमेवावधारय।

तत्पादाङ्गनखं किं वा तत्तीक्ष्णेषु मुखं नता।
स्फुटारस्तेऽद्य मूर्द्धानस्तयोरभिमतं वद॥

राव। सक्रोधम्। कः कोऽत्र भोः यत्किञ्चिद्वादिनोऽस्य मुखं संस्कुर्यात्।

प्रह। देव दूतः किलायं किमत्र क्रोधेन।

राव। एतन्मुखसंस्कारएव तपस्विनः प्रत्युत्तरीकरणम्।

अङ्ग। उद्रोमकूपस्फुरणमभिनीय।

यथासङ्गं तीक्ष्णक्रकचविषमक्रूरनखर-
प्रगल्भव्यापारप्रमथितशिरोबन्धशिथिलैः।
शिरोभिस्त्वद्दिग्भ्यो बलिमनुपहृत्यैव किमहं
निवर्त्ते यत् स्यां चेन्न रघुपतिदौत्येन परवान्॥

b. Is मूर्द्धानः the subject or predicate of the sentence? If the former, what is the predicate?

c. What is meant by तयोः?

d. Why are नखं and मुखं in the accusative? Cite or refer to the rule in Panini.

3. *a.* Translate into English: —

॥ ततः प्रविशति विमानाधिरूढचित्ररथः ॥

चित्र। जयति जयति देवराजः।

वास। गन्धर्व्वराज समरदिदृक्षानिर्भरं किं चेतः।

चित्र। तदप्यन्यदपि।

वास। किमन्यत्।

चित्र। अलकेश्वरनिदेशः।

वासः। कीदृशः।

चित्र। दुर्बाधो जनिदिवसान्मम प्रवृद्धः
कोऽप्याधिः प्रबलतमोऽथवा त्रिलोक्या।
तस्येदं निधनदिनं विधेर्विलासात्
कल्याणी परिणतिरस्तु वान्यथा वा॥

तद्वगन्तुमहं प्रहितः।

वास। सकुल्यानामप्येष मनोरथः।

चित्र। किं चित्रं सहजाः किल ते मिथ शत्रवः
छविमतापि निधिपुष्पकादिहरणद्वन्द्वेर्दुर्वृत्तस्य सुप्रथिता।

अथवा। यावत्त्रिलोक्यं किल जन्तुजातं
तत् सर्वमस्योद्धतदुश्चरित्रैः।
कदर्थितं श्रीरघुनन्दनस्य
प्रीत्या विधत्ते विजयप्रतीक्षाम्॥

वास। निरूप्य। गन्धर्वराज यदिदमधित्यकातः सुवेलाद्रेरकाण्डएव प्रबलकिलिकिलाकोलाहलमुखरितहरिन्मुखवल्लीमुखचक्रमक्रममेवो चलितम् तथा मन्ये पतितमेव प्रहरणैरिति।

चित्र। देवराज पश्य पश्य
अयं रक्षोनाथः क्षितिधरशिरोबन्धुरतरे
रथे तिष्ठन् प्रष्ठः प्रधनरसनिष्णातमनसाम्।
मुञ्जीवाघोषैर्वधिरयति दिक्प्रान्तशिखरि-
प्रतिध्वानाध्मातैर्जगनविवराभोगमभितः॥

वास। गन्धर्वराज न तुलाधृतस्तावदनयोर्वीरसमयोचितः परिकरः।

सावेगम्। सूत सूत सांग्रामिक मे रथमुपहर रामभद्राय-
अहमपि गन्धर्वराजाधिष्ठित विमानमेवाधितिष्ठामि।

b What is implied by the words निधिपुष्पकादिहरणहेतोः?

c. What is the meaning of चितिधरशिरोबन्धुरतरे?

SANSCRIT TRANSLATION, GRAMMAR &c.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

1 Translate the following extracts into idiomatic Sanscrit. It is not necessary to be strictly literal.

"According to Greek Historians, Ninus was the first king who extended his dominion beyond the bounds of Assyria proper He conquered Babylon, which, up to that time, had been an independent kingdom, and subjected it to his own dominions He is reported also to have subdued Media, Armenia, Bactria, Asia Minor, and and even Egypt—the Indians alone maintaining a successful resistance. A magnificent city, called by his own name, is reported to have been founded by him

"Ninus was succeeded by Semiramis, his widow, a great and magnanimous princess, bold, enterprising, and successful; of whom the most extravagant exploits have been narrated. It appears, however, that there were two queens of this name, who flourished at widely distant periods. The second Semiramis is reported to have lived five generations before Nitocris, the queen-consort of Nebuchadnezzar. The earlier, after a long and martial reign, during which her arms penetrated even to Upper Egypt and Ethiopia, left the Assyrian crown to her son Ninyas who preferred luxurious ease and indulgence to the excitement of martial glory."

2 *a* What sort of Sanscrit verbs corresponds to such verbs in English as *justify*, *sanctify*, *legalize*, *fertilize*, *equalize* &c.

b. How is the conjugation of Sanscrit verbs affected by the following redundant letters in their roots, *viz*, इ, इर, ऊ, ऋ, ओ?

c. Give three verbs which have three optional forms in लुङ् *parasmaipada*, and four verbs which have two optional forms in the same.

d. Are there any verbs in Sanscrit which in European languages would be called "Defective" verbs—and are there any "Deponent" verbs properly so called?

e. Do active verbals in तृच् ever govern the accusative case?

f. Mention a few verbs which govern the dative, a few which govern the ablative, a few which govern the genitive, and a few which govern the locative

g. What *samasas* must be adjectives or attributive nouns—and which may be nouns substantive?

h. Expound the following *samasas* दुर्यवनं, समद्रं, अनुविष्ण सहरि अनवनं, तिष्ठद्गु

i. Do the following *samasas* import any other idea than the literal meaning of the words खट्वारूढः द्विजबन्धु पाचेसमिताः

j When do the words सभा and प्रजा shorten their terminal vowels in *samasa*, and when retain them?

VEDA AND PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D L.

1. *a* Translate the following into English —

१ अग्निमीळे पुरोहितं यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं ।
होतारं रत्नधातमं ॥

२ अग्निः पूर्वेभि र्ऋषिभिरीड्यो नूतनैरुतः ।
स देवाँ एह वक्षति ॥

७ उप त्वाग्ने दिवेदिवे दोषावस्तर्धिया वयं
नमो भरत एमसि ॥

८ राजंतमध्वराणां गोपामृतस्य दीदिविं ।
वर्द्धमानं स्वे दमे ॥

९ स नः पितेव सूनवेऽग्ने सूपायनो भव ।
सचस्वना स्वस्तये ॥

२।१ वायवा याहि दर्शतेमे सोमा अरंकृताः ।
तेषां पाहि श्रुधी हवं ॥

२ वाय उक्थेभिर्जरंते त्वामच्छा जरितारः ।
सुतसोमा अहर्विदः ॥

b Is *Devam* in the first verse substantive or adjective?

c. Point out the words in the above verses which have, what now would be called *obsolete* forms, and say what forms they should have according to modern usage

d. Who were the Rishis, that were *ancient* even to the writer of the first Vedic mantra, as the 2nd verse declares?

What is referred to by the word इह in the 2nd verse स देवाँ एह (आ + इह) वक्षति?

f. What is the peculiar meaning of अहत ?

g. Is दम् ever used now in the sense it bears in verse 8 ? Can you compare it with any European word in that sense ?

h. Is अरन्ने ever found now in the sense it bears in the 2nd verse of the 2nd Hymn ? Where is its latest use as far as you can trace it in post Vedic writings in that sense ?

i. What words would now be used for अरितार : and अहविद: ?

2. *a.* Translate into English :—

२४ । ७ अबुध्ने राजा वरुणो
वनस्योर्ध्वं सूपं ददते पूतदक्षः ।
नीचीनाः स्थुरुपरि बुध्न
एषामस्मे अंतर्निहिताः केतवः स्युः ॥

८ उरुं हि राजा वरुणश्चकार
सूर्याय पन्थामन्वेतवा उ ।
अपदे पादा प्रतिधातवेऽक-
रुतापवक्ता हृदयाविधश्चित् ॥

९ शतं ते राजन् भिषजः सहस्र-
मुर्वी गभीरा सुमतिष्टे अस्तु ।
बाधस्व दूरे निर्ऋतिं पराचैः
कृतं चिदेनः प्र मुमुग्ध्यस्मत् ॥

१० अमी य ऋक्षा निहितास उच्चा
नक्तं ददृश्रे कुहचिद्दिवेयुः ।
अदब्धानि वरुणस्य व्रतानि
विचाकशच्चंद्रमा नक्तमेति ॥

११ तत्त्वा यामि ब्रह्मणा वंदमान-
स्तदा शास्ते यजमानो हविर्भिः
अहेळमानो वरुणेह बोध्यु-
रुशंस मा न आयुः प्र मोषीः ॥

१२ तदिन्नक्तं तद्दिवा मह्यमाहु
स्तदयं केतो हृद आ वि चष्टे ।
शुनः शेपो यमह्वद्गृभीतः
सो अस्मान राजा वरुणो मुमोक्तु ॥

१३ शुनः शेपो ह्यह्वद्गृभीत-
स्त्रिष्वादित्यं द्रुपदेषु बद्धः ।
अवैनं राजा वरुणः ससृज्या-
द्विद्वां अदब्धो वि मुमोक्तु पाशान् ॥
१४ अव ते हेलो वरुण नमोभि-
रव यज्ञेभिरीमहे हविर्भिः ।
क्षयन्नस्मभ्यमसुर प्रचेता
राजन्नेनांसि शिश्रथः कृतानि ॥

b What appears to have been the original position of Varuna according to the Vedas, what inferences may be drawn from his being called "Asura pracheta" in verse 14?

c Who was Nir-riti? What appears to have been his position in relation to Varuna?

3 *a* Translate the following lines:—

एष सर्व्वेषु भूतेषु गूढात्मा न प्रकाशते ।
दृश्यते त्वग्र्या बुद्ध्या सूक्ष्मया सूक्ष्मदर्शिभिः ॥ १२ ॥
यच्छेद्वाङ्मनसी प्राज्ञस्तद्यच्छेज्ज्ञान आत्मनि ।
ज्ञानमात्मनि महति नियच्छेत्तद्यच्छेच्छान्त आत्मनि ॥ १३ ॥
उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधत ।
क्षुरस्य धारा निशिता दुरत्यया दुर्गम्पथस्तत् कवयो वदन्ति ॥ १४ ॥
अशब्दमस्पर्शमरूपमव्ययन्तथारसन्नित्यमगन्धवच्च यत् ।
अनाद्यनन्तम्महतः परं ध्रुवन्निचाय्य तन्मृत्युमुखात् प्रमुच्यते ॥ १५ ॥

b. Parse the sentence यच्छेद्वाङ्मनसी प्राज्ञः

c What is meant by महतः परं?

4 *a.* By what chain of argument does the author of the Tarkamrita deduce the importance of his subject from the following Vedic text cited by him, *viz* :

"आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यो मन्तव्यो निदिध्यासितव्यः"

b. What is understood by *bháva* and what by *abháva*?

c. How many sorts of *bhava* does the Tarkamrita allow?

d. How many sorts of द्रव्य are again counted?

e. Give the meaning of समवायिकारणं असमवायिकारणं and निमित्तकारण respectively

5. *a.* Translate the following aphorisms into English:—

अन्तःकरणं त्रिविधं दशधा बाह्यं त्रयस्य विषयाख्यम् ।
सांप्रतकालं बाह्यं त्रिकालमाभ्यन्तरं करणम् ॥ ३३ ॥
द्वीन्द्रियाणि तेषां पञ्च विशेषाविशेषविषयाणि ।
वाग्भवति शब्दविषया शेषाणि तु पञ्च विषयाणि ॥ ३४ ॥
स्वान्तःकरणा बुद्धिः सर्व्वं विषयमवगाहते यस्मात् ।
तस्मात्त्रिविधं करणं द्वारि द्वाराणि शेषाणि ॥ ३५ ॥
एते प्रदीपकल्पाः परस्परविलक्षणा गुणविशेषाः ।
कृत्स्नं पुरुषस्यार्थं प्रकाश्य बुद्धौ प्रयच्छन्ति ॥ ३६ ॥
सर्व्वं प्रत्युपभोगं यस्मात्पुरुषस्य साधयति बुद्धिः ।
सैव च विनिवृत्ति पुनः प्रधानपुरुषान्तरं सूक्ष्मम् ॥ ३७ ॥
तन्मात्राण्यविशेषास्तेभ्यो भूतानि पञ्च पञ्चभ्यः ।
एते स्मृता विशेषाः शान्ता घोराश्च मूढाश्च ॥ ३८ ॥

HISTORY—ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

N. B.—*Of the first five questions only three are to be answered.*

1. Give an account of the introduction of Christianity into England, and explain fully its political influence in the country. Name and describe the career of the great ecclesiastical statesmen in English history.

2. State fully the origin and influence of the English Baronage and explain how its power was modified by the Universities and the Wars of the Roses. In what respects did the Barons contribute to the history of constitutional freedom? How far have they been represented in modern times by the House of Lords?

3. Give a full account of the rise, constitution, and influence of the English boroughs; and give the history of the franchise. Trace the history of the struggle between the Sovereign and the people, and explain the prerogatives of the Crown as determined by it. How did the Tudors and Stuarts attempt to modify the political influence of the House of Commons?

4. Sketch the course of events that led to the Second Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and explain the provisions of the treaty. What points were left undecided by the treaty, and how were they finally settled? In what circumstances was the First Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle made, and what were its results? Describe the social and political condition of England under George II.

5. Give a full account of the circumstances that led to the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and explain historically the difference in the results of the union as regards Scotland and Ireland.

6. Explain the origin and character of the East India Company

and trace the history of its transformation into a political body. Explain why it was replaced by the direct government of the Crown, and discuss the merits of the change.

7. Explain and illustrate the social and political condition of India under the Moguls; account for their fall; and give a brief account of the various states that rose on the ruins of their empire.

8 Give an account of the administrations of Warren Hastings and Lord Dalhousie, with a critical estimate of each as an administrator Summarise the progress of Indian society in the interval, and sketch briefly the relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States.

HISTORY—GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

N. B.—*Only six questions are to be answered*

1. Determine the historical value of the legends of the heroic age in Greece; describe the state of Greek society at that time, and trace the development of the various forms of government that obtained in the historical period. Explain the terms *archon, ephors, despot, agora, boule, gerousia.*

2. Explain carefully what elements of union and disunion existed in Greece, and trace the influence of these on the development of Greek history.

3. Describe the rise and development of the Greek colonies, indicate their geographical position, and explain their importance in Hellenic history.

4. Describe the struggle that resulted in the transfer of the hegemony from Athens to Sparta, and characterise the subsequent policy of Sparta. How did it prepare the way for the supremacy of Macedon?

5. Give an account of Athenian art and literature to the end of the 5th century B C., and compare them with those of Rome up to the time of Augustus

6. Trace the development of the Roman constitution to the close of the Second Punic War, and explain the varying significations of the term *Populus Romanus* Contrast the power and influence of Rome under the Kings and the Patricians, and explain how the union of the Patricians and the Plebeians affected the subsequent history of the state.

7. What is an agrarian law? Give an account of the more important instances in Roman history up to the time of the Gracchi. "The blood of the Gracchi was the seed sown, and Marius was the fruit" explain fully the character and object of the reforms proposed by the Gracchi, and show how their overthrow led to the overthrow of the republic. Give a parallel case from the history of reform in any other state.

8. Draw a map to show the extent of the Roman Empire under Trajan, and contrast it with the Empire under Augustus. Describe the social and political conditions of the Empire in the age of the Antonines, noticing particularly the improvements made during that period in trade and commerce.

MODERN EUROPE.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

N. B.—*Of the first three questions only two are to be answered.*

1. Explain the origin and nature of the institution of royalty, describe the part it has played in the history of European civilisation, and trace its history in the more important countries of Europe.

2. Give an account of the development and influence of the democratic spirit in Europe from the 11th to the 16th century, and explain why it ultimately failed to obtain a permanent place during this period.

3. Summarise the condition of Europe at the beginning of the 16th century and shew how far this enables you to account for the Reformation. Explain, after Guizot, the true character of the Reformation, and account for the variation in its results in different countries. Give an account of the origin and objects of "the League" and trace its history.

4. Describe the career of Charles V, and explain historically the present position of Spain among the nations of Europe.

5. Describe the general course of European history in the time of Gustavus Adolphus, the "Lion of the North," and trace the history of Sweden and its influence in Europe to the time of Charles XII.

6. Give an account of the Austrian Empire as it now exists, and trace the history of its formation. Show how the Roman Empire of the West was gradually transformed into a confederation of German states, and explain the Germanic element in European civilisation. Describe the attempts of the Turks to conquer Europe.

7. Give an outline of the history of European colonisation. Trace the history of the colonial struggle between Great Britain and France and give an account of the present colonial possessions of each of the leading European states.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

1. Define capital, and explain fully its relations to production. Analyse the effects of the separation of employments, and compare the advantages of individual management and the joint-stock principle in carrying on production on a large scale.

2. Explain the law of population, and shew how the increase of population is practically limited. Discuss the various methods proposed to prevent over-population, with special reference to India

3. Expound briefly the laws that regulate the distribution of the produce of land. Explain fully the principle of property, and discuss the question of property in land. State and examine Mill's views as to the propriety of limiting the power of bequest.

4. On what does the value of money depend? Show that the introduction of money does not interfere with the operation of any of the laws of value. Explain the advantages of a circulating medium, and discuss the various methods of utilising gold and silver for this purpose.

5. Explain how industrial progress affects the distribution of produce among the classes that share in it. Explain the causes of economical progress, and show how it affects values.

6. "To buy things produced at home is a national benefit, and the introduction of foreign commodities is a national loss:" name and examine the theory to which this statement belongs, and expose its defects. Should a government in any circumstances attempt to regulate the price of food, or the rate of interest? If so, how?

PSYCHOLOGY AND METAPHYSICS.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

[*Only 6 questions to be taken.*]

1. State what you regard as the leading problems of Mental Science at present; indicate the attitude of the various schools towards them; and shew what processes or methods are being applied for their solution.

Discuss in the light of recent investigations the propositions: "The Brain is the Organ of Mind;" "Mind is a function of the organism;" "Mental Science must seek data in Sociology."

2. Analyse the Consciousness of Externality, and trace it from its primary form with reference to the various senses to the common representation of an external object so as to elucidate the process of perception. Describe in connection the Systemic Sense, the Sensori-motor nervous system, the Muscular Sense and the Locomotive Faculty and give historical notices of the functions that have been assigned to them by psychologists.

Or

Contrast the theories of the *a priori* and the empirical origin of the perception of space; give the views of Locke, Berkeley, Kant, Hamilton, Bain and Spencer; and discuss in particular the relations of Sight and Touch to this perception.

3. Give an account of any important attempts to treat the mental phenomena as mathematical quantities; state any formulated results attained in the sphere of sensation; and consider the applicability of the method to the higher mental processes.

4. Write historical and critical notes on

(*a.*) The primary and secondary qualities of matter, giving the various classifications and their bases;

(*b.*) The Laws of Mental Association, their ultimate generalization and their function in the Mental Economy;

(*c.*) The Faculty, Cognitions, and reliability of Self-Consciousness and its relation to Consciousness in general.

5. Explain as clearly as you can the psychological and metaphysical import of the following expressions of Kant:

(1) The Synthetical unity of Apperception;

(2) The Schematism of the pure Understanding;

(3) Independently of Sensibility we cannot possibly have any intuition; consequently the Understanding is no faculty of intuition;

(4). The Paralogisms of pure Reason.

Critically estimate their value in the view of subsequent Speculation.

6. Give the various forms in which the theory of the Relativity of human knowledge has been held, and criticise them. Consider the question of the ultimate and universal validity of the conceptions of 'Unity,' 'Substantiality,' and 'Causality;' and state the views of Plato, Aristotle, Schelling, Hegel, Ferrier and Schopenhauer or Trendelenburg with regard to Absolute Cognition.

7. Give Herbert Spencer's Classification of the Feelings, Bain's Analysis of Belief, and Schleiermacher's elucidation of the religious Consciousness. Summarise Kant's treatment of the Ontological Argument, and indicate how it has been treated since by Hegel and others.

8. Write a short paper on the Materialism of this century, its causes, its chief expounders, its characteristic principles and its validity. Compare it in these respects with the Hindu and Greek forms of Materialism.

LOGIC.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

[*Only six questions to be answered.*]

1. Give an historical and explanatory account of the following terms: Logic; Dialectic; Category; Enthymeme; Epicheirema; Logica docens; Second Intention; Transcendental Logic; Identity of Contradictories; Obversion; Substitution of Similars.

2. Distinguish Thought from other modes of Cognition, and describe its functions; shew how far a complete Logic should deal with Thought; and point out the relations of Logic to other Sciences.

3. State and Criticise the views advanced regarding the ultimate principle of Inference by Aristotle, Hobbes, Hamilton, Mill and Jevons.

4. Give a summary of the logical doctrines of George Bentham, Boole and Jevons. Consider how far their contributions to Logic supplement or supersede the Aristotelian system; and compare their treatment of the quantification of the Predicate with that of Hamilton.

5. Give an account of Kant's view of Logic; shew how Fichte's method arose; and criticise the form which the *a priori* Dialectic assumed in Hegel's system.

6. State what you conceive to be the ultimate Laws or Conditions of thinking; consider their evidence and range of application; and account for the various forms of illogical thinking. Give a summary of Aristotle's Treatise on the Sophistical Elenchi, and estimate its value.

7. Analyse the deductive and inductive processes, and discuss the function and value of the Syllogism in connection with both. Refer to the views of Aristotle, Bacon, Whately, Hamilton and Mill.

8. Explain and exemplify the following technical phrases:

Ground of Induction; Empirical Laws; Uniformities of Causation; Colligation of facts; Classification by Type; Joint Method of Agreement and Difference; Method of Means; Experimentum Crucis; Argument from Analogy; Elimination of Chance.

9. "Why is a single Instance, in some cases, sufficient for a complete Induction, while in others, myriads of concurring instances, without a single exception known or presumed, go such a very little way towards establishing an universal proposition?"

Give an outline of the answer to this question, and consider how far it solves the question of Induction.

10. Discuss the logical limits of the explicability of the Laws of Nature, and whether the methods of Empirical Science can attain to rational Certainty in their results. Does the present state of reasoned knowledge in the sciences furnish evidence of the ultimate rationality or the ultimate incogitability of the universe? Give reasons for your answers and refer to current speculations.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

[*Only 6 questions to be taken.*]

1. Explain the conceptions of the History of Philosophy advanced by Hegel and Lewes, and test their validity by reference to the movement of Greek Philosophy. Discuss the origin of the Greek Philosophy, point out the general influence which determined its development, and compare the chief systems briefly with the Hindu systems as regards their resemblances and differences.

2. Give a careful account of the philosophy of Heraclitus, its relation to previous systems, its special doctrines, and its influence upon subsequent speculation. State what you know of the life of Heraclitus, and refer to his literary remains, quoting any of them.

Or

Expound the Dialectic of Plato, giving its historical antecedents, the Dialogues in which it is unfolded, its essential relation to his philosophy and Aristotle's Criticisms upon it. Compare it with the method of Hegel's Logic.

3. Give an account of Aristotle's Metaphysics, referring to the parts and the unity of the work, its authenticity and name. Summarise his discussion of the principles of 'Being,' 'Form,' 'Matter,' 'Potentiality,' 'Actuality,' 'Causation,' 'First Mover;' and give an analysis of the first Book.

Trace the influence of Aristotle's Metaphysics on the Mediæval Schools and mention any differences between the Scholastic interpretations and those of recent Critics.

Or

Give an expository and critical account of the psychological doctrines of 1, Plato, 2, Aristotle, 3, The Stoics, 4, The Neo-platonists, pointing out in each case the theory held regarding the nature of the Soul and the origin and limits of Cognition.

Give an account of the Scholastic philosophies of the 11th and 12th Centuries as regards the questions at issue, the methods of Speculation, and the systems of Roscellinus, William of Champeaux, Anselm and Abelard. Shew how the questions at issue were dealt with by William of Occam, and estimate his influence upon the history of philosophy.

Or

Give an account of the Arabian Philosophy, as regards its origin method, leading expounders and systems, and permanent contributions to Philosophy.

5. Give a summary of the philosophical system of Spinoza, including its sources, method, psychology, ethics and theology. Give an account of his life and works, quote any of his principal definitions, refer to the criticisms of Leibnitz and others upon his system and trace its influence upon modern German speculation.

Or

Trace the development of Berkeley's philosophy through his various works, summarising the last of them. Discuss the validity of Reid's rendering of Berkeley's relations to Locke and Hume; and compare his idealism with that of Fichte.

6. Write a short paper on "The development and principles of Greek Scepticism and modern Agnosticism."

ETHICS.

Examiner—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

[5 *questions only to be taken.*]

1. Define or describe Ethics, mention its leading questions and the divisions of a complete system, and distinguish it from Æsthetics, Jurisprudence and Politics. Point out any important differences between the ancient and the modern Ethical systems, and account for these. Discuss briefly the Logic of Ethics, and criticise the methods and principles of Egoistic Hedonism, Intuitionism and Utilitarianism.

2. Write concise historical and critical notes on the following expressions: Selfishness; Self-love; Benevolent affections; Moral Sense; Sympathy; Secondary Desires; Principles of action; Casuistry; Determinism; Liberty of Indifference; Heteronomy of the Will; Volitions; Characters of feelings; Deontology; Duties of perfect and of imperfect obligation.

3. Give a brief sketch of the pre-Aristotelian attempts to form a theory of Virtue. State Aristotle's theory of Virtue, with some of his illustrations as given in his Ethics. Compare Aristotle's theory

with those of the Stoics and Epicureans; and reproduce Kant's Criticism upon it and give your own.

4. Write a summary of the politico-ethical system of Hobbes referring to his works; and consider how far it was influenced by the historical conditions of the time. Trace the controversy which it originated, down to Butler; and point out any new principles which it raised or established in Ethical philosophy.

Or

Contrast carefully the moral systems of Bentham and Kant, in regard to the essential principles of Ethics. Consider the causes of their differences, the validity of their methods, and their influence upon subsequent Ethical speculation.

5. Write a short historico-critical dissertation on any of the following subjects:

(1.) The immutability of moral distinctions in the light of empirical variations.

(2.) Recent applications and the applicability of the theory of Evolution to Ethics.

(3.) Free-Will in relation to physical, logical, and historical Law.

PURE MATHEMATICS, II.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

1. The circle circumscribing the triangle formed by three tangents to a parabola passes through the focus.

2. Determine the equation and lengths of the axes of the conic $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$.

3. The locus of the poles of a given straight line, L, with respect to a series of confocal conics is a straight line, M, perpendicular to L. If a parabola be described having its focus at one of the given foci and touching L and M, its directrix will pass through the other focus.

4. The locus of the centres of all the rectangular hyperboles which can be described about a given triangle is the nine points circle of the triangles.

5 Find the equation of the asymptotes of the conic $\beta\gamma = k\alpha^2$, and obtain the condition for a rectangular hyperbola.

6. The product of the perpendiculars from any point of a conic upon the sides of an inscribed triangle ABC bears a constant ratio to the product of the perpendiculars from the same point upon the tangents to the conic at the vertices ABC.

In the circle this ratio is unity: hence obtain a property of the parabola by reciprocation.

7. What is meant by "inversion?" The inverse of a circle with respect to a point is either a straight line or a circle.

Obtain a property of the circle by inverting the theorem—if A, B, C be three points in order upon a straight line AC = AB + BC.

8. Investigate the loci—

(1) $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 2ax + 6ay + 5a^2 = 0$.

(2) $S - kL = 0$, where $S = 0$ represents a conic, and $L = 0$, a straight line;

(3) $3zx - 4xy - ax + 2ay + 11az = a^2$.

9. Determine the locus of a point from which three tangent lines, mutually at right angles, can be drawn to an ellipsoid.

10. Show that there are only five regular solids.

11. Define the osculating plane, and the binormal of a tortuous curve, and find their equations

12. If the equation to a surface be $z = f(xy)$, prove that the principal radii of curvature are given by the equation,

$$(rt - s^2)\rho^2 + \left\{(1 + \quad) r - 2pqs + (1 + p^2) t\right\}$$
$$\rho\sqrt{1 + p^2 + q} + (1 + p^2 + q)^2 = 0.$$

The points of the surface $3a^2 z = x^3 + y^3 + 3axy$ at which the principal curvatures are equal and opposite lie upon the surface

$$3xyz - axy + a^2(x + y) = 0.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS, I.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. Find the number of homogeneous products of r dimensions that can be formed out of n letters.

2. Determine whether the following series is convergent or divergent:—

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{(a + b)p} + \frac{1}{(a + 2b)p} + \ldots\ldots.$$

3. Find the number of integers which are less than a given number and prime to it.

If n be a prime number > 3, $n^9 + n^7 - n^3 - n$ is divisible by 5040.

4 Prove the following rule for determining the remainder when a very large number is divided by 37:—

Divide the given number into sets of three figures beginning from the right, as in cube root: add together all those sets, and divide the sum by 37: the remainder is the number required.

5. Sum to n terms the series

$$\frac{1}{1.3.5} + \frac{3}{2.4.6} + \frac{7}{3.5.7} + \frac{13}{4.6.8} + \frac{21}{5.7.9} + \ldots\ldots.$$

6. ABCD is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle; AB, BC meet in E, AD, BC in F; show that $\dfrac{\sin E}{\sin F} = \dfrac{AD^2 - BC^2}{AB^2 - CD^2}$.

7. Eliminate θ and ϕ from the equations

$$\frac{x}{a}\cos\theta + \frac{y}{b}\sin\theta = 1, \quad \frac{x}{a}\cos\phi + \frac{y}{b}\sin\phi = 1,$$
$$(a^2 + b^2)\cos(\theta - \phi) = (a^2 - b^2)\cos(\theta + \phi).$$

Interpret these equations geometrically.

8. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos\theta + 1$ into factors.

Hence prove that $\cos\frac{\theta}{n} + \cos\frac{2\pi + \theta}{n} + \cos\frac{4\pi + \theta}{n} + \ldots\ldots$ to n terms $= 0$.

9. Sum to n terms the series whose n^{th} term is

$$4^{n-1} \cdot \frac{\sin 4^{n-1}\theta\,(2 + 3\cos 2\cdot 4^{n-1}\theta)}{\cos 4^{n-1}\theta \cos 2\cdot 4^{n-1}\theta}.$$

10. Explain Newton's method of determining the limits to the roots of an equation.

Apply it to the equation $x^5 - 4x^4 + 7x^3 - 15x^2 + 20x - 300 = 0$.

11. The equation $x^4 - 4x^3 + 8x^2 - 9x + 3 = 0$ has one root between 1 and 2, find it to two places of decimals.

12. Show that the product of two determinants can always be expressed as a determinant. Write down (in the form of a determinant) the product of

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1, & a_2, & a_3, \\ b_1, & b_2, & b_3, \\ c_1, & c_2, & c_3, \end{vmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1, & \alpha_2, \\ \beta_1, & \beta_2, \end{vmatrix}$$

13. Any symmetric function of the differences of the roots of the equation

$$x^n - p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} - p_3 x^{n-2} + \&c. = 0$$

must satisfy the differential equation

$$n\frac{d\phi}{dp_1} + (n-1)\,p_1\frac{d\phi}{dp_2} + (n-2)\,p_2\frac{d\phi}{dp_3} + \ldots\ldots = 0.$$

Hence find for the cubic $x^3 - p_1 x^2 + p_2 x - p_3 = 0$, whose roots are α, β, γ the value of $\Sigma\,(\alpha - \beta)^2(\alpha - \gamma)^2$ in terms of the coefficients p_1, p_2, p_3.

PURE MATHEMATICS, IV.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. If $u_n = x^n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2} + \frac{n(n-1(n-2(n-3)}{2.4}x^{n-4} + \ldots\ldots$ prove that $x^n = u_n - \frac{n(n-1)}{2}u_{n-2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2.4}u_{n-4}$ &c.

2. Prove that the problem of finding the nth convergent to a continued fraction in which the quotients recur can always be reduced to the summation of recurring series.

Find the nth convergent to $\frac{1}{1+}\frac{1}{3+}\frac{1}{1+}\frac{1}{3+}\cdots\cdots$.

3. Prove that $\left(2\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^n \cos\frac{n\theta}{2} = 1 + n\cos\theta + \frac{n(n-1)}{\underline{|2}}$

$\cos 2\theta + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{\underline{|3}}\cos 3\theta + \ldots$ to $(n+1)$ terms.

4. If $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ be the roots of the equation $x^4 - px^3 + qx^2 - rx + s = 0$, prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1, & 1, & 1, & 1 \\ \alpha^2, & \beta^2, & \gamma^2, & \delta^2 \\ \alpha^3, & \beta^3, & \gamma^3, & \delta^3 \\ \alpha^5, & \beta^5, & \gamma^5, & \delta^5 \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} 1, & 1, & 1, & 1 \\ \alpha, & \beta, & \gamma, & \delta \\ \alpha^2, & \beta^2, & \gamma^2, & \delta^2 \\ \alpha^3, & \beta^3, & \gamma^3, & \delta^3 \end{vmatrix} = pr - s.$$

5. The tangents at three points of a parabola make angles α, β, γ with the axis: prove that the area of the triangle formed by these tangents is to the area of the triangle formed by the normals as

$$1 : (\cot\alpha + \cot\beta + \cot\gamma)^2.$$

6. Prove that the radical axis of the circles of curvature at the extremities of any ordinate to a given diameter of a parabola passes through a fixed point. If the diameter be variable, the locus of this point is a parabola.

7. The normal to any curve at a point of inflexion is an asymptote of the evolute of the curve.

8 From a point P four normals are drawn to the semi-cubical parabola $ay^2 = x^3$, so that the sum of the angles which they make with the axis is constant $(= \alpha)$: prove that the locus of P is a straight line making an angle α with the axis, and passing through the focus of the curve.

9 A hypocycloid is generated by a circle of radius a rolling inside a circle of radius na, n being an integer. Determine the asymptotes of the curve which is the polar reciprocal of the hypocycloid with respect to the fixed circle.

If the given curve have three cusps the equation of the reciprocal is $4x^3 = 3(x^2 + y^2)(x - 3a)$. Trace it.

10. A variable plane cuts off a given volume from a given ellipsoid, show that it envelopes one of three ellipsoids similar to the given ellipsoid.

11. Find the locus of the foci of the sections of the surface $y^2 + z^2 = 4ax$ made by planes passing through the origin.

12. Find the value of $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx - \cos ux}{x^2}\,dx$.

13. Find the mean area of sections of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1,$$

made by planes parallel to the plane of xy.

PURE MATHEMATICS, III.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

1 Prove Taylor's theorem. State the necessary conditions and give an instance of its failure.

Expand $\sin^{-1} x$, and $\dfrac{x}{ex - 1}$ in powers of x.

2 Evaluate when $x = 0$, $\dfrac{x - \sin x}{(ex - 1)^3}$ and $(1 + ax)^{\frac{b}{x}}$.

3. Eliminate the functions from the equation $z = xf(y) + y\phi(x)$.

4. Determine the normal chord which cuts off the least area from a parabola

5. Find the equation of the circle of curvature at any point of the curve $y = f(x)$.

The evolute of the cardioid $r = 2a(1 - \cos\theta)$ is another cardioid.

6. The circle of curvature at a point P of a parabola meets the curve again in Q. on PQ as diameter is described a circle cutting the parabola again in RR′: prove that the envelope of RR′ is another parabola.

7. Trace the changes in the form of the curve $xy^2 + (x - a)(x - b)(x - c) = 0$ as c changes from $+\infty$ to $-\infty$. a, b being given positive quantities.

8. Show that the points of contact of the tangents which can be drawn from a given point to a curve of the nth degree lie upon a curve of the $(n - 1)^{\text{th}}$ degree.

Hence prove that if the given curve have δ double points and k cusps, the number of tangents which can be drawn from any point is

$$n(n - 1) - 2\delta - 3k.$$

9. Integrate the differentials $(\sin x)^n dx$, $\dfrac{dx}{\sqrt{a + bx + cx^2}}$.

Prove that $\displaystyle\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \cos bx, dx = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$ and deduce the value of $\displaystyle\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} x^{n-1} \cos bx\, dx$.

10. Determine the volume of an ellipsoid and the area of the surface of a sphere.

11. Define the pedal of a curve.

The origins of pedals of a given area lie on a conic section and the conic has the same centre whatever be the given area.

12. Integrate the equations

$$(1)\ x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x^3,$$

$$(2)\ x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0.$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. Explain in detail Foucault's method of determining the velocity of light.

2. Explain the formation of the primary and secondary rainbows, prove the formula for the radius of the primary bow

$$\text{Sin}\,\frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{(4-\mu^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3\sqrt{3}\,|\,\mu^2}$$

3. Prove that the general polar differential equation of the path of a ray of light through the earth's atmosphere the centre of the earth being the origin is $\left(\frac{du}{d\theta}\right)^2 + u^2 = C\mu^2$ where μ = index of refraction and C is a constant, find the equation where $\mu = \frac{A}{r} + B$.

4. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through a sphere.

5. Prove the expression which is used for finding indices of refraction, and explain how the experiments may be made

$$\mu = \frac{\text{Sin}\,\frac{(D+i)}{2}}{\text{Sin}\,\frac{1}{2}i}.$$

6. Write an explanatory note on the "*level error*," "*collimation error*," "*deviation error*" of a transit instrument.

7. Prove the formula lat $= a - \Delta \cos h + \frac{1}{2}\Delta^2 \text{Sin}\,1'' \tan a \,\text{Sin}^2 h$, for determining the latitude by an observation of the pole star.

8. Prove Napier's analogies, or Gauss' Theorems.

9. Find the time occupied by the Sun in rising at a given place on a given day, (given apparent diameter).

10. Shew that the radius of curvature at any point on the terrestrial meridian supposing the earth an oblate spheroid is

$$a - 2c + 3c \sin^2 l$$

where a and $a - c$, are the axes equatorial and polar respectively, also that the distance of any point from centre $= a - c \sin^2 l$.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1 If O be the centre of mean position of a system of points A, B, C, etc. for a system of multiples a, b, c, etc. and P any arbitrary point then

$$\Sigma\, a\, \text{A}\, \text{P}^2 = \Sigma\, a\, \text{A}\, \text{O}^2 + \Sigma\, (a)\, \text{O}\, \text{P}^2.$$

2. If three forces acting on a rigid body along three given right lines always have a single resultant, determine the locus of the line of action of this resultant.

3. Deduce the six equations of equilibrium of a rigid body from the principle of virtual *velocities*. When a system of forces is reduced to a pair of forces represented in magnitude and lines of action by two right lines, the volume of the tetrahedron formed by these lines is constant however the reduction is made.

4. A distribution of matter is made over a spherical surface whose density at any point varies inversely as the cube of its distance from a fixed point, show that the potential of the distribution at any point on the opposite side of the spherical surface is the same as that due to a certain quantity of matter at the given fixed point.

$$[\text{Force} \propto \frac{1}{d^2}.]$$

5. How does Newton solve the following; (*a*) The velocity at any point of an ellipse about a force in the focus is compounded of two uniform velocities $\frac{\mu}{h}$ perpendicular to the radius vector, and $\frac{\mu e}{h}$ perpendicular to the major axis, (*b*) a body moves in an ellipse required the law of centripetal force tending to one of the foci, (*c*) a body moves in the circumference of a circle, required the law of centripetal force tending to any point in the plane of the circle.

6. Determine the general equations of equilibrium of a flexible inextensible string acted on by given forces and show from these equations that the osculating plane at any point passes through the applied force at the point. (*a*) A flexible uniform inextensible string whose two ends are fixed is acted on by a centre of force, if the string assumes the shape of an elliptic arc whose centre is centre of force, determine the law of force and the *tension* at any point.

7. A heavy uniform rough rod rests with its extremities on the interior of a rough vertical circle, determine the limiting position of equilibrium.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. A uniform circular plate attracts an external particle in its plane with a force varying inversely as the fifth power of the distance, shew that the resultant attraction $= \frac{Mc}{3(c^2 - a^2)^3}$ where a is the radius and c is the distance of point from the centre.

2. A heavy uniform elastic ring is placed round a smooth vertical cone find how far it will descend.

3. If a heavy rough body rest upon two others which themselves rest upon a rough horizontal plane, shew that the three centres of gravity and the four points of contact lie in one plane.

4. Determine the condition of stable equilibrium for a floating body.

5. If the motion of a fluid in two dimensions be referred to polar co-ordinates r, θ, and if u, v, denote the component velocities along and perpendicular to the radius vector find the component accelerations in the same directions.

6. If the depths of the angular points of a triangle below the surface of a fluid be a, b, c, shew that the depth of the centre of pressure below the centre of gravity is

$$\frac{(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2}{12\,(a+b+c)}$$

7. A ray of light passes through a medium bounded by parallel planes the density of which varies in such a manner that the index of refraction at any point $= 1 + kx$ where x is the distance of the point from the plane on which the ray is first incident. The angle of incidence being α and the point of incidence the origin shew that the path of the ray is given by the equation

$$\cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2}\,e^{\frac{ky}{\operatorname{Sin}\alpha}} + \operatorname{Sin}^2\frac{\alpha}{2}\,e^{-\frac{ky}{\operatorname{Sin}\alpha}} = 1 + kx.$$

8. Rays emanate from the pole of a plane curve whose equation is $f(r, p,) = 0$ (1) shew that the equation of the catacaustic will be the result of eliminating r and p between (1) and the equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \sqrt{r'^2-p'^2}+\sqrt{r^2-p^2} &= \frac{rp\dfrac{dr}{dp}}{2r-p\dfrac{dr}{dp}} \\ p'^2 &= \frac{4p^2(r^2-p^2)}{r^2} \end{aligned}\right\}.$$

9. Find the effect of aberration on the right ascension and declination of a star.

10. When two planets are stationary with respect to each other prove that $\cos \widehat{PSP'} = (\tau\tau')^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\dfrac{\tau^{\frac{1}{3}}+\tau'^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\tau+\tau'}\right)$ τ and τ' being the periodic times.

11. If the only impressed force be a central one $= \dfrac{\mu}{r^n}$ and the velocity be that from infinity shew that the equation of the brachystochrone is

$$r^{\frac{n+1}{2}}\cos\frac{n+1}{2}(\theta+\beta) = a^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. When a particle is in motion in any curve, find its accelerations along, and perpendicular to the tangent, (*a*) a particle projected with a velocity u is acted on by a force which produces an acceleration f in the plane of motion inclined at an angle α to the direction of motion, find the intrinsic equation of the curve described and shew that the particle will be moving in the opposite direction to that of projection at the time

$$\frac{u}{2f\cos\alpha}\left(e^{\cot\alpha} - 1\right).$$

2. A particle falls to a centre of force $\propto \frac{1}{d^2}$ determine the time of descent, also when the force $\propto \frac{1}{d}$.

3. If v v' v'' be the velocities at three points P, Q, R, of the path of a projectile where the inclinations to the horizon are α $\alpha - \beta$, $\alpha - 2\beta$, and if tt' be the times of describing PQ, QR respectively,

$$\text{then } v''t = vt' \text{ and } \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{v''} = \frac{2\cos\beta}{v'}.$$

4. A particle being acted on by a central force, determine the polar differential equation of the orbit. If the nth pedal of a rectangular hyperbola be taken with reference to the centre of the curve. Shew that this pedal will be the orbit of a particle moving under the action of a force $\propto r^{-\frac{6n+1}{2n-1}}$ where r is the distance from the centre of the hyperbola.

5. A particle descends a rough circular tube from the extremity of a horizontal diameter if it stops at the lowest point then

$$3\mu e^{-\mu\pi} = 1 - 2\mu^2.$$

6. A vertical cylindrical vessel contains four fluids A, B, C, D, which do not mix, when will the pressure on the curved surface (D) be equal to the sum of the pressures on the curved surfaces A, B, C.

7. Prove completely the equation $p = \lambda\rho\,(1 + \alpha t)$. If V be the volume in litres, p the pressure in millimetres of mercury, t temperature cent. Then the weight (for air) $= k\,\frac{Vp}{273 + t}$ grams determine the numerical value of this constant to four places of decimals.

8. Write an explanatory note on the expressions, "*steady motion*", "*parallel sections*", "*equation of continuity*" obtain the equation in the form

$$0 = \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \frac{d(\rho u)}{dx} + \frac{d(\rho v)}{dy} + \frac{d(\rho w)}{dz}.$$

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Give an outline of the methods used in the condensation of the so-called permanent gases and explain why the older attempts were not successful. 10

2. Phosphorus is by some chemists classed as a triad and by others as a pentad element. What are the arguments used to support each assertion, and what is the value of the arguments used? 10

3. Potassium Chloride, Bromide, and Iodide are present in a single solution. How would you recognize the presence of each constituent? 8

4. A solid substance contains the following ingredients, NA CL_1 NA_2 HPO_4, CA $(NO_3)_2$, SIO_2, AG NO_3, and BA SO_4. Explain how you would analyse it qualitatively. 12

5. Give an outline of the metallurgy of iron and steel and explain the chemical actions involved. 8

6. What is meant by the theory of phlogiston and who was its author. How far was the theory consistent with facts? 8

7. Give a short history of the development of the theory of "compound radicals." 10

8. Starting with the elements Carbon and Hydrogen, describe a series of synthetical processes by which you can produce alcohol and acetic acid without the use of any compound of organic nature. 12

9. Give the constitutional formulæ both symbolic and graphic of the following compounds: Ethyl Lactic Acid, Glycol, Allylic Alcohol, Tartaric Acid, and Benzole. 10

10. The quantitative analysis of a gas suspected to contain, ethyl hydride, carbon monoxide and hydrogen gave the following data — Vol. of combustible gas = 32. Contraction on explosion with excess of 0 = 46 — Vol. of CO_2 produced 17. What is the percentage composition of the gas by volume? 12

HEAT.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. State the two laws of Thermodynamics. Also examine briefly the evidence on which they are based.

2. Define a reversible cycle. Sketch briefly the series of operations which occur in a closed reversible cycle in the order adopted by Clerk Maxwell. Deduce Sir William Thomson's general expression for the work done by a reversible engine of finite range

$$W = H \left\{ 1 - e^{-\int_t^T \mu \, dt} \right\}$$

where T and t are the extreme temperatures, H the heat taken in, and μ Carnot's function of the temperature.

3. Prove that $\int \frac{dH}{t}$ is zero for any closed reversible cycle.

Thence deduce that $\int \frac{dH}{t}$ is a perfect differential for any portion of a closed reversible cycle.

4. Give thermodynamic reasons for the adoption of Thomson's scale of absolute temperature. Also prove that assuming the laws of Boyle and Charles, and that no change of temperature occurs when air expands without doing external work the scale will agree with that of the air thermometer.

5. Prove the following properties of perfect gases:—

1st. The intrinsic energy is a function of the temperature only.

2nd. The ratio of the elasticity of constant entropy to that of constant temperature is a constant.

3rd. The specific heats of constant temperature, and pressure are functions of the temperature only (and independent of pressure and density).

6. Prove Avogadro's law that the number of molecules in unit of volume of gases depends only on the pressure and density and not on the nature of the gas. Prove also the law of the equal dilatation of gases by means of the molecular theory of gases

7. State clearly what is meant by surface or superficial tension and superficial energy of a surface film of liquid.

Explain the rise of liquid in a fine capillary tube, and prove that the height to which the fluid rises is inversely proportional to the radius of the tube.

8. State the chief results of Dulong's and Petit's experiments to determine the law of cooling by radiation of bodies, and thence deduce the mathematical expression for the rate of cooling, *viz.*,

$R = k \times 1{\cdot}0077^{\theta}\,(1{\cdot}0077^{t} - 1)$ where θ is the temperature of the enclosure, and t the excess of temperature of the hot radiating surface, and k a constant depending on the nature of the body.

MAGNETISM, &c.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1 Define thermal conductivity.

Find the law of permanent distribution of heat in a rectangular prismatic bar (whose length is infinite) immersed in a medium of zero temperature, and the extremity of which is kept at a fixed temperature (T).

2. Investigate the potential and strength of field at any point along the axis of a circular voltaic circuit.

3. Find the potential at any external point of a thin magnetic, shell in which the magnetization is everywhere perpendicular to the surface.

4. Sketch the methods usually adopted for determining the dip azimuth and intensity of the action due to terrestrial magnetism at any point on the earth's surface.

5 Find the strength of field at any external point due to a uniformly magnetized sphere.

6. Describe the general effects of charge and discharge in submarine cables.

7. State briefly what you know of the phenomena of Diamagnetism. Adduce some proof that the force of diamagnetism is a polar force.

8. Write a short essay on one of the following subjects :—

1*st*. The Degradation of Energy.
2*nd*. Measurement of Temperature.
3*rd*. Atmospheric Electricity.
4*th*. The value and uses of hypotheses in Physical Sciences.

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Find the capacity, density at any point, and energy of a very long and thin cylinder (radius a) at potential A, enclosed in a coaxial cylinder (radius b) at potential B, and of equal length (l.) What change would be made in the formulæ if the space enclosed between the cylinders was occupied by a solid dielectric instead of air.

2. Explain what is meant by an electric image. Employ the method of Electric Images to determine the density of the electrical distribution on an infinite conducting plate at zero potential under the influence of an electrified point.

Find the position of the electric image in the case of a sphere at zero potential under the action of an electrified point (internal or external).

3 Prove in any way Poisson's differential relation connecting potential and density, *viz.* :—

$$\frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dz^2} + 4\pi\rho = 0$$

Also obtain the general surface relation at any point on the surface of a conductor $R_1 \cos \epsilon_1 + R_2 \cos \epsilon_2 + 4\pi\sigma = 0$ where R_1 and R_2 are the resultant forces, and ϵ_1 ϵ_2 the angles which their directions make with the normals drawn on either side of the surface

4. Prove that the potential energy of a conductor charged to potential V is $\frac{1}{2}$ QV, where Q is the quantity of the electrical charge.

5. Prove that there is one and only distribution of electricity over any equipotential surface due to an electrified system which will produce in all external electrified particles the same action as the given electrified system.

6. Prove that the surface density at any point of a freely electrified spheroid or ellipsoid varies as the distance of the tangent plane from the centre.

7. State Ohm's Law.

Employ it to obtain Kirchoff's equations for determining the currents in any branch of a net work of linear conductors.

8. Describe briefly Wheatstone's bridge. Find the condition which must be satisfied in order that the diagonals may be conjugate to each other.

9. Obtain the following expression for the induced current produced by the movement of any conductor in a magnetic field

$$\text{Current strength} = \frac{\text{Number of lines of force added}}{\text{Resistance of circuit}}$$

State clearly and illustrate the positive direction of lines of force, and of currents which you adopt in the formula.

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination.

1881.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Dr. C. J. H. Warden.

1. State briefly the chief laws regulating chemical combination; and give examples. 25

2. Calculate the specific gravity of a metal from the following data: 30

Weight of metal in air—2·33820 grams
Loss of weight in water—·12235 „

3. 25 grams of steam are completely decomposed by being passed over 250 grams of red-hot iron turnings Calculate the volume of H evolved, measured at 10° C, and 742 mm. Barometric pressure: and the weight of ferri oxide produced. 60

4. Describe by means of equations the changes which occur, when the following substances are separately and strongly heated in a glass tube: Plumbic nitrate: mercuric cyanide: mercuric oxide: potassic chlorate: calcic oxalate and ammonic chloride. 50

5. What do you understand by the terms "free" and "albuminoid" ammonia, with reference to potable waters? Give a short account of Wanklyn and Champman's process for their estimation. 40

6. Account for the presence of nitrates, nitrites, and chlorides in well waters; and mention the tests you would employ for their detection. 50

7. Describe the physical, and chief chemical properties of Ammonii Carbonate, potassic cyanide and arsenic trioxide. 60

8. How is White Precipitate prepared, and what is its chemical composition? State how you would discriminate between White Precipitate, Calomel, and Corrosive Sublimate. 45

9. How can urea be artificially prepared? Give two methods for its quantitative estimation in urine. 40

Full marks 400, and 200 marks for Practical Chemistry.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. T. R. Lewis, M. B.

Total marks = 1000 [Written Examination 600; oral 400.] Value of each question 150 marks: Not more than *four* to be answered.

1. What are the constituents of atmospheric air and their relative proportions? What are the changes effected in it by respiration?

2. Describe the nature and uses of the various transparent media of the eye, and mention what changes the crystalline lens undergoes during the act of accommodation.

3. Describe the minute structure of the pancreas; give the chemical properties of the pancreatic juice, and its action on the principal constituents of food.

4. Describe the development of the temporary teeth and the changes which occur in order to replace them by the permanent set.

5. Give a concise description of the structure of the mucous membrane of the Duodenum, and of the lower part of the Ileum.

6. State what are the results of section of the third Cranial Nerve.

ANATOMY.

Examiner—Dr. K. McLeod.

[Maximum Value of Written Examination 600; of oral and practical 400; total 1000.]

1. Describe the Component parts of a Vertebra; and show the differences, in the form of a table, between a cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral and coccygal vertebral segment. (200 marks.)

2. Enumerate and describe the synovial sacs entering into the formation of the hand and foot respectively, including the wrist and ankle joints. (100 marks.)

3. State accurately what parts of the intestinal tube, from œsophagus to anus, do not possess a peritoneal covering. (200 marks.)

4. What are the relations, antero-posterior and lateral, of the artery vein and duct in the case of the right lung, left lung, liver and kidneys. (100 marks.)

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—Dr. R. Harvey.

1. What is Camphor? What its physiological action and therapeutic effects, and into what officinal preparation does it enter? (175 marks.)

2 Write a prescription (with directions for use) for a solution of Morphia and Atropine to be employed hypodermically.

3. Mention the doses for an adult of:

1. Ammonia Carb.	6. Succus Conii
2. Cambogia.	7. Tinct. Aconiti
3. Ext. Cannabis Ind.	8. „ Nucis Vomicæ
4. Iodium	9. „ Opii
5. Sodii Salicylae.	10. Zinci Sulphas. (175 marks.)

4. Give a list of the hypnotics and state under what circumstances each is to be preferred. (175 marks.)

5. How much of each of the following substances is required to saturate 20 grains of Citric Acid.

Carbonate of Ammonium. Bicarbonate of Potassium.
Carbonate of Magnesium. Carbonate of Sodium.
Carbonate of Potassium. Bicarbonate of Sodium. (175 marks.)

6. How is Chloral Hydrate prepared? What are the tests of its purity, and what its physical characters? (175 marks.)

N. B.—Only four of these questions are to be answered.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

1. What is the Phyllotaxy of the specimen given to you? (Value 120.)

2. Describe the minute structure of wood? (Value 40.)

3. Describe the fertilization of ovules in flowering plants? (Value 120.)

4. What do you understand by the terms—inferior fruit—radicle—vernation—dissepiment—stoma—protoplasm? (Value 40.)

5. Enumerate and describe the chief forms of inflorescence? (Value 40.)

6. Describe the appearance of starch and chlorophyll. In what parts of plants are they found; how are they formed; what are their uses? (Value 60.)

7. Enumerate the chief economic products derived from Indian species of Leguminosæ? (Value 40.)

8. Describe the structure of the fruit of Compositæ? (Value 40.)

Total value assigned to this paper = 500 marks.

Total value assigned to the oral exam. $= \frac{100}{600}$.

Question	1	=	120 marks.
,,	2	,,	40 ,,
,,	3	,,	120 ,,
,,	4	,,	40 ,,
,,	5	,,	40 ,,
,,	6	,,	60 ,,
,,	7	,,	40 ,,
,,	8	,,	40 ,,
Total,		=	500 ,,

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—DR. T. R. LEWIS, M. B.

Total marks = 600: Value of each question = 500. Not more than *four* to be answered.

1. Describe the structure of a *Paramecium* and the modes by which it multiplies.

2. Give a short description of the anatomy of the medicinal leech; and state the 'class' and 'order' to which it belongs.

3. Explain what you understand by 'Ametabolic,' 'Hemimetabolic,' and 'Holometabolic' Insects. Cite examples of each kind.

4. Describe briefly the tongue, and the maxillary and dental apparatus in the *Ophidia*: mention the chief peculiarities in their eyes and in their organs of locomotion.

5. Describe the digestive, circulatory, and respiratory apparatus in birds.

6. Give the distinctive characters of the Perissodactyle and Artiodactyle *Ungulata*. Cite a few examples of each kind.

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

1881.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Dr. F. C. Nicholson, M. B.

1. Upon what signs and symptoms would you rely in forming an opinion as to whether a woman was pregnant? (100 marks.)

2. What signs and appearances indicate that delivery has recently taken place in the living? (70 marks.)

3. What signs and appearances would you expect to find on the body of a person, who had been strangled; and what considerations would guide you in deciding whether the strangulation was suicidal or homicidal? (100 marks.)

4. What is meant by post-mortem lividity, and how would you distinguish between it and a bruise inflicted before death? (70 marks.)

5. Describe the methods of applying the Hydrostatic test to the lungs in order to determine the live birth of an infant? What are the objections to this test as being a conclusive means of determining live birth? (130 marks.)

6. Describe the symptoms and post-mortem appearances met with in strychnia poisoning? What disease has symptoms resembling those produced by this poison, and how would you distinguish them? (80 marks.)

7. Describe the symptoms and post-mortem appearances of opium poisoning. How would you treat a case? (50 marks.)

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Dr. R. C. Chandra.

1. Give a full account of the disease known as "Cerebro-spinal Meningitis" and how would you treat it. 150

2. What is Hæmatemesis?
Enumerate all the causes under the influence of which it may arise. Explain the sources of Hæmorrhage and the principles of treatment. 150

3. Describe the different kinds of effusion into the Pleural sac, their pathological causes, Diagnosis, and treatment. 150

4. Describe a case of Acute Dysentery. Explain fully its causes, symptoms, complications, morbid appearances and treatment. 150

Clinical, ...	200
Oral, ...	200
Total,	1,000

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Examiner—D. O'C. RAYE.

1. A man has received a punctured wound of the femoral artery. He has lost much blood and is faint, the hæmorrhage for the time has ceased and the wound is filled by a clot.

What treatment would you adopt; at once, and later on? Mention the various accidents liable to occur during the progress of the case and the treatment appropriate to each. (150 marks.)

2. What are the appearances presented by a patient suffering from an impacted fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone? In what way is this accident usually caused? With what diseases or injuries may it be confounded? Enumerate the points which would guide you in forming your diagnosis, and the precautions which you would adopt in examining the patient. How would you treat such a fracture? (150 marks.)

3. What are the symptoms commonly caused by inherited syphilis, in the infant and later in life? (100 marks.)

4. Describe the mode of union in a recent simple fracture of a long bone in the human subject? (100 marks.)

5. Describe the mode of formation and the treatment of urinary perineal fistula. (100 marks.)

Three only of the above questions to be answered.

6. What are the symptoms of acute Glaucoma? How would you treat such a case? (100 marks.)

7. How would you treat an incised wound of the cornea with prolapse of the iris? (100 marks.)

One only of the above two questions to be answered.

Written examination. Total marks, ...	500
Practical operations and bandaging &c., ...	200
Clinical and diagnosis of cases, ...	200
Oral, ...	100
Total, ...	1,000

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—DR. R. C. CHANDRA.

1. What is puerperal Eclampsia? Describe its symptoms, relation of the attacks to Labour, treatment and obstetric management. (350 marks.)

2. Describe the different varieties of deformed pelvis known, and explain the obstetric management suitable to each kind. (300 marks.)

3. What is 'prolonged Labour?' What evil effects are likely to result from it as regards both mother and child? Describe the symptoms that are produced in the first and second stages of Labour. Explain in detail the treatment and obstetric management. (350 marks.)

Total marks = 1,000.

PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Examiner—Dr. C. H. Joubert, M. B., F. R. C. S.

1. What is the difference between Fatty infiltration and Fatty metamorphosis? Mention briefly the microscopic appearance of each. Describe the microscopic appearance, clinical characters and usual results of the disease called Fatty degeneration of the heart. (230 marks.)

2. The Sarcomata: give (1) the varieties, (2) structure, general and microscopic, (3) seats of selection, (4) clinical characters. (230 marks.)

3. Define briefly the following terms in common use:—Pathology, Nutrition, Function, Nucleus, Protoplasm, Sphacelus, Sequestrum, Atrophy, Degeneration, Hypertrophy, Enchondroma, Myoma, Adenoma, Infarct. (140 marks.)

4. Enumerate the chief disinfectants, deodorants and antiseptics. How would you thoroughly disinfect a room in a native house in which a case of small-pox had occurred? (200 marks.)

5. What are the chief sources of contamination of wells and tanks in this country? What are the principal diseases occasioned by the use of impure water for drinking and bathing, and how would you render an impure water fit for drinking purposes? (200 marks.)

6. What would constitute a good diet scale for a healthy adult Hindoo labourer? What do you consider would be the proper amount, in grains, of Carbon and Nitrogen in such a diet scale, and, speaking roughly, which of the ordinary articles of native diet contain the most and which the least of these two elements respectively? (200 marks.)

HONOR EXAMINATION IN MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—Dr. R. C. Chandra.

Time allowed—three hours.

1.	Describe the Fœtal circulation.	100
2.	Describe fully the operations of *Turning* and also those which involve the destruction of the Fœtus. Explain fully their comparative merits, and the cases in which they should be resorted to.	200
3.	Describe fully what you know about Puerperal Septicæmia, its causes, the pathological changes produced, symptoms and treatment.	200
	Total, ...	500
	Oral, ...	300
	Max. Total, ...	800